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BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

TUYỂN TẬP 20 NĂM ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC 30 THÁNG 4

TIẾNG ANH

DVL.013480

11

ĐHQG Hà Nội
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

428.076
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TUYỂN TẬP 20 NĂM ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC 30 THÁNG 4

TIẾNG ANH

11

THƯ VIỆN TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN
ĐVL 13480/14

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
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Sửa bài: NHÀ SÁCH HỒNG ÂN

Chế bản: NHÀ SÁCH HỒNG ÂN
Trình bày bìa: VÕ THỊ THỪA

Đối tác liên kết xuất bản:
Nhà sách HỒNG ÂN

SÁCH LIÊN KẾT

TUYỂN TẬP 20 NĂM ĐỀ THI OLIMPIC 30 THÁNG 4 - TIẾNG ANH 11

Mã số: 2L- 57ĐH2014
In 800 cuốn, khổ 16 × 24cm tại Công ty Cổ phần Văn hóa Văn Lang.
Giấy phép xuất bản số: 116-2014/CXB/18-25 ĐHQGHN, ngày 16/1/2014
Quyết định xuất bản số: 57LK-XH/QĐ-NXB ĐHQGHN, ngày 20/2/2014
In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý I năm 2014.

Lời nói đầu

Kì thi Olympic 30 tháng 4 do Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo, Trường Trung học phổ thông Chuyên Lê Hồng Phong Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh tổ chức đã diễn ra được 19 kì (1995 – 2013). Kì thi đã nhận được sự tin cậy và hợp tác của các trường Trung học phổ thông chuyên ở các tỉnh phía Nam cũng như các trường Trung học phổ thông của Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh.

Nhằm giúp giáo viên có thêm tài liệu tham khảo trong việc bồi dưỡng, rèn luyện năng khiếu cho học sinh giỏi và giúp các em học sinh có tài liệu tự nâng cao kiến thức, trong những năm qua, Ban Tổ chức kì thi đã phối hợp với Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục và Nhà xuất bản Đại học Sư Phạm xuất bản bộ sách **"Tuyển tập đề thi Olympic 30 tháng 4"** hàng năm. Bộ sách đã được sự ủng hộ của các thầy giáo, cô giáo và các em học sinh.

Để nâng cao chất lượng của bộ sách, năm học 2014, các giáo viên của Trường Trung học phổ thông Chuyên Lê Hồng Phong Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh đã tuyển chọn các đề thi chính thức và các đề thi đề nghị của các trường tham gia 19 kì thi Olympic vừa qua thành bộ **"Tuyển tập 20 năm đề thi Olympic 30 tháng 4"**. Bộ sách này gồm 15 cuốn liên quan đến 8 môn học: Toán, Vật lí, Hoá học, Sinh học, Văn học, Lịch sử, Địa lí, Tiếng Anh.

Giới thiệu bộ sách này, chúng tôi tôn trọng nội dung, kết cấu và đáp án hoặc hướng dẫn giải của các trường đề nghị.

Chúng tôi mong nhận được sự đóng góp của quý thầy cô và các em học sinh để bộ sách sẽ hoàn chỉnh hơn, cho lần tái bản sau.

TM. BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI
HIỆU TRƯỞNG
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG, TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH
VÕ ANH DŨNG

PHẦN I

CÁC ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

A. ĐỀ THI

ĐỀ THI NĂM 1998

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose sound of the bold parts is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. food B. look C. took D. good
2. A. than B. theatre C. theory D. thorough
3. A. nourish B. flourish C. courageous D. courage
4. A. orchestra B. orchard C. chasm D. chemical
5. A. mouths B. cloths C. booths D. months
6. A. vanish B. vapid C. valve D. various
7. A. bought B. sought C. drought D. fought
8. A. comfortable B. come C. some D. comb
9. A. whistle B. little C. gentle D. battle
10. A. subtle B. plumber C. doubt D. herbage

B. Underline the stressed syllable of the following words.

demonstrative preferential extravagant prejudice
monopoly personnel legitimate horoscope
impetus sabotage

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Multiple choices

Choose the best answers.

1. The charges brought against the government official finally hurt nothing but his vanity.

   A. family B. prospects C. pride D. image

2. During the war, the shipping lanes proved vulnerable to be attacked.

A. susceptible B. dangerous C. futile D. feasible

3. The manager told his assistant to ____ the mistake immediately.

A. rectify B. maltreat C. sanction D. banish

4. Peter, Harry, and Chuck were first, second, and third in the __________ school cross-country race.

A. respectively B. actively

C. responsively D. tremendously

5. Children can be difficult to teach because of their short attention ________.

A. limit B. span C. duration D. time

6. The ticket ________ one person to the museum.

A. allows B. admits C. permits D. accepts

7. The lamp is ________ to the ceiling by means of a hook.

A. attached B. related C. connected D. installed.

8. The company director's asked the government to ________ in the dispute and prevent a strike.

A. intervene B. interact C. intercept D. interpose

9. People believe there is a ________ between the two crimes.

A. joint B. chain C. link D. connector

10. Some people feel that television should give less _______ to sport.

A. programs B. coverage C. concern D. involvement

B. Word formation

Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Meiling signed up for the ________ course. (economy)
2. Various ________ by police officers were brought to light by the enquiry. (practice)
3. She took the job to be ________ independent. (finance)
4. We can look forward to a period of ________. (prospects)
5. You must forgive my ________ in these matters. (experience)
6. I've never known such a ________ person. (quarrel)
7. She uses a good-quality oil for proper ________. (lubricate)
8. Like oil, gas is a fossil fuel and is thus a ________ source of energy. (renew)
9. When Jean made up for the play, she was ________. (recognize)
10. Sam was accused of stealing some documents ______. (confidence)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR

A. Prepositions and particles

a. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbial particles.

1. Write in pencil then if you make a mistake you can easily rub it ______.
2. She was ______ the point ______ saying something, but, changing her mind, remained silent.
3. My name is William, they call me Bill ________ short.
4. The bus was held _________ because a tree had fallen _______ the road.
5. You'll have to work very hard today to make ________ the time you wasted yesterday.
6. The police broke ________ the demonstration.
7. A new magazine has just come _________.
8. She was converted _______ Catholicism _______ near death-bed.
9. Don't try to cheat in my class, it's useless and you'll never get _______ it.
10. I was ________ the impression that I had paid you the ________ work you did ________ for me.

b. Complete the following sentences, using the verbs and particles provided.

Verbs: show, draw, go, make

Prepositions: through, up, for, off

1. A red car has just ________ in front of our house.
2. Some women invited to a wedding party always try to ________ their figures.
3. It was 10 o'clock when he finally __________.
4. My father __________ the two world wars.
5. It's getting late; we'd better turn round and ________ home.

B. Verb tenses and forms

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense or form.

1. By the time you (finish) ________ your twelfth grade this summer, I (graduate) ________ from my university.
2. I could tell from the (frighten) ______________ look on her face that somethingterribele (happen) ________.
3. You (know) ________ nothing (move) _____________ since you (send) ________ away (cure) ________.
4. He resented (ask) ________ (wait) __________. He (expect) the minister (see) ________ him at once.

5. Once (bite) ________ , twice shy.
6. I'd rather (live) ________ in the eighteenth century than in the nineteenth century.
7. The students requested that the test (postpone) ____________, but the instructor decided against a postponement.
8. Next time we go (house-hunt) ________, remember (ask) ________ the agent for clear directions.
9. It was our fault to keep Mary (wait) ______ so long. We (inform) ______ her in advance.

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Sentence transformation

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the printed one.

1. He is more a lecturer than a teacher.
He ____

2. You won't find a school anywhere whose pupils get such results.
Nowhere ____

3. You may be very intelligent, but you should be careful about this.
No matter ____

4. Even though I admire his courage, I think he's foolish.
Much ____

5. They are soon accustomed to swimming.
It is ____

6. Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week.
An increased ____

7. The police are advising vigilance as there have been more robberies lately.

8. I'm the only child in my family.
My mother gave ______________________________________

9. He never suspected that the money had been stolen.
At no time ____

10. I don't understand a single word of this letter.
I can't make ____

B. Key-word transformation

Rewrite the following sentences as directed by using exactly the words in brackets.

1. I can nearly remember the word. (tongue)
2. She was smoking in the bathroom, I went in to the bathroom and knew that. (caught)
3. Many people nowadays find it increasingly difficult to exist on the money they earn. (ends)
4. He was forced to apologize. (choice)
5. If it costs too much, we'll have to consider. (event)
6. The explorers disregarded the mosquitoes. (notice)
7. Try not to panic even if you don't know what is going to happen. (your head)
8. John inflated the tires of his bicycle. (blew)
9. The first sign of the disease is a feeling of faintness. (onset)

PART FIVE: READING

A. Cloze test

Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

In British English this standard accent is known as R.P. or Received Pronunciation. This coupled with the sort of English described in grammar books is the accepted (1) ________. Its use, however, is restricted (2) ________ geographically and socially; it is most (3) ________ used among the middle classes in the south of England. Its speakers, (4) ________, carry both a geographical and (5) ________ label, as do the speakers of all its variants, although the more socially mobile someone is the more complex his accent becomes, and so the more (6) ________ he is to label. Attitudes towards this vary, from the parents (7) ________ train their children not to speak with a local (8) ________ so that "they will have a better chance in life", to the liberal, trendy young manager who adopts a local accent (9) ________ a form of inverted snobbery. But these stances are extreme, but, nevertheless, the (10) ________ between language and social status is a potentially explosive subject in British society.

B. Reading comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answers.

A Japanese construction company plans to create a huge independent city-state, akin to the legendary Atlantis in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. *The city,* dubbed "marin-nation", would have about one million inhabitants, two airports, and possibly even a space port. Marin-nation, if built, would be a separate country but could serve as a home for international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

Aside from the many political social problems that would have to be solved, the engineering task envisaged is monumental. The initial stage requires the building of a circular dam 18 miles in diameter attached to the bed in relatively shallow place in international waters. Then, several hundred powerful pumps, operating for more than a year, would suck out the sea water from within the dam. When empty and dry, the area would have a city constructed on it. The actual land would be about 300 feet below sea level. According to designers, the hardest task from engineering point of view would be to ensure that the dam is leak proof and earthquake proof.

If all goes well, it is hoped that marin-nation could be ready for habitation at the end of the second decade of the twenty-first century. Whether anyone would want to live in such an isolated and artificial community, however, it will remain an open question until that time.

1. To what does the underlined phrase "*the city*" refer?

   A. A Japanese construction company　　B. Atlantis

   C. The United Nations　　D. A future city

2. What kind of city will marin-nation be?

   A. underground　　B. underwater

   C. marine　　D. Legendary

3. The tone of the passage is ________.

   A. sarcastic　　B. humorous

   C. judgmental　　D. informative

4. The problem of Marin-nation focused on here is mainly ________.

   A. human　　B. engineering

   C. political　　D. social

5. By referring to Atlantis in the passage, the author is saying that ________.

   A. marin-nation will never be built.

   B. marin-nation is a city in the ocean.

   C. even if built, marin-nation will fail.

   D. marin-nation is only a dream.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 1999

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose sound of the bold parts is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. tickl**ed** B. publish**ed** C. produc**ed** D. replac**ed**
2. A. bath**s** B. speed**s** C. forgo**es** D. drag**s**
3. A. br**ea**k B. w**ei**ght C. pl**a**ne D. s**ai**d
4. A. w**a**tch B. w**a**nt C. b**a**nk D. wh**a**t
5. A. **g**aiety B. **g**ene C. **g**esture D. mar**g**arine
6. A. s**ays** B. b**ays** C. d**ays** D. r**ays**
7. A. **ch**oke B. **ch**uren C. **ch**irp D. **ch**oir
8. A. f**oo**t B. sh**oo**t C. c**oo**k D. sh**oo**k
9. A. k**ee**n B. d**ee**p C. sh**ee**r D. m**ee**t

B. Underline the stressed syllables of the following words.

photographer ancestor documentary
improvement premium abyss
prosecute sympathetically necessary employee

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Multiple choices

Choose the best answers.

1. A person who has drunk too much alcohol would _________.
   A. stagger B. swagger C. tramp D. prowl
2. It takes roughly 4,000 pounds of petals to make a single pound of rose oil.
   A. as much as B. amazingly C. more or less D. relatively
3. Six novels a year, you say? He's certainly a _________ writer.
   A. fruitful B. fertile C. virile D. prolific
4. The party's election _________ proved to be successful.
   A. campaign B. movement C. struggle D. fight
5. No one appreciated his work during his lifetime, but _________ it is clear that he is a great artist.
   A. in the aftermath B. by the time
   C. in retrospect D. in this eventuality

6. Who would take the Hippocratic oath?

A. a barrister B. a priest C. a doctor D. a soldier

7. Nations that live in concord are nations that live together in peace.

A. war B. harmony C. conformity D. happiness

8. ________ receipt of your instructions, I immediately sent a telex message to Algeria.

A. On B. In C. With D. By

9. My passport ________ last month, so I will have to get a new one.

A. elapsed B. expired C. ended D. terminated

10.I am never free on Tuesday evening as I have a ____________ arrangement to go to the cinema with a friend.

A. long-standing B. long-lived

C. long-range D. long-lasting

B. Word formation

Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. The student failed the math exam because he forgot the ________. (formulaic)
2. My car is too much ________ to take on a long journey. (rely)
3. The new ________ has certainly made things a lot easier in the town center since it has taken away the through traffic. (pass)
4. Nobody gets ________ treatment in this office. (prefer)
5. He's more ________than expected. (tolerate)
6. The museum doesn't charge for ________ on Sundays. (admit)
7. We can look forward to a period of ________. (prosper)
8. This kind of activity can be ________. (benefit)
9. Our education must put an end to ________. (literate)
10. Please ________ our letter of the 14th. We have not had a reply. (know)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR

A. Prepositions

Fill in each blank with a correct preposition.

1. After the operation, he had to get ________ on crutches.
2. I want you to copy carefully ________ the model.
3. I turned ________ at the meeting but the others didn't come.
4. My shoes wear ________ very quickly since I started walking to the office.
5. The African elephant will be extinct within twenty years if an international campaign ________ the ivory trade is not started immediately.
6. The ship was bound ________ Japan when it ran into typhoon.

7. The gun went ________ in his hand while he was cleaning it.
8. This is a very important decision. All our lives are ________ stake.
9. It always pays to buy high-quality goods ________ the long run it's cheaper.

B. Verb tenses and forms

Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Does that road need ________ (broad).
2. It's obligatory that the voyage ________ (cancel).
3. Were I ________ (know) the truth, I would tell you about it.
4. I'd rather you ________ (keep) your mouth ________ (shut).
5. He suggested that a petition ________ (draw) up.
6. We must take an umbrella. It ________ (rain).
7. She ________ (be) here but she ________ (go) down with flu.
8. Without your assistant, we ________ (not be) able to complete our last project in our allotted time.

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Sentence transformation

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the printed one.

1. Alternative medicine is a complete mystery to some people.

   Some people are ________________________________

2. The number of people killed in industrial accidents this year is now fifteen.

   Already this year ________________________________

3. You may be disqualified if you don't obey the regulations.

   Failure ________________________________

4. He tried hard so that he would win the first prize.

   With ________________________________

5. Having made all the arrangements, they decided to go any way.

   Since ________________________________

6. Most students can work very hard when they feel like it.

   Most students are capable ________________________________

7. I only recognized him when he came into the light.

   Not until ________________________________

8. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.

The excuse ____

9. You needn't make an appointment to see the personnel manager.

There's ____

10. Can I speak to someone about my problem?

Would it ____

B. Key-word transformation

Rewrite the following sentences using the given words. Do not alter these words.

1. I found the story she told me very interesting. (fascinated)
2. I've lost interest in going to the same place all the time. (fed up)
3. Mass tourism has been one of the causes of the problems. (blame)
4. The rain was coming down in torrents. (cats)
5. People's race, creed or color is not taken into account when they apply for a job with us. (irrespective)
6. All teachers like Kate. (popular)
7. That jumper you knitted for my daughter no longer fits her. (grown)
8. He is said to be a very hard bargainer. (reputation)
9. He doesn't appreciate his wife. (granted)
10. The amount the firm spent on the project initially was $15,000. (outlay)

PART FIVE: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test

Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

"Being in space is an exhilarating experience", recalls astronaut Buzz Aldrin, member of the three-man (1) ________ which made history 25 years ago (2) ________ they succeeded in (3) ________ the first men ever to set (4) ________ on the moon. Just being (5) ________ to float around IS amazing. Unfortunately, the space suits were very restrictive so we weren't (6) ________ to move about very easily". They made the job of (7) ________ moon rock and soil to bring (8) ________ to Earth, we were put in quarantine. It was still not known (9) ________ life existed on the Moon, Neil's famous first footprint should (10) ________ be there until it is disturbed by other visitors.

B. Reading comprehension

Read the following passage and decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

The plan to join the British Isles to the European continent by boring a tunnel under the sea between Dover, England, and Calais, France, was originally proposed in the second half of the nineteenth century. The bill authorizing the work was rejected in 1883. The plan was again proposed in 1930 by many enthusiastic supporters. The tunnel was to be the longest ever made and an engineering wonder. However, the estimated cost, the military risks, and the doubt as to the feasibility of construction lead to the rejection of the proposal in June 1930. Finally, in the 1980s, the proposal was accepted and tunneling began.

1. .... The plan to unite the British Isles with the European continent has been proposed three times.
2. .... The plan to unite the British Isles with the European continent has been rejected three times.
3. .... It was believed by some that the tunnel posed a threat to national security.
4. .... Some people did not believe that the tunnel was a viable idea in the 1930s.
5. .... Tunneling originally began in Calais, France.
6. .... The plan was rejected in 1883 because the people were bored.
7. .... Theconstruction of the tunnel ledto the rejection of the proposal in 1930.
8. .... The tunnel made in 1930 was the longest ever made.
9. .... The supporters of the tunnel wanted to hire a onderful engineer.
10. .... The estimated cost of the tunnel was prohibitive in 1930.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2000

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose sound of the bold parts is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. canary B. share C. baron D. pharaoh
2. A. pug B. puke C. pumice D. pustule
3. A. chaperon B. charity C. challenge D. charlie
4. A. this B. mother C. think D. that
5. A. furl B. fur C. furze D. furrier

6. A. course B. telemetry C. telefilm D. teleology

7. A. telecast B. telemetry C. telefilm D. teleology

8. A. resign B. resound C. resonant D. resource

9. A. complete B. command C. common D. community

10. A. nib B. sob C. comb D. curb

B. Underline the stressed syllables of the following words.

ambuscade decimeter abacus synonymous formica
revenue tarpaulin fertile epticaemia comparable

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Multiple choices

Choose the best answers.

1. They began constructing the bridge in 1960, but several years ________ before the project was completed.

A. advanced B. clasped C. proceeded D. progressed

2. The pointed ______ of the church could be seen from miles away.

A. dome B. building C. summit D. steeple

3. I wish we'd never bought him a TV. All he ever does is sit ________ to the box.

A. fixed B. stuck C. glued D. sealed

4. I was proud to be ________ out for special praise for my performance.

A. selected B. singled C. separated D. distinguished

5. She was ________ out of 115 applicants for the position of Managing Director.

A. short-changed B. short-listed

C. short-sighted D. short-handed

6. You'll feel better after you have taken a ______ of cough medicine.

A. ration B. helping C. dose D. portion

7. In recent years, many hills have been ______ to give way to buildings.

A. demolished B. levelled C. flattened D. felled

8. The house possesses extensive ________ with gardens, tennis courts, and an orchard.

A. grounds B. property C. fields D. surroundings

9. The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people ________ into icy water.

A. drowned B. emerged C. plunged D. repulsed

10. No one knows precisely how much he earns a month, but $2,500 can't be ________ of the mark.

A. wide B. far C. broad D. distant

B. Word formation

Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. I was late because I ________ how much time I would need. (estimate)
2. I don't care if you'd had too much to drink. Your behaviour last night was quite ________. (defend)
3. The cat is   in the sunshine ________. (luxury)
4. Don't judge the matter by my opponent's ________ statement, but wait till you have heard the other side. (lateral)
5. Some phones can recognize your voice and be ________ by it. (act)
6. Are all those ________ they put in food really necessary? (add)
7. The bicycle I lent Tom had been in good condition, but he returned it in ________. (repair)
8. She complained   about his rudeness ________. (cease)
9. I try to   an occasion when I might be 600 feet below sea level ________. (vision)
10. ________ and overpopulation are two of the most difficult problems in the Third World countries. (forest)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR

A. Prepositions

Fill in each blank with a correct preposition.

1. He lost his job ________ no fault of his own.
2. Her bright red hair made her stand ________ from the others.
3. There should be some news ________ the hour.
4. Stop wasting time! Get to my office ________ the double.
5. I have already told her that I won't go to Spain, but she's still trying to talk me ________.
6. Before they hire anyone they should check ________ his background.
7. You must account ________ the manager for the money you used.
8. I met him at the party and he asked ________ you.
9. I applied for a part-time job at the supermarket. They're going to take me ________.
10. He had taken over an old company verging ________ liquidation.

THƯ VIỆN TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN
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B. Verb tenses and forms

Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Congress has decreed that the gasoline tax (abolish) ________.
2. I could tell at a glance that the pile of letters on my desk ________ (disturb) while I (be) ________ out.
3. He took a risk investing money with them. I'd rather he (not do) ______ it.
4. – He had two bottles of Coke and got drunk.
   – He (not get) ________ drunk on Coke.
5. The laundry has a nice fresh smell from (dry) ________ in the sun.
6. He was far from satisfied with the way things (turn) ________ out. He sat (lose) ________ in thoughts.
7. Before changing lifestyles (begin) ________ to separate modern families, several generations of the same family (often live) ________ together.

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Sentence transformation

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the printed one.

1. It was a red-letter day.
   That day ____
2. Our present financial problems will soon be a thing of the past.
   We shall ____
3. Fancy you and I meeting in the middle of Africa like this.
   It's really odd ____
4. We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.
   Much to ____
5. You've got a nerve, implying that it was all my fault.
   How dare ____
6. He made no bones about helping me.
   He didn't ____
7. Its lack of irregular verbs makes Esperanto a unique language.
   Unlike ____
8. He never thought of telling her
   It never ____
9. The dress was so tempting that I bought it.
   I couldn't resist ____

10. The idea no longer interests her.

She has gone ____

B. Key-word transformation

Rewrite the following sentences using the given words. Do not alter these words.

1. Very little money was raised by the charity appeal. (response)
2. His irresponsible attitude is endangering his career as a doctor. (jeopardy)
3. That wasn't what I meant at all. You've completely misunderstood me as usual. (stick)
4. I don't like him because he boasts a lot. (mouth)
5. He liked the new job straight away. (duck)
6. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed. (leaf)
7. The new musical has delighted theatre audiences throughout the country. (storm)
8. Even though the election is tomorrow, many voters still haven't decided on the candidate they are going to vote for. (fence)
9. He's not sure whether to go or not. (minds)
10. She has extensive knowledge of ancient Egypt. (very)

PART FIVE: READING

A. Cloze test

Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

Society does not encourage crying as a form of (1) ________ expression. The shedding of tears to make people feel uncomfortable and embarrassed. The (2) ________ race is the only species that sheds emotional tears. What (3) ________ does crying serve?

It has been suggested that emotional tears play a role in the (4) ________ of stress. Scientific studies have revealed that emotional tears contain a chemical which is one of the body's natural (5) ________ killers. The chemical is not found in tears (6) ________ as a response to slicing onions. Scientists think that tears may (7) ________ to remove substances that accumulate in the body under stress. This would explain why many people feel much better after crying. As a result of the view that it is not (8) ________ to cry, men tend to hold back their tears. This may explain when men develop more stress - related diseases than women.

(9) ________ emotion, be if a feeling of sadness or happiness, is stressful. Tears are therefore shed as a response to sorrow, anger or joy. It is natural to cry. Indeed, it may be (10) ________ to hold back tears.

B. Reading comprehension

Rearrange the following sentences into the correct order to make a passage.

EYEWITNESS GUIDES

1. It all started just six years ago with Birds. Since then, Eyewitness Guides have become a publishing sensation - 50 subjects covered, 40 countries conquered, 15 million copies sold.
2. We live in an age of television, video and interactive computing, in which children are skilled at absorbing data from images at a glance. While this makes them respond favourably to visual learning, the disadvantage is that they sometimes lack confidence with words.
3. One of the main reasons behind the books' success is the discovery that, against a white background, even the most familiar objects can look wonderful.
4. Eyewitness Guides are the outcome of a unique approach, in which photographs, models, maps and diagrams are specially produced.
5. But the success of Eyewitness Guides cannot be measured in statistics alone, for these high-quality reference books have established a completely original way of presenting information.
6. Everything is done to make certain that they compete with the impact of television images.
7. So, what the Eyewitness Guides have done is to combine the two elements, words and pictures, treating them as just one thing - entertainment.
8. Often a single photographic image will take up an entire double page spread grabbing your attention.
9. But these books have one major advantage children can return to them again and again, finding something fresh to read every time.
10. Whatever the image, you'll always find the text right along side, building your understanding of the subject.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2001

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose sound is different from that of the others in each group.

1. A. r**an**som B. **an**cient C. d**an**ger D. ch**an**ge
2. A. putsch B. putt C. pussy D. pulpit
3. A. de**b**t B. ni**b** C. a**b**sorb D. a**b**sent
4. A. fluor**i**de B. h**i**de C. ar**i**d D. m**i**serly
5. A. wick**ed** B. hatr**ed** C. sacr**ed** D. look**ed**
6 A. la**ugh** B. pl**ough** C. en**ough** D. c**ough**
7. A. delic**a**te B. concentr**a**te C. priv**a**te D. accur**a**te
8. A. thund**er**storm B. greengroc**er** C. pref**er** D. loud**er**
9. A. carri**age** B. voy**age** C. mass**age** D. dos**age**
10. A. months B. paths C. wreaths D. youths

B. List the words given in each column according to their stress patterns.

petrogenecist, cumulative, cinematographer, suffragette, monetarism, gastronomy, educator, memorabilia, chivalrous, luxuriance, pharmaceutical, demonstrative, voluntary, personify, presidium, ascertain, tattoo, documentary, triangle, incomprehensible

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Multiple choices

Choose the best word from A, B, C, or D that fits each blank.

1. The drivers have rejected proposals to end the strike and the other workers have come out in ________.

   A. consent B. return C. sympathy D. collaboration

2. If you make her laugh while she's eating, she'll ________.

   A. choke B. gasp C. sneeze D. swallow

3. The ending of the joke was so __________ that no one laughed.

   A. predictable B. potential C. foreseen D. anticipated

4. Her allergy to fish is so severe that the __________ sight of it makes her feel sick.

   A. simple B. easy C. plain D. mere

5. After leaving school, Nigel decided to __________ in the army.
A. enlist B. enroll C. register D. sign

6. Unless you give up smoking, you'll __________ the risk of damaging your health.
A. bear B. suffer C. make D. run

7. I'm not __________ to your plan, but it needs modifying.
A. objected B. disputed C. opposed D. conflicted

8. The audience ________ his appearance on stage with thunderous applause.
A. clapped B. protested C. rewarded D. hailed

9. The shop assistant was arrested _________ thefts from the store.
A. in response to B. in connection with
C. referring to D. with regard to

10.For a while I was at a __________ to know what to say.
A. blank B. pain C. loss D. crisis

B. Word formation

Use the correct form of the word given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.

1. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat __________ (heart). What a shame!
2. A list of _________ (come) events will be posted on the notice board.
3. She's quite an __________ (eye)!
4. Listening to that doctor's talk was a very _______ (rich) experience.
5. His family suffered from his __________ (expend).
6. We have __________ (zero) temperatures every night in mid-winter.
7. The __________ (edit) staff consists of ten experienced journalists.
8. The two nations finally agreed to sign a(n) _________ (aggressive) pact to normalize their diplomatic relations.
9. This leads to more pressure being put on the ________ (adequate) public transport system.
10._________ (accompany) children will not be allowed to cross busy roads.

PART THREE: GRAMMAR

A. Prepositions and particles

Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition or particle to make meaningful sentences.

1. He was punctual __________ the minute.

2. Paul won't do anything without asking his wife first. She's really got him __________ her thumb.
3. You need to show that picture __________ a dark background.
4. I'll keep your application __________ file for the time being.
5. Now that everybody is here. Let's come __________ to business.
6. He looks like his father __________ appearance.
7. Geology is a science I am not conversant __________.
8. I'm always so shy __________ strangers. I know I should have more confidence myself but I can't help it.
9. The milk smells horrible. It must have gone __________, so you have to put lemon in your tea.
10. I think he's not serious __________ becoming a teacher. He just plays __________ the idea.
11. His aunt just died, so he will come __________ a lot of money.
12. ________ first, they couldn't make ________ who was ______ the plan.
13. Nowadays, many youngsters try to keep ________ ________ the Joneses.
14. If you have any difficulty, I will help you __________.
15. He still worked although it was well __________ in the night.

B. Verb tenses and forms

Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form.

1. The accident _________ (report) ________ (cause) by a reckless motorist.
2. When I get my degree, I _________ (study) at this school for four years.
3. I don't know why you always __________ (talk) in class, boys.
4. I didn't do the test well. I __________ (prepare) it very carefully at home.
5. Who was that girl you _________ (talk) to when I ________ (pass) you in the street?
6. Today is the first anniversary of Grandpa Max's death, and I __________ (think) about him all day. How fortunate I _________ (be) _________ (have) a Grandpa like him!
7. – I found that everything I said on the phone had been reported to the police.

   – Your phone (tap) __________.
8. This time next year I probably _________ (live) on the other side of the world.
9. By the time the war was over, thousands of innocent people ______ (kill).

10. My uncle would rather that I __________ (not, leave) yesterday.

11. When I see my sister again, she __________ (finish) all her exam.

12. The weather _________ (be) bad, they couldn't but __________ (cancel) the camping trip.

13. It's a great pity you __________ (not, come) to Brighton with us last Sunday. As you __________ (never, see) the sea before, it __________ (be) a new experience.

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Sentence transformation (structure)

Complete the sentences in such a way that each of the sentences means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. We were very impressed by the new camera but found it rather expensive.
Impressed ____

2. He brought the umbrella along but it didn't rain.
He needn't ____

3. "I'm innocent," she said, and the court believed her.
She convinced ____

4. Under no circumstances should you phone the police.
The last ____

5. I would like, moreover, to choose my own clothes.
What's ____

6. The team is the same as it was for last Saturday's match.
There have ____

7. Couldn't you have got a bus to the station?
Wasn't ____

8. You were so gullible! How could you believe the lies he told you?
Weren't ____

9. Success in the academic field depends on your ability to amass qualifications.
The more ____

10. While I strongly disapprove of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
Despite ____

B. Key-word transformation

Rewrite the sentences by using the words given in bold type, keeping the meaning of each sentence as close to that of the sentence printed before it. Do not alter the word given in any way.

1. It was obvious that the old house was past its time. **(days)**
2. I'm telling you this for you not to make a mistake. (**fear**)
3. They have security guards so that people won't try to steal. (**discourage**)
4. 500 pounds is too much to pay for that painting. **(worth)**
5. This government has changed its taxation policy completely since the last general election. (**undergone**)
6. We won't get to the airport in less than 30 minutes. **(least)**
7. Claire suddenly realized what a blunder she had made. **(dawned)**
8. Collecting stamps is Peter's great passion. (**crazy)**
9. Don't run away with the idea tnat this job is easy. (**conclusion)**
10. Every possible effort was made by the boy to find the missing photo of his mother. (**stone**)

PART FIVE: READING

A. Cloze test

Fill each numbered blank with ONE suitable word.

Some hundred years ago there was no equality between men and women because people then __________ (1) __________ women to be the weaker sex. This __________ (2) __________ against women had its origin in the dawn of mankind's __________ (3) _______ when men lived in caves and went hunting for food. The task of food gathering and hunting needed great __________ (4) __________ of body. Therefore, the best place for women was not in the forest, but at home __________ (5) __________ they could satisfactorily do their job, namely __________ (6) __________ their children and looking after them. Things havechanged much since those early days. In the modern life of the 20th century, more __________ (7) __________ are needed not more strength of the muscle. It's a consequence that women play an __________ (8) __________important role in the __________ (9) __________ society. They have proved repeatedly they are equal and often __________ (10) __________ to men in almost every field.

B. Reading comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below it.

Unlike the eye the ear has no lid; therefore noise penetrates without protection. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heart beats and respiration accelerates. In fact, there is a genera] increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same way that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning some of us with heart disease and ulcer may be victims of noise as well.

1. What is the author's main point?

A. Loud noises signal danger.

B. The ear is not like the eye.

C. Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health.

D. Hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem.

2. According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to __________.

A. annoyance B. danger C. damage D. disease

3. It can be inferred from this passage that the eye __________.

A. responds to fear

B. is damaged by noise

C. enjoys greater protection than the ear

D. increases functions

4. Noise is __________.

A. a complex problem

B. an unavoidable problem in an industrial society

C. not a serious problem today

D. America's number one problem

5. What was the topic of the paragraph that preceded this passage?

A. Fear B. Ulcer C. The eye D. Heart disease

C. Paragraph understanding

Read the passage and decide which of the sentences given from A to G best fits each space.

Sand: as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our eyes on a windy beach, and praise when it is made into sand castles. ________(1) ________ If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of sea life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years. Sand covers not just seashores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. __________(2)_________ And it is a major element in manufactured products too _ concrete is large sand, while glass is made of little else. ________(3) ________ Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. In fact, according to the most generally accepted scheme of measurement, grain can be called sand if their diametre is greater than 0.06 of a millimetre and less than 0.6 of a millimetre.

Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny stones or porous grains through which water can pass. ________(4)________ They have come from the breaking down of rocks, or from the dead bodies of sea creatures, which collect on the bottom of the oceans, or even volcanic eruption. ________(5)_________ If it is a dazzling white, its grains may come from nearby coral, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum, like the white sand of New Mexico. On Pacific Islands, jet black sands form from volcanic minerals. Other black beaches are magnetic and are mined for iron ore.

A. These may have the shape of stars or spiral, their edges are rough or smooth.
B. It is one of the most common substances on earth.
C. Rain is an important force in the creation of beaches.
D. In the great slow cycle of the earth, sand that was once rock can turn to rock again.
E. What exactly is sand?
F. Colour is another clue to the origins of sand.
G. But we don't often look at it.

D. Mistake correction

There are eleven mistakes in the following paragraph. Identify and correct them. The first one has been done for you as an example.

A newspaper make its money from the price people pay for it and also from the advertisings it carries. A popular newspaper with a circulation of over five millions daily makes a lot of money. Less seriously newspapers are probably read just for entertainment. They have big headings above the new stories, funny cartoons to look at and sensational photos of violent. The gossip columns are full of stories of private live of famous people. No one takes the political views of such papers serriously. On an other hand, in a free country where there is no censorship, serious papers are read principle for their news, sent to themselves by their correspondents round the world and by the big news agencies. People also read these papers for their revisions of new books, films and plays and for their editorials what represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and issues of the moment.

Example: *0. make – makes*

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2002

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose sound of the bold parts is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. crocod**i**le B. s**i**gnature C. den**y** D. d**i**nosaur
2. A. clothes B. cloths C. mouths D. youths
3. A. choos**es** B. hous**es** C. ris**es** D. hors**es**
4. A. dis**h**onour B. **h**istoric C. **h**onesty D. r**h**ythm
5. A. par**a**de B. comp**a**nion C. ap**a**thetic D. marm**a**lade
6. A. permi**ss**ion B. deci**s**ion C. lei**s**ure D. mea**s**ure
7. A. t**ea**ring B. b**ea**rd C. f**ea**r D. r**ea**r
8. A. tom**b** B. com**b**atant C. com**b**er D. su**b**tlety
9. A. trustwor**th**y B. **th**eory C. **th**eses D. wid**th**
10. A. inf**a**mous B. f**a**me C. str**a**nger D. d**a**nger

B. List thē words given in each column according to their stress patterns.

interviewee grammatically trigonometry fraternal hello

communism thermometer inalienable wholesaler liberator

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Multiple choices

Choose the best answers.

1. He was ________ from the champion after they discovered he had been taking drugs.

A. defeated B. disqualified C. lost D. aimed

2. No, I didn't know his address, ________ I would have written to him.
A. because B. otherwise C. consequently D. therefore

3. You didn't think I was serious, did you, Brian? – It was a joke. I was pulling your ________.
A. thumb B. hair C. toe D. leg

4. I was ________ by the wording of the advertisement.
A. mistaken B. misled C. misunderstood D. misguided

5. When you do something, you should ________.
A. weigh up the pros and cons B. turn over a new leaf
C. go down well with D. get through to

6. The speaker went on with his lengthy accounts, therefore, we could not make ________ of his topic.
A. any sense B. from top to bottom
C. head or tail D. any knowledge

7. It's time we had a ______ talk with each other in an effort to clear the air.
A. eye-to-eye B. face-to-face
C. heart-to-heart D. cheek-to-cheek

8. We will have to ______ the decision until John gets back from his holiday.
A. confer B. defer C. refer D. infer

9. It suddenly ________ his mind that he had forgotten to tell his wife he would be late.
A. passed B. filled C. crossed D. occurred

10. The final result of the football game was a(n) ________.
A. equal B. draw C. same score D. same point

B. Word formation

Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. I'll resign if you continue to ________ everything I say. (regard)
2. She is very efficient and ________ polite to the customers. (fail)
3. His busy schedule made him completely ________ to his students. (access)
4. Various ________ by police officers were brought to light by the enquiry. (practice)
5. He works for UNESCO in a purely ________ role. (advice)
6. There was a sudden ______ of clapping and cheering as h rose to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. (burst)

7. Great applause was given to the referee's ________. (part)
8. They won the case because of the _______ of the defendant. (appear)
9. As a result of her ________, Ethel has strong sense of the difference between right and wrong. (bring)
10.Tom spoke ________ because he was so excited. (breath)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR

A. Prepositions and particles

Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition or particle.

1. He has been a bit left behind and is now trying to catch ________ ________ others.
2. Government officials are looking ________ reports that the lake is being polluted by a chemical factory.
3. I didn't know what to say. I was ________ a loss for words.
4. "_______ accordance ______ the wishes by my people," the president said, "I'm retiring from public life."
5. I think you should turn ______ early tonight, you look really tired.
6. It looks as if the rain has set ________ for the rent of the day.
7. We have to go by car. We can't take the bus ________ account ________ the strike.
8. Have you missed those twins? Curiously enough, they look poles ______.
9. I'm just not prepared to put ______ ______ your inefficiency any longer.
10. My mother never gives anyone a tip ________ principle.
11. The painting was a valuable family possession which had been handed ________ from generation to generation.
12. Tom's leaving. Why don't you put ________ for his job?
13. Jenny has come _______ a wonderful name for her new goldfish.
14. He ran _____ all the money he had inherited in less than a year.
15. ________ my astonishment, I was the only person in the bar.
16. Riding a bicycle ________ wearing a helmet is dangerous.
17. My sister has been living in Ha Noi ________ and ________ for the past six weeks.
18. The man with the beard and red hair is the brother of the girl ________ blue.
19. I'm afraid I can't come to the concert with you. I'm ________ my ears in work this week.
20. Stop wasting time! Get to my office ________ the double.

B. Verb tenses and forms

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense or form.

1. A new model computer ________ (design) and suppose ________ (invade) foreign markets at the present.
2. She doesn't allow ________ (read) her diary but yesterday she found her mother ________ (read); she couldn't but ________ (ignore) the incident.
3. A lot of information we need ________ (store) in a minute chip in the computer.
4. The car broke down. But for that we ________ (be) in time.
5. It is important that he ________ (try) to get some sleep.
6. If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we ________ (wait) all the time for nothing.
7. Not until I ________ (live) with him I ________ (realise) that he ________ (cheat) me and it was my terrible mistake ________ (marry) him.
8. He ________ (go) to the last meeting, but he didn't.
9. I don't mind you ________ (borrow) my things. But I'd sooner you ________ (ask) then.
10. I could hear my bike ________ (rattle). There ________ (be) something wrong, but I didn't realise what.
11. My brother as well as I still clearly ________ (remember) ________ (take) good care of when we were young.

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Sentence transformation

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the printed one.

1. Her success went beyond her expectation.
   Never ____
2. Tony's very charming, but I wouldn't trust him.
   Charming ____
3. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.
   Rather than ____
4. If there is an emergency, ring this number.
   In case ____
5. The thief must have come in through the window.
   The thief almost ____

6. Driving at that speed is dangerous whether you are an experienced driver or not.

However ___________________________________

7. Its lack of irregular verbs makes Esperanto to a unique language.

Unlike ___________________________________

8. You won't find a more dedicated worker anywhere than Mrs. Jones.

Nowhere ___________________________________

9. The play is so popular that the theatre is likely to be full every night.

Such is ___________________________________

10. Experts think that all dogs evolved from wolves.

All dogs ___________________________________

B. Key-word transformation

Rewrite the following sentences as directed by using exactly the words in brackets.

1. All of you are likely to be able to enter college. (chances)
2. I think his theory is clear and logical. (stands)
3. Don't panic about something so trivial. (mountain)
4. Mass tourism has been one of the causes of the problem. (blame)
5. Teaching doesn't really suit her. (cut)
6. Graham spends all his time doing research. (devoted)
7. You must accept the fact that she has left you. (resign)
8. My friend took no notice of my advice. (deaf)
9. She was just as good as they had thought. (came)
10. Mary is proud of being a good cook. (prides)

PART FIVE: READING

A. Cloze test

Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS

Paul Watson is an environmental activist. He is a man who believes that he must do something, not just talk about doing something. Paul (1) _______ in protecting endangered animals, and he protects them in controversial ways. Some people think that Watson is a hero and admire him very much. (2) _______ people think that he is a criminal.

On July 16, 1979, Paul Watson and his crew were on his ship, which is called the Sea Shepherd. Watson and the people who worked on the Sea Shepherd were hunting on the Atlantic Ocean near Portugal. However, they had a strange (3) ________: (4) ________ of hunting for animals, their prey was a ship, the Sierra. The Sea Shepherd, on the other hand, returned to its home in Canada. Paul Watson and workers thought that they had been successful.

The Sierra had been a whaling ship which had operated (5) ________. The captain and crew of the Sierra did not obey any of the international laws that restrict (6) ________. Instead, they killed as many whales as they could, quickly cut off the meat, and froze it. (7) ________, they sold the whale meat in countries where it is eaten.

Paul Watson tried to (8) ________ the international whaling commission to stop the Sierra. However, the commission did very little, and Paul became impatient. He decided to stop the Sierra and other whaling ships in any way that he could. He offered to pay 25,000 dollars to anyone who sank any illegal whaling ship, and he sank the Sierra. He acted (9) ________ he believed that the whales must be (10) ________. Still, he acted without the approval of his government; therefore, his actions were controversial.

B. Reading comprehension

Read the passage and Choose the best answers.

LANGUAGE IN THE NEWS

As readers of newspapers, and viewers of television, we readily assume that the Nine O'clock News, or the front page of the Daily Express or the Guardian, consists of faithful reports of events that happened "out there", in the world beyond our immediate experience. At a certain level, that is of course a realistic assumption: real events do occur and are reported - a coach crashes on the autobahn, a postman wins the pools, a cabinet minister resigns. But real events are subject to conventional processes of selection: they are not intrinsically newsworthy, but only become "news" when selected for inclusion in news reports. The vast majority of events are not mentioned, and so selection immediately gives us a partial view of the world. We know also that different newspapers report differently, in both content and presentation. The pools win is more likely to be reported in the Mirror than in the Times, whereas a crop failure in Meghalaya may be reported in the Times but almost certainly not in the Mirror. Selection is accompanied by transformation, differential treatment in presentation according to numerous political, social and economic factors.

As far as differences in presentation are concerned, most people would admit the possibility of "bias": the Sun is known to be consistently hostile in its treatment of trade unions, and of what it calls "the loony Left"; the Guardian is generous in its reporting of the affairs of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Such disaffections and affiliations are obvious when you start reading carefully, and discussing the news media with other people. The world of the Press is not the real world, but a world skewed and judged.

Now what attitude might one take towards the "bias"? There is an argument to the effect that biases do exist, but not everywhere. The Daily Express is biased, the Socialist Worker is not (or the other way round). In a good world, all newspapers and television channels would report the unmediated truth. This view seems to me to be drastically and dangerously false. It allows a person to believe, and to assert, complacently, that their newspaper is unbiased, whereas all the others are in the pockets of the Torries or the Trotskyites; or that newspapers are biased, while TV news is not (because "the camera cannot lie").

The danger with this position is that it assumes the possibilities of genuine neutrality, of some news medium being a clear undistorting window. And that can never be.

1. We have a distorted picture of the world beyond our immediate experience because

   A. real events are deliberately distorted by the media.

   B. we are selective in what we read.

   C. a limited number of events are reported.

   D. the stories that are presented are not fully researched.

2. The writer implies that the Times

   A. never deals with any human interest stories at all.

   B. has large numbers of overseas readers.

   C. carries reports that would not interest Mirror readers.

   D. has the same political slant as the Mirror.

3. According to the writer, newspapers

   A. shape the political views of their readers.

   B. vary greatly in their degree of objectivity.

   C. are widely perceived to be politically biased.

   D. are funded by political pressure groups.

4. When the author says, "the Daily Express is biased",

   A. he in fact means the opposite.

   B. he is citing an opinion he may not hold personally.

C. he wishes to imply that the Daily Express is a special case.

D. he wants to defend the Socialist Worker.

5. The writer's attitude toward distortion of news is that

A. it happens more in the press than on TV.

B. its incidence varies between different newspapers.

C. it is far too prevalent.

D. it is inevitable.

C. Paragraph understanding

Rearrange the following sentences in order to make a good passage.

A. Archimedes worked out that a mixture would take up more spacethan the same weight of pure gold because silver is less dense than gold.

B. But how could he possible measure the volume of the crown?

C. For over 2000 years. The story goes like this. King Hieron II of Syracuse asked Archimedes to find whether a goldsmith had cheated him or not. The goldsmith should have made the king a pure gold and silver.

D. but the king suspected that he had in fact used a mixture of gold and silver.

E. Little is known for sure about the Greek physicist and mathematician, Archimedes, except his dates and hometown. He was born in 287 BC and he died in 212 BC.

F. He lived in Syracuse in Silicily. Yet the story of how he made his greatest discovery has survived.

→ E ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

D. Mistake correction

There are 11 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. Number 0 is done as an example for you.

Whatever may be said against massive circulation magazines and newspapers, it can't hardly be argued that they are out of touch with their readers' daydreams, and therefore, the inducements they hold out to them must be a near accurate reflection of their unfulfilled wants and aspirations. Study this and you will assuredly understand a good deal of what it is that making society tick. Looking back, for example, to the twenties and thirties, we can see what circulation managers unerringly diagnosed the twin obsessions which dominated that era of mass unemployment economical insecurity and a passionate concern for the next generation.

Thus, it was that readers were recruited with offers of free insurance policies for the one, and free instant education for the other. The family with ' breadwinner lost an eye in a double railway derailment, and an arm in a flood, could confidently expect to collect several hundred pounds from the Daily This or the Evening That. The family who could not afford to send their son to grammatical school could find consolation in equipment him with the complete work of Shakespeare in one magnificent, easy to read volume.

Example: 0. *against massive → mass*

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2003

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

Pick out the word whose sound of the bold parts is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. book**s** B. slope**s** C. proof**s**
   D. month**s** E. youth**s**
2. A. jagge**d** B. belove**d** C. rugge**d**
   D. embarrasse**d** E. neede**d**
3. A. smoo**th** B. too**th** C. **th**reat
   D. brea**th** E. dep**th**
4. A. **h**opper B. r**h**ythm C. Sara**h**
   D. **h**eiress E. Lang**h**ome Clemens
5. A. comprom**i**se B. m**i**nus C. Chr**i**stmas
   D. Chr**i**st E. beh**i**nd
6. A. practi**s**ing B. advi**s**ing C. amu**s**ing
   D. adverti**s**ing E. ari**s**ing
7. A. cabb**age** B. voy**age** C. mass**age**
   D. dos**age** E. carri**age**
8. A. plum**b**er B. dou**b**t C. de**b**t
   D. her**b**age E. su**b**tle
9. A. sn**oo**ze B. bl**oo**d C. sm**oo**th
   D. p**oo**dle E. n**oo**dle
10. A. sp**ear** B. g**ear** C. f**ear**
    D. p**ear** E. d**ear**

B. Underline the stressed syllable of each of the words below.

environmentally individuality interviewee teenager
nationalism monomania Interpol canary
cinematography differentiate

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Multiple choices

Choose the best answers.

1. They live in a very ________ populated area of Italy.
A. sparsely B. scarcely C. hardly D. barely
2. Hoang Anh's Dad ______her against taking too much luggage-on her trip.
A. encouraged B. reprimanded
C. warned D. recommended
3. This isn't a ________ , is it? If I lend you my car, you will bring it back, won't you?
A. cheat B. trick C. rip-off D. deceit
4. Mr. Chau was ________ in a road accident last week.
A. injured B. destroyed C. wounded D. damaged
5. Picasso was a well-known cubist artist.
A. artistic B. celebrated C. colourful D. knowledgeable
6. I don't want to be too _______ on Alice, but I think I should tell her that her work isn't good enough.
A. strict B. firm C. stern D. hard
7. You have to be rich to send a child to a private school because the fees are ________.
A. astronomical B. astrological
C. atmospherical D. aeronautical
8. The ________ of thirst is based on the concentration of salt in thp blood.
A. sensation B. sentiment C. response D. impression
9. They are playing their music at ________ volume and disturbing all their neighbours.
A. utter B. supreme C. total D. full
10. He is not in this apartment. Please dial the same number but ask for ________10.
A. expansion B. extension C. duration D. code

B. Word formation

Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. She is very efficient, and ________ polite to the customers. (fail)
2. We had the phone ________ because we are moving tomorrow. (connect)
3. The ________ of the trains and buses causes frustration. (frequent)
4. The ________ of the castle made us gasp in wonder. (grand)
5. Poor Quentin put his head too far out of the railway carriage window and was ________ by a passing train. (head)
6. The boy was violent and his parents found him ____________. (manage)
7. They fought ________ in the war. (hero)
8. Mai has a very sweet ________ smile. (child)
9. Children who grow up in time of war are more likely to be ________ than others. (adjust)
10. Some referees in the V-league lack ________. (part)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR

A. Prepositions

Fill in each blank with a correct preposition.

1. The old man flew here ______________ rage.
2. You should comply the ______________ school rules.
3. Gandhi was committed ______________ non-violence.
4. He spoke ______________ such assurance that I couldn't but believe him.
5. He bought the property ______________ a view ______________ building a factory on it.
6. ______________ seeing the cat, the mouse ran off.
7. For many people, it's difficult to distinguish a dolphin ________ a whale.
8. Ann was putting ______________ airs when she got the first prize.
9. He threw stones ______________ his attackers, trying to drive them away.

B. Verb tenses and forms

I. *Complete the following sentences using the verbs given in the box. You have to use the correct tenses, of the verbs and the appropriate particles.*

look	flare	stand	bring	break
go	turn	buy	take	

1. I think a sip of wine can __________ him __________.
2. I've got a better job since Mersons _______ my company _______.
3. When I was explaining my point, he _______ and argued with me.
4. Fred changed the wheel of the car while we __________.
5. Peter has __________ with his boss.
6. She __________ a beauty contest and got a prize.
7. Violence __________ and a lot of people were injured.
8. At the moment, people are __________ stocks of food in case the storm hits their area.
9. I __________ the job because it was badly paid.
10. __________ your boss when he is unreasonable.

II. ***Read the following passage and put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms / tenses.***

An interesting thing happened when I (1. tour) the United States recently. I (2. just, read) a spy novel which was about a hero (3. hide) a letter in a particular statue in Washington. Since I was in that city at the time, on a whim I decided to see if the statue really (4. contain) the small niche the author (5. describe). To my great surprise, it did - and a letter was inside. (6. hesitate) for a wnile, I pulled out the letter and opened it. It (7. write) by a person with a good sense of humour. When I (8. read) it, I burst out (9. laugh). He/She (10. write): "*Good book, wasn't it?*"

III. ***Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs in brackets.***

1. Tom is pleased (admit) to the college.
2. It's a pity you didn't ask, for I (help) you.
3. If only he (know) then that the disease (be) curable.
4. That's definitely the last time that I (lend) you any money!
5. I didn't see anyone, but I felt as though I (watch).
6. You (not go) there as she was not expecting you.
7. Neither you, nor I, nor anyone else (be) correct.
8. Don't you remember (promise) (lend) me money when I need it? Do lend me some now.

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Sentence transformation.

Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as the ones printed before them.

1. Apart from Philip, everyone else at the meeting was a party member.
   With ________________________________
2. The only thing that makes the job worthwhile is the money.
   Were ________________________________
3. They will not announce the decision formally.
   No formal ________________________________
4. She firmly believed John to be telling the truth.
   It ________________________________
5. He seems not to care about anything.
   He acts ________________________________
6. Cars are responsible for air pollution, and they cause more serious accidents.
   Not ________________________________
7. Although he didn't want to pay such a high price, he had no choice.
   Reluctant ________________________________
8. After the beginning of the opera, late-comers had to wait before taking their seats.
   Once ________________________________
9. This is our temporary office.
   For ________________________________
10. The spectators got so angry that they had to cancel the football match.
    Such ________________________________

B. Key-word transformation

Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as the ones printed before them, using the words given. You must not change the words in any way.

1. They arrived at the station with only a minute to spare. (nick)
   ____
2. She had completely forgotten him. (mind)
   ____

3. Without tourism, this area wouldn't have much income. (depends)

____

4. To Alan's amazement, the passport office was closed when he arrived. (find)

____

5. Nobody helped me at all. (finger)

____

6. The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle. (bears)

____

7. Why are you against inviting Jackie to the party? (objection)

____

8. She is too busy to go shopping. (hands)

____

9. We should waste no words talking to that stubborn guy. (breath)

____

10. If interest rates are cut, the economic situation may improve. (reduction)

____

PART FIVE: READING

A. Cloze test

Fill each blank space with one suitable word.

Ask most people what is happening to the world's (1) __________ and they are (2) __________ to say it is exploding. Ask them if there will be enough food next century and they will say (3) __________. Ask them about the world's energy supplies and they will say they are running out and we will (4) __________ be sitting in the dark and cold next century. Ask them what they think about the raw (5) __________ and they will say we are using them up at a (6) __________ that will mean there are none (7) __________ for our grandchildren. These statements have two things in (8) __________. They are too gloomy, if not about this century (9) __________ the next. And they are all wrong. Or so it persuasively is argued in a book (10) __________ tries to chart our future (11) __________ the next quarter century. Most of the attention the book has received so (12) __________ has concentrated (13) __________ forecasts for Britain (14) __________ the prospect of five million people who are now out of (15) __________.

B. Reading comprehension

Rearrange the following sentences in order to become a good passage. The paragraph begins with C.

0. C 1. _________ 2. _________ 3. _________ 4. _________
5. _________

A. But the oil industry has a way of getting over such problems.

B. A new law limits exploration to an area south of the southern end of the long coastline; production limits have been laid down (though these have already been raised)

C. The Norwegian Government is doing its best to keep the growth of the oil industry under control.

D. and few people believe that the Government will be able to hold things back for long.

E. As one Norwegian politician said last week, "We will soon be changed beyond all recognition."

F. and oil companies have not been allowed to employ more than a limited number of foreign workers.

C. Mistake correction

There are fifteen mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.

Man has usually depended on plants of food and many other useful products. For this reason, farming is that of the world's most important industries. At firstly, early man did not know how to plant seeds and raise crops. He gathered wide fruits and vegetables where he found them. Then man discovered how to grow his own food. He planted seeds and waited for the crop to grow. For the first time, he could be reasonable sure of his food supply. He could settle down and build shelters in the places which he grew food.

Populations began to increase, the demand for food became greater. Old-fashioned tools and farming methods were inefficient at meeting the demand. So man cultivated more still more land and invented more complicated machines to make his work easy. Tractors replaced horses and other farm animals. Scientists studied and experimented with plants. They told farmers how to control plant diseases, and how too grow bigger and better crops. Now another man, with a knowledge of plants and the help of machine, can cultivate hundreds of acres. He can raise plants which does not originally grow in the soil or weather of his community.

Example 1: 0. usually → always

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2004

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose sound of the bold parts is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. bank B. monster C. monk D. function
2. A. nuisance B. duly C. knew D. cruise
3. A. mouths B. cloths C. booths D. months
4. A. sacred B. spectacular C. sachet D. salad
5. A. gauge B. laundry C. haunted D. plausible
6. A. learned B. ragged C. wretched D. panicked
7. A. idiot B. idiom C. recipient D. foetus
8. A. climber B. lamb C. timber D. debt
9. A. individual B. lukewarm C. jewel D. canoe
10. A. surface B. purchase C. replace D. palace

B. Group the following words into columns according to their stress patterns.

irreparable adolescent innocent preferable controversial
panorama encyclopedia psychiatry appendicitis miniature

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Multiple choices

Choose the best answers.

1. We need guaranteed financial ________ before we can even start the design work.
A. agreement B. backing C. analysis D. plans
2. The increased pay offer was accepted although it ________ short of what the employees wanted.
A. ended B. came C. fell D. arrived
3. A new computer has been produced, which will ________ all previous models.
A. excel B. overdo C. overwhelm D. supersede
4. In southern Spain, you can play golf on beautiful ________ over looking the sea.
A. fields B. pitches C. courses D. courts
5. I was ________ by the wording of the advertisement.
A. mistaken B. misled C. misunderstood D. misguided

6. The public at ________ does not know enough about AIDS.

A. first B. large C. once D. times

7. Nagging Susan because she smokes too much has no effect on her whatsoever - it's like water off ________.

A. a duck's head B. a dripping tap

C. an umbrella D. a duck's back

8. We were working overtime to cope with a sudden _____ in demand.

A. surge B. boost C. impetus D. thrust

9. I thought that your ________ of that problem was excellent.

A. handling B. conduct C. running D. approach

10.He claimed _____ from military service because he was a foreign national.

A. liability B. exception C. demobilization D. exemption

B. Verb formation

Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I didn't know who she was with a mask on. She was completely ________. (recognize)
2. The sun and the moon are often ________ in poetry. (person)
3. I felt ________ to speak on the subject. In fact, I could have done it perfectly. (qualifications)
4. Those corrupted officials tried to establish a ________ for their shameful transaction with the Mafia. (coverage)
5. They were totally _______ by the girl's disappearance. (mystery)
6. He was ________ by his many disappointments. (bitter)
7. They are an incredibly _______ family. You should see how much food they throw away. (waste)
8. After admitting their mistakes, they apologized _______ for what they had done. (reserve)
9. To be successful, an artist must show great ________. (origin)
10. His latest ________ is a racehorse. (acquire)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR

A. Prepositions and phrasal verbs

I. Fill each blank with a correct preposition.

1. She was very critical ________her friends' new furniture.
2. I'm sorry, but I'm not ________ liberty to tell you any more.
3. He is charged ______ taking a car ______ the owner's consent.
4. The doctor cured me ______ my illness.
5. Someone must be held accountable ______ the killings.

6. Four-fifths of the fire damage resulted ________ incendiary bombing.
7. Many people are opposed to abortion __________ principle.
8. You will be deprived __________ all the privileges.
9. Alex lost his job because he just didn't measure up to the standard required ________ him.

II. From the verbs given, form suitable phrasal verbs and, fill in the blanks with their correct forms or tenses.

bring die do draw fall
get mix take tie turn

1. We all were _______ ______ by his disguise.
2. After the music had _______ _______, there was a storm of applause.
3. They _______ _______ _______ each other just before the wedding.
4. What exactly is he ______________ when he says I might be better suited to a different job?
5. Before we do anything else, we ought to _______ _______ a plan of action.
6. This evidence _______ _______ closely _______ what we already know.
7. Would you mind ________ ___ your seatbelt before we land in ten minutes?
8. I didn't think he'd win the race but he _______ _______.
9. We're very sorry to have to _______ you _______, but I'm afraid the hotel is fully booked.
10. Students of English often _______ _______ the word "lie" and "lay".

B. Verb tenses and forms

Give the correct tenses or forms of the verbs in brackets.

I.

1. Do you realize that if the workmen are still there on Monday, they______________ (dig) up the road for a whole month?
2. Why didn't you tell me that you could lend me the money? I______________ (not, borrow) it from the bank.
3. Where's Sarah? She must be here by now.
– I don't know what ______________(happen) to her. She______________ (miss) the last bus.
4. I (think) that this is what he______________ (say), but I can't swear to ______________ (hear) him correctly.
5. But for my parents' attention to my study in the early childhood, I ______________ (not, pass) all the examinations ______________ (become) a teacher of English as I am today.
6. She can't bear ______________ (leave) alone.

II.

In 1973, when the tiger ____________ (1. appear) ____________(2. face) extinction, the World Wild Fund for Nature and the Indian Government agreed to set up "Operation Tiger" – a campaign ____________ (3. save) this ____________ (4. threat) creature. They started by creating nine special parks so that tigers could live in safety. The first ____________ (5. be) at Ranthambhore, a region that was quickly turning into a desert since too much of the grass ____________ (6. eat) by the local people's cattle. At the time there were just fourteen tigers ____________ (7. leave) there. The government had to clear twelve small villages, which ____________(8. mean) ____________ (9. move) nearly 1,000 people and 10,000 cattle so the land ____________ (10. hand) back to the nature.

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Sentence transformation

Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as the sentences printed before them. The sentences are started for you.

1. Besides paintings in oils, he also paints in watercolors.
   Not only ____
2. Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh.
   The very ____
3. In the summer, there are thousands more tourists than the locals.
   In the summer, the locals are vastly ____________________________
4. She's very patient and loyal, that's why she hasn't left him.
   If it ____
5. Their chances of success are small.
   It is not ____

B. Key-word transformation

Rewrite the following sentences as directed by using exactly the words in brackets.

1. I've considered the advantages and disadvantages and I've decided not to go. (weighed)
   ____
2. This house is very different from the little flat we used to live in. (cry)
   ____

3. These things must be done, so make sure that they are. (see)

____

4. She'll probably be elected. (stands)

____

5. I really want to see her again. (dying)

____

PART FIVE: READING

A. Cloze test

Fill each blank with one suitable word.

The cause of headache, (1) ________ they are the common kind of tension or migraine headaches, or any other kinds, are usually the same. During periods of stress, muscles in the neck, head and face are (2) ________ so tightly that they exert tremendous (3) ________ on the nerves beneath them; headaches, taking many (4) ________ from constant, dull pain to an insistent hammering, result. (5) ________ at least 50% of American adults are estimated to suffer one (6) ________ more headaches per week, it is the 20 million migraine sufferers who are in specialdifficulties. Migraines, which are mostly suffered by women, can involve the tremendous, unrelieved (7) ________.

Migraine, which may also be caused by stress, can occur in people who bottle (8) ________ their emotions and who are veryconscientious in their performance. Escaping from stressful situations, being open with one's feeling, lowering one's expectations can help reduce the stress and so cut (9) ________ on those headaches which cannot be "helped" by aspirin and (10) ________ non-prescription painkillers.

B. Reading comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

THE MODERN CARS OF THE FUTURE

Today's cars are smaller, safer, cleaner, and more economical than their predecessors, but the car of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on the road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed that run on alternative sources of power, such as electricity, compressed natural gas, methanol, steam, hydrogen, propane. Electricity, however, is the only zero-emission option presently available.

Although electric vehicles will not be truly practical until a powerful, compact battery or another dependable source of current is available, transportation experts foresee a new assortment of electric vehicles entering everyday life: shorter-range commuter electric cars, three-wheeled neighbourhood cars, electric delivery vans, bikes, and trolleys.

As automakers work to develop practical electric vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to support and make the best use of the new cars. Public charging facilities will need to be as common as today's gas stations. Public parking spots on the street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices that allow drivers to charge their batteries while they stop, dine, or attend a concert. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient parking in transportation centers might be reserved for electric cars.

Planners foresee electric shuttle buses, trains, buses, and neighbourhood vehicles all meeting at transit centers that would have facilities for charging and renting. Commuters will be able to rent a variety of electric cars to suit their needs: light trucks, one-person three-wheelers, small cars, or electric/gasoline hybrid cars for longer trips, which will no doubt take place on automated freeways capable of handling five times the number of vehicles that can be carried by a freeway today.

1. The following electric vehicles are all mentioned in the passage except ____________

A. trolleys B. trains C. vans D. planes

2. The author's purpose in the passage is to ____________ .

A. criticize conventional vehicles.

B. describe the possibilities for transportation in the future.

C. narrate a story about alternative energy vehicles.

D. support the invention of electric cars.

3. The passage would most likely be followed by details about__________ .

A. the neighbourhood of the future.

B. pollution restrictions in the future.

C. automated freeways.

D. electric shuttle buses.

4. The word "compact" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ____________

A. long-range. B. concentrated. C. inexpensive. D. squared.

5. In the second paragraph the author implies that ____________ .

A. everyday life will stay such the same in the future.

B. a dependable source of electric energy will eventually be developed.

C. a single electric vehicle will eventually replace several models of transportation.

D. electric vehicles are not practical for the future.

6. According to the passage, public parking lots of the future will be ________

A. more convenient than they are today.

B. as common as today's gas stations.

C. much larger than they are today.

D. equipped with charging devices.

7. The word "charging" in this passage refers to ____________

A. parking. B. credit cards. C. electricity. D. lightning.

8. It can be inferred from the passage that ____________

A. the present cars are more economical than their future generations.

B. electricity is the best alternative source of power as it is almost free of pollution.

C. the present electric engines are the best option as being practical.

D. many new types of practical electric engines have been developed.

9. The word "hybrid" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ____________

A. automated B. hazardous C. futuristic D. combination

10. The word commuters in paragraph 4 refers to ____________

A. cab drivers. B. visitors. C. daily travelers. D. shoppers.

C. Mistake correction

There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Identify and correct them.

My cousin and her husband live in one of the suburbs of London. One morning they woke up to find at their dismay that their car had been stolen from outside their house. They immediately phoned the police to report the thief before left for work by bus.

When they returned home later the same day, they found that their car brought back and was parked in its common place outside their house. Under one of the windscreen wiper was a small envelope.

They quickly opened it and found a note to apologize profusely for "borrowing" their car. The man who wrote it explained that he didn't have the car itself, and his wife had gone into labour in the middle of the night with their first baby. So he hoped they wouldn't mind too much that he had taken their cars without their permission in order to run her to the hospital as it was anything of an emergency.

Example: 0. *live → lived*

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2007

Chú ý: Mỗi câu hỏi thí sinh làm trên 01 tờ giấy riêng biệt

QUESTION I. Phonetics (10 points)

A. Identify the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the other words in the group.

1. A. arrived B. linked C. lived D. opened
2. A. explanation B. main C. faint D. paint
3. A. copious B. obese C. drone D. clamorous
4. A. germ B. gesture C. gene D. gear
5. A. manufacture B. mature C. pasture D. nature

B. Identify the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same group.

1. A. trigonometry B. explanatory C. immediately D. democracy
2. A. legislature B. repository C. magnificent D. mistake
3. A. argumentative B. psychological C. contributory D. hypersensitive
4. A. photograph B. payroll C. accent D. regretful
5. A. majority B. ceremony C. astronomy D. investiture

QUESTION II. Vocabulary (10 points)

Select the best option for each blank.

1. Employees who have a.......... are encouraged to discuss it with the management.
A. hindrance B. grievance C. disadvantage D. disturbance

2. The police are............ certain who the culprit is.
A. in some ways B. more or less C. here and there D. by and by

3. Women's participation............ in the workforce was lower in the countries which had less– developed economies.
A. scale B. speed C. velocity D. rate

4. Although the patient received intensive treatment, there was no .... improvement in her condition.
A. decipherable B. legible C. discernible D. intelligible

5. I've been doing my best to reduce the backlog but I must admit that I've hardly put............ in the problem so far.
A. a dent B. a foot C. a brave face D. damper

6. From time to time he............ himself to a weekend in a five– star hotel.
A. craves B. indulges C. treats D. benefits

7. Men still expect their jobs to take............

A. superiority B. imposition C. priority D. seniority

8. According to a recent survey, most people are on good........... with their neighbours.

A. terms B. relations C. relationships D. acquaintance

9. The police have been ordered not to........... if the students attack them.

A. combat B. rebuff C. retaliate D. challenge

10. The police finally arrested the .... criminal

A. famous B. renowned C. respectable D. notorious

QUESTION III. Grammar (20 points)

A. Put each verb in brackets in an appropriate form. (10points)

1. She has made up her mind........... (have) a garage........... (build) next to the house.
2. The statue........... (break) while it........... (move) to another room in the museum.
3. The highway patrol advised.......... (take) the old route through the city.
4. The bell is ringing. I must stop............ (do) my homework............ (answer) the phone.
5. Why you all............ (laugh)? Roger......... (tell) you his funny stories?
6. Don't worry. We............ (finish) the report by 11.

B. Put the suitable preposition(s) in each of the following blanks (10 points)

1. We're all very obliged............ you
2. He's quite careless............ danger.
3. She's very nervous............ the new boss.
4. I'm faithful............ my principle.
5. I've been so anxious............ you.
6. This service is free............ charge.
7. They went ahead contrary............ my advice.
8. He was married............ Sue for a day.
9................the devil and the deep blue sea.
10. Have a card..............your sleeve.

QUESTION IV. Reading (30 points)

A. Read the text below and then answer the questions 1 – 8 (10 points)

THE WORLD AND ITS GLOBAL ECONOMY

The world as man knows it today is getting smaller and smaller because of technology such as the Internet and high speed modems. In fact, on March 3, 2005, a man flew entirely around the globe without refueling or stopping in a one– person jet. The world is changing the world, and as the 21st century continues, the global economy will play a larger and larger role. As Thomas

Friedman so eloquently put it in *Lexus and the Olive Tree,* globalization is "the inexorable integration of markets, nation– states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before."

A With today's technology it is possible for people to solicit business from the far side of the globe. **B** A company like Dell Computers can order parts from several different countries, take shipment in North Carolina where the new computers will be assembled, and then ship them to all regions of the globe. **C** An American oil firm can do a satellite survey in Siberia for oil deposits and then contract with a Russian oil firm to drill the actual well, while the petroleum engineer, acting as the project supervisor, remains in the US and runs the project by using a computer, a high speed Internet connection, and a cellular telephone for quick questions.

D A global economy poses some serious problems. If a company doesn't act fast enough, it can lose, and if the company loses heavily, what will happen to the employees working for the company, and then in turn what will happen to the stores that depend on those employees buying their goods? As can be seen, there is a definite trickle– down effect. How is the child who is about to graduate from high school supposed to decide on what career field to enter? A career field that is here today might be gone long before the child can graduate from college, so not only does it become vital that a person gain the needed knowledge to enter a given career field, but the person also needs to learn how to learn. Learning how to learn may prove to be even more necessary than the knowledge needed to enter a given career field. A person who is good at learning how to learn can quickly adapt to changes in the global economy by quickly preparing to enter other career fields if his job is here today, but gone in the morning.

If the world turns into a global economy, a person will need to be able to get along and work with people from different cultural backgrounds. However, unless a person has spent time living in different parts of the world, this might be hard to do. While many students from foreign countries, especially the Asian countries, come to the US to earn a graduate degree, how many students from the US spend even a semester abroad studying in another country? The answer to this question is of course a very small percentage.

While individuals from some of foreign countries and some individuals from the US and the US economy will adjust to globalization, will the rest of the world? Mass media are more than willing to continue to stir the pot of controversy as they not only have to learn how to report the positive news, but also dole out a continuous stream of negative news. When a person in a developing country sees all the cars on the streets of Beijing, of course that person wants a car so he can show his neighbor how wealthy he is, and all this does is promote unneeded consumption. Why does the person who has nowhere to go and no money to spend for travel want to own a car? The simple answer is because the media paint owning a car as a symbol of wealth and it is human nature to want to become wealthy or at least to appear wealthy.

On the positive side, as prices rise due to increased demands on scarce resources, there will be an incentive to find affordable alternatives. For example, as the price of oil rises and along with it the price of a gallon of gasoline, a point will be reached at which people are no longer willing to purchase gasoline so they can drive their cars, and they will demand both alternative transportation methods and cars which use another source of energy. A current online survey says $2.50 per gallon of gasoline is the point at which the people in the US will start making demands on the auto manufacturer, which will open up new career fields in a few countries that have the technology needed to meet the demands; however, people around the globe will work together on it.

1. The word “inexorable” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. upward B. recent C. inevitable D. preposterous

2. The word “solicit” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. lure B. sell C. help D. ask for

3. According to par.2, what can be inferred about the role of a project supervisor?

A. To make sure the project is finished correctly and on time

B. To hand– check each of the steps in a project

C. To assign each of the items that needs to be done in a project

D. To talk to everyone on a daily basis

4. According to the passage, people need to learn how to learn, otherwise,

A. they will not move from the first grade to the second grade in elementary school.

B. they will not be able to work in the same job throughout college.

C. they will not be able to switch from one career to another as the global economy changes.

D. they will not be able to graduate from college and become a member of the global economy.

5. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage?

A. The mass media are like a witch stirring her cauldron.

B. The mass media always report the truth since this keeps the ratings up and brings in the most advertising revenue.

C. The mass media will report half– truths if it will keep their ratings up so they can sell advertising

D. The mass media report every angle of a story since reports are apolitical and never present only one viewpoint.

6. In paragraph 5, what can be inferred from the description of the media about owning a car?

A. A car needs to be painted certain colors if it is going to show others a person is wealthy.

B. The media are so biased that they will provide paint if a person needs to paint his car so as to project the car as a symbol of wealth.

C. The media slant the stories, so it will appear to viewers that only wealthy people own a car.

D. The members of the media don't own cars, so they are jealous of those wealthy people who do own cars.

7. Look at the four squares [■] in par.2 that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

E– businesses will be the lucrative businesses in the future since they are available to everyone with an Internet connection.

Where would the sentence best fit?

8. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.

The Internet and technology are making the world a smaller and smaller place today, and this is creating a global economy.

A. As Thomas Friedman so eloquently put it in *Lexus and the Olive Tree,* globalization is "the inexorable integration of markets, nation– states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before,"

B. A global economy poses some serious problems and if a company doesn't act fast enough, it can lose, and if the company loses heavily, the employees working for the company and the stores that depend on those employees buying their goods can go out of business.

C. A person who is good at learning how to learn can quickly adapt to changes in the global economy by quickly preparing to enter other career fields, if his job is here today but gone in the morning.

D. A career field that is here today might be gone long before the child can graduate from college, so it becomes vital.

E. People are always going to be willing to pay any price they need to pay in order to buy something they want, which is why the price of gasoline will not be a factor in the global economy.

F. Individuals from some foreign countries, some individuals from the US and the US economy will adjust to globalization, but the real question is, how is the rest of the world going to react to living in a global economy?

B. Close test (20 points)

ART AS A CAREER

Many celebrated artists have found (1)............ hard to (2)............ ends meet early on in their careers. (3)............ a few well– known exceptions, however, (poor Van Gogh being perhaps the most famous one) (4)............ went on to find recognition within their own lifetime. Picasso's life story is the kind of rags– to– riches tale (5)............ gives hope to many (6)............ unknown artist. In 1904, he was sharing a draughty and primitive studio complex (7)......... thirty other artists. But (8)............ his death, he was a multi– millionaire and probably the most celebrated modern artist ever. Nevertheless, (9)....... every success story, there must be dozens of artists (perhaps some potential 'greats') who have endured a lifetime (10)....... hardship in obscurity. (11)...... they were never recognised because their work was (12)....... of sympathy with the prevailing fashion, or (13) .... they lacked talent, is impossible to say. Most people see art (14)............ a vocation rather (15)............ a career. There (16)............ indeed be some truth in the idea (17).......... artists need to (18)......... exceptionally dedicated to succeed, and even relatively successful artists sometimes have (19).......... supplement their income by working (20)............ other areas occasionally.

QUESTION V. Use of English (30 points)

A. Sentence transformation (20 points)

PART ONE: Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 points)

1. Someone has suggested the resignation of the minister.
   It..
2. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.
   Many's..
3. You think that fat people are always jolly, but you are wrong.
   Contrary..
4. You should have called the doctor at once.
   It was..
5. Gary is proud of the fact that he is never late.
   Gary prides..

PART TWO: Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the one given, using the word given in brackets. Do not alter the word in any way. (10 points)

1. Many customs restrictions within the EC have been abolished. (AWAY).
   ....
2. At the moment I can't afford to buy a new car. (QUESTION)
   ....

3. I assume you're hungry. (GRANTED)

....

4. I know I can convince Dave that I'm right about this matter. (BRING)

....

5. Students at the school are not allowed to go into the Rainbow Disco. (BOUNDS)

....

B. Error correction (10 points)

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. The bus was plenty of people who had spent many a happy hour in the
A B
stores doing their Christmas shopping.
C D

2. Weather and geography conditions may determine the type of transportation used
A B C D
in a region.

3. When you talk to the old man, please remember to speak out as he's hard of
A B C D
hearing.

4. The old and the new in transportation also contrast sharply in Middle East.
A B C D

5. The ocean probably distinguishes the earth from other planets of the
A B
solar system, for scientists believe that large bodies of water are not existing
C D
on the other planets.

6. Geothermal energy is energy to obtain by using heat from the Earth's interior.
A B C D

7. In general the only kinds of cells that cannot replace itself are nerve cells.
A B C D

8. Historians believe that some forms of advertising must be as old as barter
A B C D
and trade

9. Many television newscasters make the public an eyewitness to the
A B
news by means of on– the– spot, alive reports.
C D

10. Dams are used to control flooding, provide water for irrigation, and
A B
generating electricity for the surrounding area.
C D

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2008

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 001

Part 1. PHONOLOGY *(5 MS)*

Choose the word whose underlined part is different from the other three of the group.

1. A. lays B. says C. stays D. plays
2. A. tortoise B. postcard C. postpone D. purpose
3. A. heir B. wear C. stare D. weir
4. A. equation B. television C. mention D. decision
5. A. confusedly B. allegedly C. supposedly D. wickedly

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of the group.

6. A. appliance B. ancestor C. ancestry D. absolute
7. A. innocent B. criminal C. reaction D. specialist
8. A. predict B. surgeon C. salary D. perfect
9. A. suspicion B. facilitate C. convey D. separate
10. A. ambitious B. assemble C. equivalent D. vacancy

Part 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Choose the underlined part of the sentence that needs correction.

11. Wealthy people have always desired and wear precious stones because
A B
their beauty is lasting.
C D

12. The tongue is the principle organ of taste, and is crucial for chewing, swallowed,
A B C D
and speaking.

13. Some conifers, that is, tree that have cones, are able to thrive on poor, thin soil.
A B C D

14. Rice, which it still forms the staple diet of much of the world's population,
A B C
grows best in hot, wet land.
D

15. You should know by now that I cannot stand it when my steak is not cooked
A B C
properly as I always have mine well-made.
D

16. Lack of animal protein in the human diet is a serious cause of the malnutrition.
A B C D

17. Neither of the scout leaders know how to trap wild animals or how to
A B C
prepare them for mounting.
D

18. I didn't mean offending her, but she took my comments amiss and now will
A B C
not talk to me.
D

19. Although pure diamond is colorless and transparent, when contaminated wit other
A B
minerals it may appear in various color, ranging from pastel to opaque black.
C D

20. Animals and man use the energy finding in food to operate their body
A B C D
and muscles.

Part 3. VOCABULARY *(5 MS)*

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

21. There was a terrible storm on the night we first stayed at the campsite but we were alright with our tent and were dry as a ____________.

A. bone B. cover C. coat D. sheet

22. Tropical diseases are comparatively _________ in Europe.

A. scarce B. rare C. slight D. few

23. I didn't want to _________ him his moment of triumph, so I congratulated him on defeating me.

A. decline B. forgo C. deprive D. deny

24. Because the Amtrak system is so old, the trains always start suddenly.

A. with ease B. with a thump C. with a jerk D. with effort

25. The recent economic crisis has brought about a ___________ in world trade.

A. slump B. sag C. droop D. tilt

26. He bought a ___________ railway set at a souvenir shop in Darlington for his niece.

A. picturesque B. micro C. miniature D. diminutive

27. Although insects are harmful to plants, their existence contributes a great part to ____________ which helps to make a balanced environment.

A. biology B. biophysics C. biochemistry D. biodiversity

28. Hanoi National University was ___________ one hundred years ago.

A. begun B. established C. organized D. appeared

29. Thu Le zoo __________ many kinds of wild animals, such as tigers and lions.

A. covers B. includes C. consists D. contains

30. We were politely ________ into a dimly lit hall by a respectable looking butler.

A. shooed B. ushered C. introduced D. routed

Part 4. STRUCTURES

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

31. Marine reptiles are among the few creatures that are known to have a possible life span greater than __________.

A. man B. the man

C. the one of the man's D. that of man

32. If Jim __________ the plane, he ___________ here by now.

A. hadn't missed / would have been B. didn't miss / would have been

C. hadn't missed / would be here D. hadn't missed / had been

33. "I'm sorry I have to leave so early," she said.

A. She apologized for having to leave so earlier.

B. She apologized for having to leave early.

C. She regretted to have left so early.

D. She left early, and she feels sorry now.

34. I was astonished that he turned down the job – I ___________ it would have been ideal for him.

A. have thought B. would have thought

C. am thinking D. had been thinking

35. They go to the seaside ________ they should be disturbed by the noise of the city.

A. in order that B. so that C. for D. lest

36. _________ that she burst into tears.

A. Such was angry girl B. So angry she was

C. She was angry so D. Her anger was such

37. He had an excellent grade in his examination _________ the fact that he hadn't worked particularly hard.

A. in spite of B. although C. because of D. on account of

38. Not only ________ visit Japan but they plan to stop off in the USA as well.

A. they plan to B. they must

C. will they D. are they paying

39. By the time Brown's daughter graduates, __________ retired.

A. he B. he has C. he'll being D. he'll have

40. On __________ he had won, he jumped for joy.

A. telling B. he was told C. being told D. having told

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

Part 1. PREPOSITIONS

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

1. The company has to _____ ways of reducing costs.

A. take in B. think over C. work out D. look out

2. He has always looked _______ his elder brother.

A. up to B. back on C. into D. up and down

3. He _____________ a large sum of money when his aunt died.

A. came off B. came out C. came into D. came over

4. Don't quote me. What I am about to say is _________ the record.

A. on B. off C. without D. above

5. Ann wasn't hungry at all, and could only __________ the food on her plate.

A. toy with B. finger with C. snack at D. side at

6. You can always ________ Ann to give you sound advice.

A. bank of B. bank for C. bank at D. bank on

7. Once again poor Colin has been _________ for promotion.

A. stood by B. passed over C. locked out D. struck off

8. You really shouldn't buy that car. I know the engine is fine, but most of the body work has been _______ away by rust.

A. eaten B. dissolved C. crumbled D. erased

9. We could get _______ on our salary alone.

A. by B. over C. out D. down

10. She takes great pride _________ her work.

A. in B. of C. on D. with

Part 2. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early and so inexorably that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and talk, they can set the table with impressive accuracy – one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork, for each of the five chairs. Soon they are capable of nothing that they have placed five knives, spoons, and forks on the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus mastered addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems almost reasonable to expect that if a child were secluded on a desert island at birth and retrieved seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.

Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of cognitive psychologists has **illuminated** the subtle forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped – or, as the case might be, bumped into – concepts that adults take for granted, as they refused, for instance, to concede that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short stout glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have since demonstrated that young children, asked to count pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be coaxed into finding the total. Such studies have suggested that the rudiments of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. **They** have also suggested that the very concepts of abstract numbers – the ideas of oneness, a twoness, a threeness that applies to any class of objects and is a **prerequisite** for doing anything more mathematically demanding than setting a table – is **itself** far from innate.

11. What does the passage maily discuss?

A. Trends in teaching mathematics to children

B. The use of mathematics in child psychology

C. The development of mathematical ability in children.

D. The fundamental concepts of mathematics that children must learn.

12. It can be inferred from the passage that children normally learn simple counting

A. soon after they learn to talk B. by looking at the clock

C. when they D. after they reach second grade in school.

13. The word **illuminated** in line 11 is closest in meaning to

A. illustrated B. accepted C. clarified D. lighted

14. The author implies that most small children believe that the quantity of water changes when it is transferred to a container of a different

A. color B. quality C. weight D. shape

15. According to the passage, when small children were asked to count a pile of red and blue pencils they

A. counted the number of pencils of each color.

B. guessed at the total number of pencils.

C. counted only the pencils of their favorite color

D. subtracted the number of red pencils from the number of blue pencils.

16. The word **they** in line 17 refers to

A. mathematicians B. children C. pencils D. studies

17. The word **prerequisite** in line 18 is closest in meaning to

A. reason B. theory C. requirement D. technique

18. The word **itself** in line 19 refers to

A. the total B. the concept of abstract numbers

C. any class of objects D. setting a table

19. With which of the following statements would the author be LEAST likely to agree?

A. Children naturally and easily learn mathematics.

B. Children learn to add before they learn to subtract.

C. Most people follow the same pattern of mathematical development.

D. Mathematical development is subtle and gradual.

20. Where in the passage does the author give an example of hypothetical experiment?

A. Lines 3-6 B. Lines 7-9 C. Lines 10-13 D. Lines 16-19

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Fiberscopes are one of the most are one of the most important outcomes of he science of fiber optics. Fibers made of glass and transparent acrylic plastic are capable of conveying light energy, and when thousands of these fibers are combined in what is called a fiberscope, they can transmit images. The most common fiberscopes contain about 750,000 fibers, each 0.001 centimeter, or 10 microns, in diameter. For certain uses, the diameter of the fiber may be as small as 5 microns.

Fiberscopes have a wide range of applications. In the medical field, physicians use fiberscopes to examine internal organs and as an aid in delicate surgeries. Miniature probes have also been developed to view muscle fiber, skin tissue, and blood cells. Fiberscopes have also found varied uses in industry, particularly to inspect or control operations in **inaccessible** areas. Bundles of fiberscopes fused together in a solid plate, called a faceplate, are being used in the manufacture of television tubes and other cathode-ray tube devices.

The most far reaching applications of fiber-optic technology are in communication. Optical fibers carry voice messages for telephone service. The sound of the voice is electronically broken down into thousands of pulses per second, which causes a transmitting laser to send **coordinated** pulses of light through the optical fibers. At the receiving end, the light pulses are **converted** to electrical signals and the voice message is reconstructed. Light-wave communication systems can handle an immensely greater number of telephone calls and television programs than the current system, and **they** will form the basis of the "electronic superhighway" expected to crisscross the nation in the near future of the information age.

21. How do optical fibers carry voice message?

A. By fusing bundles of fiberscopes into a faceplate

B. By converting electrical signals to light pulses

C. By sending coordinated electrical pulses through optical fibers

D. By using cathode-ray tube devices.

22. The word **inaccessible** in line 11 means

A. difficult to find B. extremely small

C. hard to reach D. impossible to climb

23. It can be inferred from the passage that fiberscopes

A. have more uses in industry than in medicine

B. will play a major role in the information age

C. will decrease in importance as they become more common

D. have reached the peak of their development

24. Where in the passage does the author discuss the uses of miniature probes in medicine?

A. lines 2–8 B. lines 7–10

C. lines 16–19 D. lines 20–23

25. The main topic of the passage is.

A. The birth of the "electronic superhighway"

B. The various applications of fiber-optic technology

C. How fiberscopes have enhanced the field of medicine

D. How sound may be transformed into light

26. As used in line 21, the word **they** refers to

A. fiberscopes B. light-wave communication systems

C. television programs D. television calls

27. The word **converted** in line 18 is closest in meaning to

A. transferred B. transformed

C. transmitted D. changed

28. The word **coordinated** in line 17 is closest in meaning to

A. separated B. organized C. transformed D. deconstructed

29. Fiberscopes are being used to do all of the following EXCEPT.

A. assist in delicate surgeries

B. control operations in inaccessible areas

C. convert light pulses to electrical signals

D. transmit images

30. The passage will most likely be followed by a discussion of

A. homes and businesses of the future

B. the structure of fiberscopes

C. additional uses of fiberscopes in industry

D. the use of fiber optics in the electronic superhighway

Part 3. CLOZE TEST

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage.

HILTON PLANS HOTEL ON MOON – WITH A BEACH

Hilton International, (31) __________ of many of the world's most luxurious hotels, has joined the race to build the first hotel on the moon, (32) __________ a new meaning to the expression "five star".

Called the Lunar Hilton, the huge place would have over 5,000 rooms. It would be powered by two enormous solar panels and would have its own beach and sea (33) __________ a working farm.

The company asked architects to design the building following the discovery of water on the moon. It is working (34) ________ with experts at NASA on the project and hopes to (35) ________ a partnership which would be able to fly guests to the hotel.

Hilton has spent little more than ∈ 100,000 on the project so far, however compared with the ∈ 25m that three Japanese companies have already poured into their own moon projects. Shimizu is planning tennis courts and golf (36) __________, while Nishimatsu wants to build a resort, called Escargot City, consisting of three 10-storey towers (37) ________ like snails' shells.

Another company, Obayashi, is working (38) __________ a project to create a self-sufficient lunar community of 10,000 people which would be supplied by (39) ________ vegetable farms on the moon.

Peter Inston, the British architect who has (40) __________ the Hilton's plans, proposes a 325-meter-high complex with restaurants, a medical center, a church and even a primary school. All drinking water would be pumped up from the ice reserves, which would also be used to fill the sea.

31. A. host B. owner C. heir D. inheritor

32. A. giving B. making C. taking D. bringing

33. A. as far as B. as well as C. as much as D. as long as

34. A. closely B. nearly C. hardly D. similarly

35. A. create B. get C. form D. make

36. A. courts B. fields C. courses D. squares

37. A. being B. looked C. formed D. shaped

38. A. out B. on C. up D. out of

39. A. huge B. vast C. wide D. big

40. A. done B. made C. grown D. developed

WRITTEN TEST

Part 1. CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage.

Cloze test 1.

According to a magazine (1) ______ I read recently, we now live in an age of (2) ______ leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching retirement age with their (3) ______ of enjoyment and even adventure relatively (4) ______ but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for (5) ______ are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to (6) ______ the fact that people tend to spend (7) ______ time traveling to work or may even be working from home.

What I can't understand, however, is (8) ______ these people are. As far as I can tell the whole thing is another one of those journalistic fictions. I (9) ______ that there are a lot of retired people nowadays but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang-gliding or sailing single-handed round the world. My own parents seem to spend most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone would (10) ______ my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer hours all the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to show up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my lifestyle either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my pension.

Cloze test 2.

(11) _____ to the west, the Grand Canyon is one of the world's most famous spectacular natural phenomenons. It is located in the northern part of the state of Arizona, in the United States of America. Covering one and one quarter million acres, it (12) _____ 277 miles east to west and extends 1 to 18 miles in (13) _____. The depth has been measured at one mile, which is deeper than any (14) _____ canyon in the world. It is easy to see why the Grand Canyon is included as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Tourists travel to the canyon began as (15) _____ as 1890 and increased rapidly after the hotel was built on the South Rim of the canyon. Ninety (16)

_____ of the visitors view the Grand Canyon from the South Rim, which, unlike the North Rim, is opened year (17) _____. Visitors can drive around the canyon to the North Rim by using a road that is 214 miles long. They can also (18) _____ the canyon over a 21-mile trail on a two-day hike. Most visitors drive along the park roads, stopping (19) _____ scenic viewing points, and many take walks along the canyon rim or hike along one of the 36 trails. Campers can ride mules down (20) _____ the canyon, and water enthusiasts rent boats or canoes to use on the Colorado River.

Part 2. WORD FORMS

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. Jim is one of the most _________ members of the committee. (SPEAK)

2. _________ expressions are gainfully employed when the listener or reader is successful in making the intended connection. (REFER)

3. The reason for Bruce Lee's death was sleeping pill _________. (DOSAGE)

4. This statue _________ the soldiers who died in the war. (MEMORY)

5. What a terrible film! It's really _________ in my views. (RATE)

6. The troops were thoroughly _________ by this set-back. (MORAL)

7. We try to ensure the _________ of our employees. (BE)

8. The three drug traffickers were sentenced to life _________. (PRISON)

9. Eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly increases your life _________. (EXPECT)

10. There's nothing to match the warmth and _________ of a genuine log-fire. (COZY)

alcoholic	die	chemistry	surgical	germ
infect	technician	favour	sterilize	operator

In 1869 Joseph Lister discovered the principle of antiseptic (11) _________, thus sharply decreasing the number of (12) _________ caused by infection. Lister used carbonic acid, a strong (13) _________ which destroyed the bacteria. Lister was not satisfied because the carbonic acid injured the tissue cells, and the wound healed slowly. Today milder chemicals called antiseptics are used to treat wounds. Although antiseptics do not kill bacteria, they produce conditions so (14) _________ that bacteria cannot survive. Being mild (15) _________, antiseptics do not injure tissue to any great extent.

Lister then developed a technique of "asetics surgery". In this (16) _________, germs are kept from wounds during and after (17) _________. Instruments are sterilized in boiling water.

Antiseptics such as iodine, nercrochrome, or (18) ________, are used to clean the skin before the operation. (19) ________ gloves, masks and gowns are used by the surgeon and his assistant. Special ultraviolet and (20) ________ lamps are used to keep the air in the operating room free of bacteria.

Part 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home.

→ Only ________________________

2. His memory gradually failed as he grew old.

→ The ________________________

3. The only thing that kept us out of prison was the way he spoke the local dialect.

→ But for his command ____________

4. We should waste no words talking to that stubborn guy. (BREATH)

→ ________________________

5. I suspected him when he started being so helpful. (RAT)

→ ________________________

6. He doesn't appreciate his wife. (GRANTED)

→ ________________________

7. It was hard not to start laughing when she started to sing. (FACE)

→ It ________________________

8. What has this experience taught you. (DRAWN)

→ ________________________

9. The best solution was thought o by Peter. (CAME)

→ ________________________

10. The writer's writing style contrasted sharply with his spoken language.
(CONTRAST)

→ There ________________________

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2009

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY:

A. Pronunciation: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (5 pts)

1. a. confusedly b. allegedly c. supposedly d. wickedly
2. a. scowl b. frown c. sprout d. dough
3. a. espionage b. rouge c. vestige d. prestige
4. a. chronicle b. chorus c. orchard d. orchid
5. a. external b. expurgate c. extenuating d. expunge

B. Stress: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others (5 pts)

6. a. orchestra b. impetuous c. pantomime d. corpulent
7. a. proponent b. proposal c. consensus d. lucrative
8. a. economic b. monotonous c. hilarious d. collaborate
9. a. constituency b. constitution c. presentiment d. subsidiary
10. a. ethanol b. cultivate c. monetary d. repentant

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Passage 1:

The first animated film, *Humorous Phases of Funny Faces*, was made in 1906 by newspaper illustrator James Blackton. He filmed faces that were drawn on blackboards in progressive stages. In New York City, Winsor McCay exhibited his most famous film, *Little Nemo* (1910) and *Gertie the Dinosaur* (1914). His films featured fluid motion and characters with individual personalities. For the first time, characters drawn of life seemed to live on the screen. In 1914, John R. Bray **streamlined** the animation process, using assembly-line techniques to turn out cartoons.

By 1915, film studios began producing cartoon series. The Pat Sullivan studio produced the series featuring *Felix the Cat*. **He** became one of the most beloved characters of the silent-film era. The Max Fleischer studio produced series starring *Ko-Ko the Clown* and, later, *Betty Boop and Popeye*.

The first cartoon with sound was *Steamboat Willie* (1928), which introduced Mickey Mouse. This film was produced by Walt Disney, the most famous of American animators. His early success enabled Disney to train his animators in anatomy, acting, drawing and motion studies. The results of this are apparent in *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937), the first full-length animated feature. It became an instant success, and still remains popular. Other important Disney films followed.

Warner Brothers' Studio challenged Disney for leadership in the field with cartoons starring *Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck*, and other characters. These films were faster-paced and featured slapstick humor. In the 1950s, a group of animators splintered off from Disney and formed United Production of America, which rejected Disney's realism and employed a bold, modernistic approach.

In the 1950s, children's cartoon began to be broadcast on Saturday morning television and, later, in prime time. Among the most successful were those made by William Hanna and Joseph Barbera, such as those featuring Yogi Bear and the Flinstones.

The full-length animated film became popular again in the 1980s and '90s. Producer Steven Spielberg released his first animated film, *An American Tail* (1986), and Disney began a series of remarkable annual hits with *The Little Mermaid* (1989). *Who Framed Roger Rabbit* (1988), a joint production of Spielberg and Disney, **blurred the lines** between live action and animation. Animation returned to prime-time television with the Fox Network's *The Simpsons*. Animators had experimented with computer animation as early as the 1950s, but Toy Story (1995) was the first full-length film to be entirely computer animated. These developments promise to bring about the most exciting era in animation since its **heyday**.

11. What does the passage mainly discuss?
a. the history of animated film b. the life of Walt Disney
b. the development of one animated cartoon d. the use of computer in animation

12. It can be inferred from the passage that the characters in Little Nemo and Gertie the Dinosaur ________ .
a. were first drawn on a blackboard b. were part of cartoon series
c. seemed to have their own personalities
d. did not look as life-like as Blackton's characters

13. The word "**streamlined**" is closest in meaning to ________ .
a. simplified b. revolutionized c. bypassed d. invented

14. The word "**he**" refers to
a. Pat Sullivan b. Felix the Cat c. Max Fleischer d. Ko-Ko the Clown

15. What can be inferred from the passage about animated films produced before 1928?
a. They were not very popular b. They were longer than later movies
c. They were not drawn by hand d. They were silent films

16. According to the passage, the film *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* ________ .
a. showed the benefits of training the Disney animators
b. was the first movie produced by Walt Disney
c. was the last movie Disney made before his death
d. did not become successful until many years later

17. The author did not specifically mention characters produced by ________ .
a. Walt Disney b. Hanna and Barbera
c. United Production of America d. Warner Brothers

18. The phrase "**blurred the lines**" is closest in meaning to ________ .
a. eliminated the distinctions b. obscured the issues
c. answered the questions d. emphasized the problems

19. The first experiment with computer animation took place during the ________ .
a. 1950s b. 1960s c. 1980s d. 1990s

20. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**heyday**" ________ .
a. beginning b. decline c. prime d. rebirth

Passage 2:

In the course of history, human inventions have dramatically increased the average amount of energy available for use **for each person**. Primitive people in cold regions burned animal dung to heat their caves, cook food, and drive off animals by fire. The first step toward the developing of more efficient fuels was taken when people discovered that they could use vegetable oils and animal fats **in lieu** of gathered or cut wood. Charcoal gave off a more intensive heat than wood and was more easily obtainable than organic fats. The Greeks first began to use coal for metal smelting in the 4th century, but it did not come into extensive use until the Industrial Revolution.

In the 1700s, at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, most energy used in the United States and other nations undergoing industrialization was obtained from perpetual and renewable sources, such as wood, water streams, domesticated animal labour, and wind. These were predominantly locally available supplies. By mid-1800s, 91 percent of all commercial energy consumed in the United States and European countries was obtained from wood. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, coal became a major energy source and replaced wood in industrializing countries. Although in most regions and climate zones wood was more readily accessible than coal, the latter represents a more concentrated source of energy. In 1910, natural gas and oil firmly replaced coal as the main source of fuel because they are lighter and, therefore, cheaper to transport. They burned more cleanly than coal and polluted less. Unlike coal, oil could be refined to manufacture liquid fuels for vehicles, a very important consideration in the early 1900s, when automobiles arrived on the scene.

By 1984, non-renewable fossil fuels, such as oil, coal, and natural gas, provided over 82 percent of the commercial and industrial energy used in the world. Small amounts of energy were derived from nuclear fission, and the remaining 16 percent came from burning direct perpetual and renewable fuels, such as biomass. Between 1700 and 1986, a large number of countries shifted from the use of energy from local sources to a centralized generation of hydropower and solar energy converted to electricity. The energy derived from non-renewable fossil fuels has been increasingly produced in one location and transported to another, as in the case with most automobile fuels. In countries with private, rather than public transportation, the age of non-renewable fuels has created a dependency on a finite resource that will have to be replaced.

Alternative fuel sources are numerous, and shale oil and hydrocarbons are just two examples. The extraction of shale oil from large deposits in Asian and European regions has proven to be labour consuming and costly. The resulting product is sulfur- and nitrogen rich, and large-scale extractions are presently **prohibitive**. Similarly, the extraction of hydrocarbons from tar sands in Alberta and Utah is complex. Semi-solid hydrocarbons cannot be easily separated from the sandstone and limestone that carry them, and modern technology is not sufficiently versatile for a large-scale removal of the material. However, both sources of fuel may eventually be needed as petroleum prices continue to rise and limitations in fossil fuel availability make alternative deposits more attractive.

21. What is the main topic of the passage?

a. applications of various fuels b. natural resources and fossil fuels
c. a history of energy use d. a historical overview of energy rates

22. The phrase "**for each person**" is closest in meaning to__________.
a. per capita b. per household c. per family d. per one

23. It can be inferred from the first passage that __________.
a. coal mining was essential for primitive peoples
b. the Greeks used coal in industrial production
c. the development of efficient fuels was a gradual process
d. the discovery of efficient fuels was mostly accidental

24. The phrase "**in lieu**" is closest in meaning to __________.
a. in spite b. in place c. in every way d. in charge

25. The author implies that in the 1700s, sources of energy were __________.
a. used for commercial purposes b. used in various combinations
c. not derived from mineral deposits d. not always easy to locate

26. According to the passage, what was the greatest advantage of oil as fuel?
a. It was a concentrated source of energy
b. It was lighter and cheaper than coal
c. It replaced wood and coal and reduced pollution
d. It could be converted to automobile fuel

27. According to the passage, the sources of fossil fuels will have to be replaced because__________.
a. they need to be transported b. they are not efficient
c. their use is centralized d. their supply is limited

28. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 20th century, energy was obtained primarily from __________.
a. fossil fuels b. nuclear fission
c. hydraulic and solar sources d. burning biomass

29. The author implies that alternative sources of fuel are currently__________.
a. being explored b. being used for consumption
c. available in few locations d. examined on a large scale

30. The word "**prohibitive**" is closest in meaning to __________.
a. prohibited b. provided c. too expensive d. too expedient

III. GUIDED CLOZE:

Read the following passage and fill each gap with the correct answer (10 pts)

Marathon was the site of one of the most important (31) __________ in the history of Western civilization. There, in 490 B.C., a Greek army defeated a(n) (32) __________ army of Persians and saved Greece from becoming part of the Persian Empire. Marathon is a coastal plain about 25 miles northeast of Athens, Greece. Beginning in 499B.C., Greeks living under Persian (33) __________in Asia, Minor (now Turkey), (34) __________ against King Darius I of Persia. The Athenians sent soldiers and 20 ships to aid the rebels. Then the Greeks forces attacked and burned Sardis, a city that served as Darius's capital in Asia Minor. Darius vowed that he would take (35) __________ on the Athenians by conquering and burning Athens. In 490 B.C., Darius sent one of his generals, with an army and a (36) __________ of about 200 ships to conquer Athens. The Persians first destroyed the city Eretria, and then sailed for Marathon. The Athenian general Miltiades (37) __________ the Athenian troops on the island edge of the plain.

The Persian occupied the seaward (38) _______. A few days later, the Persian leaders, hoping that civil war had broken out in Athens, loaded part of their forces on ships. The Persians on the ships prepared to sail to Athens and attack the city. Seeing their (39) _________ for a victory, the Athenians attacked the army of Persians that remained on the plain. The Greeks surrounded and thoroughly defeated the Persians at Marathon. According to tradition, Miltiades sent the runner Pheidippides from Marathon to Athens with news of the Athenian victory. Pheidippides (40) _________ the 25 miles to Athens at top speed, delivered his message, and fell to the ground, dead. Today, the word marathon refers to a foot race of 26 miles 385 yards (42.2 kilometers) or of similar length.

31. a. fields b. aspects c. battles d. events
32. a. conquering b. expanding c. invading d. empowering
33. a. reign b. management c. government d. rule
34. a. rose up b. stood up c. fought up d. stepped up
35. a. grudges b. revenge c. hatred d. curses
36. a. congregation b. pack c. fleet d. chain
37. a. localized b. positioned c. put d. situated
38. a. edge b. rim c. brim d. side
39. a. possibility b. signs c. chance d. prospects
40. a. dashed b. sprinted c. galloped d. raced

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10 pts)

- The airplane in which the football team (travel) _____1_____ (crash) _____2_____ soon after (take off) _____3_____.
- She (win) _____4_____ the prize, it will be because she (write) _____5_____ very well.
- A student of mine (talk/forever) _____6_____ in class; many a time she (expel) _____7_____ from class.
- Do you know the first men (set) _____8_____ foot on the moon?
- It is essential that each bike (lock) _____9_____ carefully indoors.
- Her mother (go) _____10_____ abroad last month, so it (not be) _____11_____ her you saw at the theater last Sunday.
- His (take) _____12_____ ill suddenly last night took me by surprise.
- The student confessed to (steal) _____13_____ the gold watch. Otherwise, the case (report) _____14_____ to the police.
- You (talk) _____15_____ on the phone for a long time last night. I (phone) _____16_____ four times and it (engage) _____17_____.
- - How was your dental appointment?
  - Painless. I (not worry) _____18_____.
- How about your job in the new city?
  - It's alright, but I'd rather (put) _____19_____ in for the job (advertise) _____20_____ in yesterday's newspaper.

II. PREPOSITIONS / PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

- He is intent _____1_____ joining _____2_____ just because he wants to follow _____3_____ his father's footsteps. He enlisted _____4_____ a soldier at the age of 18.
- The Democratic party came _____5_____ power this year.
- Latin used to be the universal language, but then it fell _____6_____ disuse.
- The hotel's size made it ideal _____7_____ large conferences.
- Could someone help me lift the lawn-mower _____8_____ the pick-up truck?
- It has been preying _____9_____ my mind all week, but I still haven't made up my mind.
- There was nothing else that I could do _____10_____ sit and wait.
- The boy left no stone unturned _____11_____ his attempt to find his biological parents.
- She's always be lacking _____12_____ tact.
- Mike and Ann haven't spoken to each other since they fell _____13_____ two months ago.
- When Jake saw Mary hanging _____14_____ _____15_____ Tom, he bristled _____16_____ anger.
- Because it was late, I ended _____17_____ walking.
- I have to win the race if I am to live _____18_____ _____19_____ my reputation.
- The guide rounded _____20_____ the party of tourists and led them to the cathedral.

III. WORD FORMS (20 pts)

A. Fill each blank with the correct form of the word given:

1. At schools, the teachers are ______________ by the urgent needs of a large number of children clamoring for attention, and the frequent overcrowding of classrooms. (SIEGE)
2. The air stewardess made it clear how ______________ she was of his behavior. (CONTEMPT)
3. I felt that turning up at the wedding in jeans and a T-shirt was rather ______________. (APPROPRIACY)
4. She gave a solemn ______________ to respect their decision. (TAKE)
5. Please ensure that your child's sports clothes are clearly marked in ______________ ink. (DELETE)
6. The police took ______________ action against that player, who was involved in the match-fixing scandal. (DISCIPLINE)
7. In order for the project to get started, they needed a large ______________. (LAY)
8. Tom spoke ______________ because he was so excited. (BREATHE)
9. Frank told everyone that he worked for a large company, but the company is ______________. (EXIST)
10. The president ______________ drew his conclusions from that ill-founded evidence. (ERR)

B. Read the following passage and fill each blank with the correct form of the word chosen from the box:

Biotic *coagulate* *concentrate* *consume flame*
Mold *sure synthesis* *therapy* *venom*

Many folk curves which have been around for centuries may be more (11) _________ than previously suspected. A case in point is that of penicillin. Alexander Fleming did not just randomly choose cheese molds to study when he discovered this very important bacteria-killing substance. (12) _________ cheese was frequently given to patients as a remedy for illness at one time. Fleming just isolated what it was about the cheese which cured the patients.

In parts of South America, a powder obtained from grinding sugar cane is used for healing infections in wounds and ulcers. This usage may date back to pre-Colombian times. Experiments carried out on several hundred patients indicate that ordinary sugar in high (13) ____________ is lethal to bacteria. Its suction effect eliminates dead cells and it generates a glasslike layer which protects the wounds and (14) ____________ healing.

Another example of folk medicine which scientist are investigating is that of Arab fishermen who rub their wounds with a (15) _________ catfish to quicken healing. This catfish excretes a gel-like slime which scientists have found to contain (16) _________: a (17) _________ that helps close injured blood vessels, (18) ___________ agents, and a chemical that directs production of a glue-like material that aids healing.

It is hoped that by documenting these folk remedies and experimenting to see its results are in deed beneficial, an analysis of the substance can be made, and (19) ___________ substances can be developed for human (20) _________.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION:

Read the following passage, identify the errors and then correct them (10 pts)

E.g.: (0) language → languages (line 1)

In countries where two or more language are spoken, language is frequently a political and highly emotive issue. Although Canada is officially bilingual, the French-speaking province of Quebec introduced the law in 1976 which, in other measures, banned languages rather than French on commercial signs and restricted admissions to English-speaking schools. In 1988 the supreme court of Canada rules that some sections of this law were illegal. No sooner had they done so than thousands of French speakers took to the streets in protest. Under the regime of General Franco, a Basque language, spoken by about 600,000 people in Spain, was forbidden. So strict was this ban that people using Basque in public could be imprisoned.

Lingual suppression still goes on, but on the whole, governments today are more tolerable of their minority languages. Nowhere has this reverse of attitudes been more pronounced than in Wales. Until the twentieth century, Welsh was all along illegal, and its usage was forbidden in schools and at many places of work. Only after a long campaign of protests and vandalism by Welsh speakers in the 1960s did the British government allow Welsh to become an official language.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

A new report from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) reveals that fish populations are under increasing (1) ______________ from global warming. The report "Are we putting our fish in hot water?" describes how climate change is causing temperatures to (2) ______________ in rivers, lakes and seas. This means less food and oxygen for (3) ______________ life, stunted fish growth and (4) ______________ offspring. The report says that temperate fish such as salmon, catfish and sturgeon cannot spawn if winter temperatures do not drop below a certain (5) ______________. Warmer water also means fish could migrate to cooler areas, (6) ______________ the temperature resembles their normal habitat. This could impact on many species' ability to (7) ______________. Some species will become extinct if the water temperature rises (8) ______________ a degree or two.

WWF director Andrew Lee said: "Climate change increases the pressure on fish populations that are already strained (9) ______________ the limit by over-fishing in the marine environment. We must take urgent (10) ______________ to reduce both carbon dioxide emissions and fishing pressures to protect fish populations as they are one of the world's most valuable biological, nutritional and economic assets."

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. Attendance at the exhibition has been down this year.
   The exhibition ____
2. I'm not friendly with him; in fact, I hardly even know him.
   Far ____
3. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard.
   Hard ____
4. The journalists only heard about the changes to the wedding plans when they arrived at the venue.
   It was only ____
5. I don't understand a single word of this letter. (HEAD)
   I can't ____
6. The address that Peter sent the parcel to does not exist. (SUCH)
   There ____
7. Brian was about to blurt out my secret when I attracted his attention. (EYE)
   Had ____
8. The standard of her homework is no longer acceptable. (SCRATCH)
   Recently, her homework ____
9. My father was very disappointed when I failed to get into university. (BITTER)
   My ____
10. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled. (HAIR)
   ____

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2010

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. p**o**stcard B. p**o**stpone C. p**o**st office D. p**o**st-graduate
2. A. massa**ge** B. gara**ge** C. colla**ge** D. messa**ge**
3. A. preferen**tial** B. celes**tial** C. presiden**tial** D. essen**tial**
4. A. acceler**ate** B. inn**ate** C. duplic**ate** D. obstin**ate**
5. A. cantaloup**e** B. catastroph**e** C. recip**e** D. apostroph**e**

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

6. A. arithmetic B. lunatic C. allergic D. magnetic
7. A. contributory B. instrumental C. argumentative D. understand
8. A. mausoleum B. manufacture C. manifesto D. architecture
9. A. guitar B. innocent C. horizon D. tycoon
10. A. parameter B. carpenter C. paralysis D. flamingo

B. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.(10 points)

Traditionally in America, helping the poor was a matter for private charities or local government. Arriving immigrants depended mainly on predecessors from their homeland to help them start a new life. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, several European nations **instituted** public-welfare programs. But such a movement was slow to take hold in the United States because the rapid pace of industrialization and the ready availability of farmland seemed to confirm the belief that anyone who was willing to work could find a job.

Most of the programs started during the Depression era were temporary relief measures, but one of the programs - Social Security - has become an American institution. Paid for by the reduction from the paychecks of working people, Social Security ensures that retired persons receive a modest monthly income and also provides unemployment insurance, disability insurance, and other assistance to those who need it. Social Security payments to retired persons can start at age 62, but many wait until age 65, when the payments are slightly higher. Recently, there has been concern that the Social Security fund may not have enough money to fulfill its obligations in the 21st century, when the population of elderly Americans is expected to increase dramatically. Policy makers have proposed various ways to make up the anticipated deficit, but a long-term solution is still being debated.

In the years since Roosevelt, other American presidents have established assistance programs. These include Medical and Medicare; food stamps, certificates that people can use to purchase food; and public housing which is built at federal expense and made available to persons with low incomes.

Needy Americans can also turn to sources other than government for help. A broad spectrum of private charities and voluntary organization is available. Volunteerism is on the rise in the United States, especially among retired persons. It is estimated that almost 50 percent of Americans over age 18 do volunteer work, and nearly 75 percent of U.S. households contribute money to charity.

11. New immigrants to the U.S could seek help from ______.

A. the U.S. government agencies B. volunteer organizations

C. the people who came earlier D. only charity organizations

12. Public-welfare programs were unable to take firm root in the U.S. due to the fast growth of ______.

A. population B. urbanization C. modernization D. industrialization

*13. The word '**instituted**' in the first paragraph mostly means ______.*

A. enforced B. introduced C. carried out D. studied

14. The Social Security program has become possible thanks to ______.

A. people's willingness to work B. enforcement laws

C. deduction from wages D. donations from companies

15. Most of the public assistance programs ______ after the severe economic crisis.

A. did not become institutionalized B. did not work in institutions

C. were introduced into institutions D. functioned fruitfully in institutions

16. That Social Security payments will be a burden comes from the concern that ______.

A. the program discourages working people

B. younger people do not want to work

C. elderly people ask for more money

D. the number of elderly people is growing

17. Persons with low incomes can access public housing through ______.

A. state spending B. federal expenditure

C. low rents D. donations

18. Americans with low incomes can seek help from ______.

A. government agencies B. federal government

C. non-government agencies D. state government

19. Public assistance has become more and more popular due to ______.

A. people's growing commitment to charity

B. taxpayers' increasing commitment pay

C. young people's volunteerism

D. volunteer organizations

20. The passage mainly discussed ______.

A. immigration into America B. public assistance in America

C. funding agencies in America D. ways of fund-raising in America

PASSAGE 2: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

Sigmund Freud was not a literary theorist. However, he did contribute to critical theory through both his theories and his use of art to show that the application of psychology can extend to the highest forms of cultures. Freud was always interested in literature, and he drew some of the best illustrations of his theories from classic poems and plays.

Freud saw the unconscious as the **impetus** of both cultural and psychic activity. Therefore, the same principles operated in **both**, and that the same mechanisms – such as displacement and symbolization – applied. While Freud was not the first to note the importance of the unconscious mind, he was the first to attempt a coherent theory of its operation and function. He argued that the unconscious operates according to universal law, and is crucial to all aspects of mental life that involve fantasy, or diversion from reality. From this point of view, it is natural to apply Freudian principles to imaginative literature. Writers transform individual, unconscious fantasy into universal art - a kind of **formal fantasy** halfway between a reality that denies wishes and a world of imagination in which every wish is granted.

In focusing on the unconscious origins for literature, Freud was in a sense reviving the traditional idea of divine inspiration. [1] Philosophers and art theorists have often turned to such a theory of the imagination to explain **multiple meanings, repetition**, and any apparent disorder in art. Similarly, psychoanalysis uses the theory of the unconscious to explain examples of "disorder' in consciousness, such as dreams.

[2] This analogy allowed Freud to suggest that fantasies called art could be interpreted in the same way as dreams. Writers, as Freud noted, have always seen great significance in dreams. In his view, portrayals of dreams in works of literature supported his own theories about **their** structures, mechanisms, and interpretation. For example, the mechanisms of displacement and symbolization obviously resemble the literary devices of metaphor and symbolism.[3]

Critics of Freud have objected that the non-logical processes of the unconscious do not resemble the conscious effort that results in work of literature. Freud would reply that while conscious thought is necessary to produce works of art, the creative sources of art remain in the conscious. In this view, conscious activity merely obscures what is truly important in art. What interested Freud were the deep unconscious structures literature shares with myth and religion, as well as with dreams. The apparent individuality of literature was not as significant as its ultimate universality. [4]

21. Which of the following best states the main idea of the reading?

A. The best way to understand the creation of literature is through Freud's theory of psychoanalysis.

B. Freud argued convincingly that both psychic phenomena and literature may be interpreted with reference to the unconscious.

C. Creating works of literature is very similar to dreaming.

D. Freud's theories explain why both dreams and literature contain various forms of disorder.

22. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Freud?

A. He was a literary theorist.

B. He has had an influence on literary theory.

C. He wrote several plays and poems that illustrate his theories.

D. He was the first to discover the unconscious.

*23. The word **impetus** in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by ________.*

A. source B. opposite C. form D. reason

*24. The word **both** in paragraph 2 refers to ________.*

A. displacement and symbolization

B. repression and the economy of psychic expenditure

C. cultural and psychic phenomena

D. principles and mechanisms

*25. The author uses the phrase **formal fantasy** in paragraph 2 in order to ________.*

A. describe the nature of literature

B. describe the nature of the unconscious

C. give an example of diversion from reality

D. give an example of a Freudian principle

26. Which is the best place for the following sentence?

"And like dreams, literary works can have more than one interpretation."

A. [1] B. [2] C. [3] D. [4]

27. According to the passage, displacement in dreams is similar to

A. symbolization B. metaphor C. symbolism D. repression

28. What possible objection to the passage's main idea does the author discuss in the last paragraph?

A. Freud emphasized the unconscious, but writing results from conscious thought.

B. Freud claimed that art is created logically, but it really has unconscious origins.

C. Writers have never placed much significance on dreams.

D. Freud argued that literature is individual, but it is actually universal.

*29. The word **their** in paragraph 4 refers to ________.*

A. writers B. works C. theories D. dreams

*30. Why does the author mention **multiple meaning** and **repetition** in paragraph 3?*

A. To emphasize the non-rational nature of art

B. To give examples of "disorder" in art

C. To show the similarity between art and dreams

D. To give examples of divine inspiration

C. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 points)

POST IN HISTORY

Although it may come as a surprise (31) __________ many people, postal services (32) __________ in some parts of the world for thousands of years. There is ample evidence that a postal service existed among the Assyrians and Babylonians. In China a regular postal service was established in the seventh century BC, and over the centuries attained such a high level of efficiency that some 2,000 years after its (33)__________ it won the admiration of travelers (34) __________ Marco Polo. Efficient and highly developed postal services were also established in the Persian and Roman empires. In ancient times, these services were mainly confined (35)__________ the use of representatives of the state; private citizens made use of slaves, merchants and the (36)__________ to send their messages and documents. In Medieval Europe, postal services were organized by emperors and by the papacy, (37)__________ private citizens continued to entrust their correspondence to various travelers. Later, around the 13th century, universities and towns came to have their own messengers. However, it was not until the 14th century (38) __________ merchants, the private citizens who had the greatest need for a speedy and regular exchange of correspondence, began to set (39)__________ regular courier services. The needs of business (40) __________ to the development of the postal service as we know it today.

31. A. to B. for C. with D. among
32. A. had existed B. would have existed C. existed D. have existed
33. A. introduction B. institution C. formation D. occurrence
34. A. as B. to C. like D. towards
35. A. into B. to C. in D. with
36. A. such B. like C. likely D. same
37. A. when B. whereas C. until D. while
38. A. when B. which C. that D. in which
39. A. up B. out C. off D. in
40. A. resulted B. came C. brought D. led

PART 2: WRITTEN TEST

A. VERB FORM / TENSE (10 points)

- She says she'd rather he (stay) ______(1)______ home tomorrow as it (rain) ______(2)______ cats and dogs for the last couple of hours.
- No wonder he was sacked! He seems (fiddle) ___(3)___ the accounts for years.
- It is demanded that the conditions of safety (improve) ______(4)______
- I'd better (go) ______(5)______ to the bank earlier.

- You (speed) ______(6)______ then; otherwise, the policeman wouldn't have stopped you.
- He complained of (order) ______(7)______ to stay behind.
- He (always enter) ______(8)______ the room without knocking first.
- I'd sooner she (marry) ______(9)______ no one than (marry) ______(10)______ a fool like him.
- A team of experts (arrive) ______ (11) ______ in Venice to save it from increasing incidences of flooding. A controversial plan to construct a barrier with 70 gates, each weighing 300 tons, (give) ______ (12) ______ permission to go ahead. Once (construct) ______ (13) ______, this will be raised whenever a high tide threatens to cover the city.

  Everyone has known for centuries that Venice (sink) ______ (14) ______ further into the mud, but floods are becoming a regular nuisance. Rising sea levels (erode/gradually) ______ (15) ______ the salt marshes and mud banks that stood between the city and the Adriatic. Winter storms cause higher waves, which (assault) ______ (16) ______ the walls of the old palaces.

  But there are fears about how the building of such a barrier might affect the Venice lagoon, particularly the possibility that it could further restricted the flushing of the city's waterways by the tide, (make) ___ (17) ___ the famous foul-smelling canals even more stagnant.

  (Avoid) ______ (18) ______ making a bad situation worse, the experts (bring in) ______ (19) ______ to analyze tidal flows, marine plants and sediment deposits and then suggest ways to prevent the city from becoming the first high-profile victim of global warming and rising sea levels.

  But with global warming (expect) ______ (20) ______ to add at least half meter to the sea level this century, the situation is bound to deteriorate. A spokesman for the team said, 'We cannot hope to stop Venice submerging eventually, but we can slow the whole process down and so enjoy the city for a while longer."

B. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS *(10 points)*

Part 1: **Choose a verb in box A and a suitable particle in box B to fill in each blank. Change the form of the verbs if necessary.**

Box A	**step**	**close**	**break**	**bear**	**pass**
	put	**dream**	**pack**	**black**	**bring**

Box B	**across**	**down**	**through**	**in**	**away**
	on	**over**	**off**	**out**	**up**

- The cold weather has (1) __________ his cough again.
- The girl (2) __________ for a few minutes after the stone hit her head.

- The lecturer had difficulty (3) _________ his ideas.
- After days of rain, the sun finally (4) _________
- Some people think that the Queen should (5) _________ and allow the Crown prince to become King.
- Once again poor Colin has been (6) _________ for promotion.
- She would just sit in her chair, (7)_________ her life _________
- Do you see that they have (8) _________ the main road? We can't use it until the road works are finished.
- Ms. Ha decided to (9) _______ her teaching job and work in a foreign company.
- I didn't think he would (10) _________ so well in that situation.

Part 2: **Complete the following passage with prepositions.**

(11) _______ the 20th century magazines have been a major growth area of popular publishing. Specialist magazines cater to every imaginable field and activity. In the United Kingdom, over 12,000 periodicals, magazines, bulletins, annuals, trade journals, and academic journals are published (12) _______ a regular basis. There are some 40 women's magazines and over 60 dealing with particular sports, games, hobbies, and pastimes. Although some US magazines, such as *The Saturday Evening Post*, has succumbed (13) _______ the competition of television, many continue to have enormous international circulations. *The Reader's Digest* over 16 million, *The National Geographic* over 10 million. For many people, magazines have been the most available and widely used form of continuing education, providing information about history, geography, literature, science, and the arts, as well as guidance (14) _______ gardening, cooking, home decorating, financial management, psychology, even marriage and family life.

(15) _______ the rise of television, magazines were the most available form of cheap, convenient entertainment in the English-speaking world. Radio served a similar function, but it was more limited (16) _______ what it could do. Magazines and television, however, both address the more powerful visual sense. During the third quarter of the 20th century, coincident (17) _______ a dramatic rise in the popularity of television, many general-interest, especially illustrated magazines went out of business. The shift (18) _______ attention of a mass audience from reading such magazines to watching television has been a major factor (19) _______ this decline, but it is an implicit tribute from television (20) _______the older genre that its programs are generally organized in a single format and content.

C. OPEN CLOZE: Fill each blank space with ONE appropriate word, the first one is done for you as an example (20 points)

Passage 1

Another critical factor that plays a part in susceptibility to colds is age. A study done by the University of Michigan School of Public Health revealed particulars that seem to hold (1) ____ for the general population. Infants are the most coldridden group, averaging more than six colds in their first year. Boys have more colds than girls up to age three. After the age of three, girls are more susceptible than boys, and teenage girls average three colds a year (2) ____ boys' two.

The general incidence of colds continues to decline into maturity. Elderly people who are in good health have as (3) ____ as one or two colds annually. One (4) ____ is found among people in their twenties, especially women, who show a rise in cold infections, because people in this age group are most (5) ____ to have young children. Adults who delay having children (6) ____ their thirties and forties experience the same sudden increase in cold infections.

The study also found that economics plays an important role. As income increases, the (7) ____ at which colds are reported in the family decreases. Families with the lowest income suffer about a third more colds than families at the (8) ____ end. Lower income generally forces people to live in more cramped quarters than those typically occupied by wealthier people, and crowding increases the opportunities for the cold virus to travel from person to person. Low income may also adversely influence diet. The degree (9) ____ which poor nutrition affects susceptibility to colds is not yet clearly established, (10) ____ an inadequate diet is suspected of lowering resistance generally.

Passage 2

Going to party can be fun and enjoyable. If you are invited (11) ____ a party, do call your host up early to (12) ____ him or her of whether you are going. If you want to bring someone who has not been invited (13) ____ with you, you should ask for (14) ____ first. Remember to dress appropriately for the party. You will stick out like a sore (15) ____ if you are dressed formally whereas everyone else is in T-shirt and jeans. If you are not sure what to (16) ____ do ask your host.

During the party you may perhaps like to help your host by offering to serve drinks or wash the dishes. Your host would certainly appreciate these efforts. If you happen to be in a party you do not know anyone, do not try to monopolize the host's (17) ____ This is inconsiderate since your host has many people to attend (18) ____ and cannot spend all his/ her time with you. (19) ____ learn to mingle with others at the party. You could try (20) ____ the ice by introducing yourself to someone who is friendly-looking.

Before you leave the party, remember to thank your host first. If you have the time, you could even offer to help your host clean up the place.

D. WORD FORMATION

***Part 1*: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)**

1. Dr. Smith, a famous _____, has just published a book about murder. (CRIME)
2. Let us get this clear: it is not Hung himself that I find ____________, but it is his idea that I cannot accept. (OBJECT)

3. Rural ________ has enabled people to buy land fairly cheaply. (POPULOUS)
4. Cleopatra is supposed to have used sesame oil as a skin ________ (BEAUTY)
5. The planet Mars is, at present, ________ (INHABIT)
6. ________ as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only those forms unable to withstand its desiccating effects. (COMPROMISE)
7. This article is about people who claim to have ________ abilities such as mind-reading. (NORMAL)
8. In the 1960s, there was a ________ interest in folk and country music. (NEW)
9. The sun should be enjoyed but ________ can cause sunburn, leading to increased risk of skin cancer. (EXPOSE)
10. The Ministry of Education and Training decided to organize a(n) ________ football championship to create a common playground for all students. (COLLEGE)

Part 2: **Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)**

SKILLED / SUCCEED / PHYSICAL / CRITICS / AESTHETE
ART / INUDATION / VISIONARY / DUST / DISPOSITION

Native Americans probably arrived from Asia in (11) ______ waves over several millennia, crossing a plain hundreds of miles wide that now lies (12) ______ by 160 feet of water released by melting glaciers. For several periods of time, the first beginning around 60, 000 B.C. and the last ending around 7,000 B.C., this land bridge was open. The first people traveled in the (13) ______ trails of the animals they hunted. They brought with them not only their families, weapons, and tools but also a broad (14) ______ understanding, sprung from dreams and (15) ______ and articulated in myth and song, which complemented their scientific and historical knowledge of the lives of animals and of people. All this they shaped in a variety of languages, bringing into being oral literatures of power and beauty.

Contemporary readers, forgetting the origins of western epic, lyric, and dramatic forms, are easily (16) ______ to think of "literature" only as something written. But on reflection it becomes clear that the more (17) ______ useful as well as the more frequently employed sense of the term concerns the (18) ______ of the verbal creation, not its mode of presentation. Ultimately, literature is (19) ______ valued, regardless of language, culture, or mode of presentation, because some significant verbal achievement results from the struggle in words between tradition and talent. Verbal art has the ability to shape out a compelling inner vision in some (20) ______ crafted public verbal form.

E. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Two men stole the old lady's handbag.
The old lady was ____

2. One of our philosophers is supposed to have said this. (ATTRIBUTED)

____

3. The minister gave no precise figures about the casualties.
The minister didn't go ____________________________________

4. He threatened the officers with violence.
He made ____

5. A government official leaked the story to the world press. (WIND)

____

6. Fares will be very likely to go up again this autumn.
It looks ____

7. He's becoming very successful. (PLACES)

____

8. They're faced with the choice of two alternatives. (HORNS)

____

9. Owen is a good player but Rooney is better.
Very good ____

10. The president's bodyguards stood behind him watching.
Watchfully ____

F. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In the following passage there are 10 (ten) errors. Identify and correct them.

CHESS TOURNAMENTS

All tournament chess games are played with a chess clock - that is, two clocks attached together. When one player does his move, he presses a button which stops his clock and starts his opponent clock. Whoever fails to keep up the time limit, no matter what the position on the board, loses the game.

Weekend tournaments with a fast time limit and long sessions of play of up to twelve hours a day are very strenuous and result from fatigue and time troubles. The play is quite sharp. Active, attacking chess is the order of the day and it is difficult to maintain any sustained, precise defence against such play. A score of the game must be kept as play goes on. Each move is written down on a score sheet, it has to be handed to the tournament officials in the end of each round. The sorely thought in everybody'd head is to win. Talent and youth- that's what is needed for success at chess, with the emphasis on youth. Some approach the board with a slow, purposeless manner without giving you a second glance- you simply don't count. They seem to imply that the outcome is a foregone conclusion for them; you only need to accept them with good grace.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2011

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

✍ ***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.***

1. A. wick**ed** B. belov**ed** C. nak**ed** D. book**ed**

2. A. b**ur**den B. h**ur**ry C. b**ur**gundy D. h**ur**dle

3. A. mess**age** B. cott**age** C. host**age** D. mass**age**

4. A. pi**z**za B. sei**z**e C. fertili**z**er D. hori**z**on

5. A. dinos**aur** B. l**au**nch C. n**au**sea D. l**au**rel

✍ ***Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.***

6. A. economic B. photography C. catastrophe D. initiate

7. A. comfortable B. necessary C. industry D. intensity

8. A. contend B. sanguine C. delicate D. mineral

9. A. determine B. argument C. counterpart D. marvelous

10. A. curriculum B. certificate C. kindergarten D. companion

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

✍ ***Choose the option that best completes the blank.***

1. The brother and sister were ______over who would get to inherit the beach house.

A. at large B. at odds C. at a standstill D. at a loose end

2. After congratulating his team, the coach left, allowing the players to let their _____ down for a while.

A. hair B. heads C. hearts D. souls

3. Grandma says there wasn't a ___ of truth in that story Granddad told last night about being a war hero.

A. speck B. crumb C. dot D. grain

4. After a six–year relationship, Martha and Billy have decided to ______.

A. break the bank B. turn the page C. tie the knot D. make the grade

5. I'd like to make ______ for crashing your car. Let me pay for the repairs.

A. improvements B. corrections C. amends D. adjustments

6. It's sad to say, but very few relationships nowadays stand the ______ of time.

A. trial B. judgement C. test D. check

7. Thanks for lending me your umbrella; it really came in ______.

A. used B. handy C. handful D. needy

8. Sara brought in a lot of business last month; she should ask for a pay rise while she's still on a ___.

A. run B. roll C. rush D. roam

9. James never shows his emotions; no matter what happens, he always keeps a stiff upper ____.

A. mouth B. eye C. head D. lip

10. The injury destroyed his hopes of being ______ world champion.

A. peaked B. crowned C. awarded D. topped

11. Created by the dissolution of limestone, the underground cave system ____ Mammoth Cave is noted for its stalactites and stalagmites.

A. is known as B. it is known to be
C. known as D. to be known

12. In the northern and central parts of the states of Idaho _____ and churning rivers.

A. majestic mountains are found B. found majestic mountains
C. are found majestic mountains D. finding majestic mountains

13. The film *Lawrence of Arabia* is three hours and forty–one minutes long, one minute ____ *Gone with the Wind.*

A. in length like B. long is
C. is longer than D. longer than is

14. The surrealistic movement in art in the 1920s and 1930s placed _____ is pictured in the unconscious and often incorporated dreamlike images.

A. to emphasize it B. an emphasis on it
C. emphasize what D. an emphasis on what

15. The genus *Equus* became extinct in North America during the glacial period, and it was not reintroduced until ______ by the Spaniards.

A. brought there B. was brought there
C. bringing it there D. it brought there

16. Most radioactive elements occur in igneous and metamorphic ____ fossils occur in sedimentary rocks.

A. rocks, nearly all B. rocks, but nearly all
C. rocks, nearly all are D. rocks, which nearly all are

17. According to the World Health Organization, _____ there to be an outbreak of any of the six most dangerous diseases, this could be cause for quarantine.

A. were B. they were C. there were D. were they

18. _____ off the Hawaiian coastline are living, others are dead.

A. Coral reefs
B. Some types of coral reefs
C. There are many types of coral reefs
D. While some types of coral reefs

19. _____ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.

A. The moon B. That the Moon

C. When the Moon D. The Moon which

20. The leaves of the white mulberry provide food for silkworms, _____ silk fabrics are woven.

A. whose cocoons B. from cocoons

C. whose cocoons are from D. from whose cocoons

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ ***Read the passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.***

Passage 1

Archaeological records-paintings, drawings, and carvings of humans engaged in activities involving the use of hands-indicate that humans have been predominantly right-handed for more than 5,000 years. In ancient Egyptian artwork, for example, the right hand is ***depicted*** as the dominant one in about 90 percent of the examples. Fracture or wear patterns on tools also indicate that a majority of ancient people were right-handed.

Cro-Magnon cave paintings some 27,000 years old commonly show outlines of human hands made by placing one hand against the cave wall and applying paint with the other. Children today make similar outlines of their hands with crayons on paper. With few exceptions, left hands of Cro-Magnons are displayed on cave walls, indicating that the paintings were usually done by right-handers. Anthropological evidence pushes the record of handedness in early human ancestors back to at least 1.4 million years ago. One important line of evidence comes from flaking patterns of stone cores used in tool making: *implements flaked with a clockwise motion* (indicating a right-handed toolmaker) can be distinguished from *those flaked with a counter-clockwise rotation* (indicating a left–handed toolmaker).

Even scratches found on fossil human teeth offer clues. Ancient humans are thought to have cut meat into strips by holding it between their teeth and slicing it with stone knives, as do the present-day Inuit. Occasionally the knives slip and leave scratches on the users' teeth. Scratches made with a left-to-right stroke direction (by right-handers) are more common than scratches in the opposite direction (made by left-handers).

Still other evidence comes from ***cranial morphology***: scientists think that physical differences between the right and left sides of the interior of the skull indicate subtle physical differences between the two sides of the brain. The variation between the ***hemispheres*** corresponds to which side of the body is used to perform specific activities. Such studies, as well as studies of tool use, indicate that right– or left–sided dominance is not exclusive to modern Homo Sapiens. Populations of Neanderthals, such as Homo erectus and Homo habilis, seem to have been predominantly right–handed, as we are.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   A. Human ancestors became predominantly right–handed when they began to use tools.
   B. It is difficult to interpret the significance of anthropological evidence concerning tool use.
   C. Humans and their ancestors have been predominantly right–handed for over a million years.
   D. Human ancestors were more skilled at using both hands than modern humans.
2. What does the author say about Cro–Magnon paintings of hands?
   A. Some are not very old. B. It is unusual to see such paintings.
   C. Many were made by children. D. The artists were mostly right–handed.
3. The word "***depicted***" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to ________.
   A. written B. portrayed C. referred D. mentioned
4. When compared with "***implements flaked with a counter–clockwise rotation***" (**paragraph 2**), it can be inferred that "***implements flaked with a clockwise motion***" are ____________.
   A. more common B. larger
   C. more sophisticated D. older
5. The word "***cranial morphology***" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to "__________".
   A. the form of crane B. the form of body
   C. the study of physical bodies D. the study of skulls
6. The fact that the Inuit cut meat by holding it between their teeth is significant because ______.
   A. the relationship between handedness and scratches on fossil human teeth can be verified
   B. it emphasizes the differences between contemporary humans and their ancestors
   C. the scratch patterns produced by stone knives vary significantly from patterns produced by modern knives
   D. it demonstrates that ancient humans were not skilled at using tools

7. The word "***hemispheres***" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to - ______.

A. differences B. sides C. activities D. studies

8. Why does the author mention Homo erectus and Homo habilis in the last paragraph?

A.To contrast them with modern humans.

B. To explain when human ancestors began to make tools.

C. To show that early humans were also predominantly right–handed.

D. To prove that the population of Neanderthals was very large.

9. All of the following are mentioned as types of evidence concerning handedness **EXCEPT** ______.

A. ancient artwork B. asymmetrical skulls

C. studies of tool use D. fossilized hand bones

10. Which of the following conclusions is suggested by the evidence from cranial morphology (line 24)?

A. Differences in the hemispheres of the brain probably came about relatively recently.

B. There may be a link between handedness and differences in the brain's hemispheres.

C. Left–handedness was somewhat more common among Neanderthals.

D. Variation between the brain's hemispheres was not evident in the skulls of Homo erectus and Homohabilis.

Passage 2

Because the low latitudes of the Earth, the areas near the equator, receive more heat than the latitudes near the poles, and because the nature of heat is to expand and move, heat is transported from the tropics to the middle and high latitudes. Some of this heat is moved by winds and some by ocean currents, and some gets stored in the atmosphere in the form of latent heat. The term "***latent heat***" refers to the energy that has to be used to ***convert*** liquid water to water vapor. We know that if we warm a pan of water on a stove, it will evaporate, or turn into vapor, faster than if it is allowed to sit at room temperature. We also know that if we hang wet clothes outside in the summertime they will dry faster than in winter, when temperatures are colder. The energy used in both cases to change liquid water to water vapor is supplied by heat – supplied by ***the stove*** in the first case and by the Sun in the latter case. This energy is not lost. It is stored in water vapor in the atmosphere as latent heat. Eventually, the water stored as vapor in the atmosphere will condense to liquid again, and the energy will be released to the atmosphere.

In the atmosphere, a large portion of the Sun's incoming energy is used to evaporate water, primarily in the tropical oceans. Scientists have tried to quantify this proportion of the Sun's energy. By analyzing temperature, water vapor, and wind data around the globe, they have estimated the quantity to be about 90 watts per square meter, or nearly 30 percent of the Sun's energy. Once this latent heat is stored within the atmosphere, ***it*** can be transported, ***primarily*** to higher latitudes, by ***prevailing***, large-scale winds. Or it can be transported vertically to higher levels in the atmosphere, where it forms clouds and subsequent storms, which then release the energy back to the atmosphere.

1. The passage mainly discusses how heat __________.

A. is transformed and transported in the Earth's atmosphere.

B. is transported by ocean currents.

C. can be measured and analyzed by scientists.

D. moves about the Earth's equator.

2. The passage mentions that the tropics differ from the Earth's polar regions in which of the following ways?

A. The height of cloud formation in the atmosphere

B. The amount of heat they receive from the Sun

C. The strength of their large scale winds

D. The strength of their oceanic currents

3. The underlined word "***convert***" is closest in meaning to __________.

A. mix B. change C. adapt D. reduce

4. Why does the author mention **"the stove"** in line 11?

A. To describe the heat of the Sun

B. To illustrate how water vapor is stored

C. To show how energy is stored

D. To give an example of a heat source

5. According to the passage, most ocean water evaporation occurs especially __________.

A. around the higher latitudes B. in the tropics

C. because of large-scale winds D. because of strong ocean currents

6. According to the passage, 30 percent of the Sun's incoming energy __________.

A. is stored in clouds in the lower latitude

B. is transported by ocean currents

C. never leaves the upper atmosphere

D. gets stored as latent heat

7. The underlined word *"it"* refers to __________.

A. square meter
B. the Sun's energy
C. latent heat
D. the atmosphere

8. The underlined word *"primarily"* is closest in meaning to __________.

A. chiefly B. originally C. basically D. clearly

9. The word underlined *"prevailing"* is closest in meaning to __________.

A. essential B. dominant C. circular D. closest

10. All of the following words are defined in the passage **EXCEPT** __________.

A. low latitudes (line 1)
B. latent heat (line 5)
C. evaporate (line 7)
D. atmosphere (line 13)

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

✍ ***Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.***

BUSINESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

These days in business, people have to face many challenging questions when designing and implementing new projects in undeveloped areas of the countryside. One issue which has to be faced is whether it is possible to introduce new technology without destroying the local environment.

Economic **(1)**......... and environmental conservation are often seen as natural enemies. It is unfortunate that in the past this has often been true, and it has been necessary to choose between **(2)**......... the project or protecting the environment. However, by taking environmental considerations **(3)**............ at an early stage in a project, companies can significantly reduce any impact on local plants and animals.

For example, in southern Africa, a company called CEL was asked to put up 410 km of a power transmission line without disturbing the rare birds which inhabit that area. The project was carried out with **(4)**...... disturbance last summer. What may surprise many business people is the fact that this consideration for local wildlife did not in any way **(5)**......... down the project. Indeed, the necessary advance planning **(6)**......... with local knowledge and advanced technology, **(7)**......... that the project was actually completed ahead of schedule. CEL was contracted to finish the job by October and **(8)**........... to do so two months earlier.

CEL is one of those companies which is **(9)**............ to the principle of environmental conservation. Many other companies have yet to be **(10)**...... of the importance of balancing the needs of people with those of the environment. However, it may be the only realistic way forward.

1. A. development B. progression C. rise D. increase
2. A. running B. dealing C. controlling D. leading
3. A. deeply B. gravely C. seriously D. severely
4. A. bare B. smallest C. least D. minimal
5. A. turn B. slow C. speed D. hold
6. A tied B. combined C. added D. related
7. A. led B. caused C. resulted D. meant
8. A. managed B. succeeded C. achieved D. fulfilled
9. A. promised B. persuaded C. convicted D. committed
10. A. argued B. convinced C. urged D. impressed

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

✍ ***Use the correct forms/ tenses of the given words.***

- (1) ________ (I / not do) the test for the time being, I (2) __________ (play) football with you.
- My brother (3) ___________ (work) in Australia for the last year, so by the time he (4) __________ (return) the month after next, I (5) __________ (not see) him for 14 months.
- The US postal service policy for check approval includes a requirement that two pieces of identification (6) ____________ (present).
- We would like (7) _____________ (invite) to the president's reception, but we weren't.
- Father (8) __________ (pay) a deposit on the car, but then he (9) __________ (tell) that it (10) _____________ (promise / already) to someone else.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

✍ ***Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s).***

1. The concert was so popular that people who had not bought tickets in advance was turned ______.
2. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted came________ a good answer.
3. I agree with most of what you said, but I can't go ___________ your idea of letting children leave school at 14.
4. What chemical is this? It's giving ________ a horrible smell.
5. Learning English isn't so difficult once you get ________________ it.
6. Venomous snakes have modified teeth connected _______ poison glands in which the venom is secreted and stored.

7. The effects of the anesthetics wore ______ after a couple of hours.

8. The secretary was reduced ______ tears by the manager's behavior.

9. Owing to circumstances ________our control, the flight to Rome has been cancelled.

10. The boss hasn't told me anything yet, but I think it's only the lull ________ storm.

III. WORD FORMS

✍ ***Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box.***

colony	advantage	accessevolve	settle
establish	plantsufficient	wild	isolate

The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the North American colonies was the slow **(1)**______ of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, they started as **(2)**________ communities and developed to mature urbanism in little more than a century.

In the early **(3)**_________ days in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New England and the Middle Atlantic states in the United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported.

Merchandising **(4)**_______ were, accordingly, **(5)**______ located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior **(6)**________. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as **(7)**_______, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local **(8)** ______ and the economic **(9)** _______ of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf **(10)** ________ to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

✍ ***Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. (0) has been done as an example.***

It was the human factor that contributes to the absolute majority of road accidents which involves the tremendous toll of fatalities each year. Other, less decisive, causes are vehicle functions or road shortcomings.

Speeding motorists are notorious about failing to give way at junctions, judging the situation on the road or being unable to accurately estimate the distance while overtaking the ‘snailpacers’ ahead.

Drinkers who settle behind the wheel after one glass or two may be running the risk of causing a tragedy through their impairing perception, which is not so rare a case, again.

Unfortunately, it is much simpler to introduce the necessary alterations in the traffic system that change the behavioural patterns of drivers. There are voices that more severe disciplinary resolutions ought to put into practice if the vehicle users are to benefit from greater security on the road. The idea of producing safe road users through pre–school parental instruction or through incorporating the safety regulations for the school curriculum has been widely acclaimed in many communities and are expected to yield the required results as the first step in bettering the qualifications of the future drivers and acquaint them with the potential hazards that may arise en route.

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V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

✍ ***Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word.***

We all now that life on earth can be depressing at times, But if it’s really **(1)** ____ you down, why not think about the possibility of moving to a different environment. It’s assumed that by the year 2050 technological solutions will enable people to settle on other planets with a perfect potential for generating their own energy out of local **(2)** _____. However, there are plenty of **(3)** ____ to overcome until the first successful settlement on Mars, for example, is viable. Outer space is known to be a hostile environment with no oxygen to breathe and extremely low temperatures approaching absolute zero. The solar and cosmic (4) _______ can also prove to be lethal for fragile earthly organisms.

Although we take our elementary life support system for **(5)** ____ here on earth, there is no saying what might happen if we set out on a trek in space without the protection of the earthly atmosphere. Happily, the contemporary space **(6)** ______ have been thoroughly planned to defend our astronauts against the immensely adverse **(7)** ____ of the inhospitable surroundings of space. Therefore, they are located in hermetic and sealed cabins with a fresh **(8)** ____ of air and conditions simulating those on earth.

The first step towards **(9)** ____ colonization is still to be made. The **(10)** ____ are that the pioneers will only be provided with the most necessary equipment and that their advancement will be carefully examined by the experts in a variety of fields including astronomy, medicine, physics and biology.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

✍ ***Rewrite the sentences with the given words at the beginning or in the brackets in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.***

1. As there are no more questions, I think we can end the meeting.

→ There..

2. Has anybody been hurt in the road collision?

→ Has anybody come. ....

3. The direct aim of the statement is to make the public aware of the present situation.

→ The statement boils.. ....

4. Jack isn't so much interested in Lisa as in her parents' big fortune.

→ Lisa ....

5. The community spoke enthusiastically about the recently elected mayor. **(sang)**

→ The community .... praises.

6. I wanted to make sure that all my good work wasn't wasted in that way. **(waste)**

→ I wanted to prevent...

7. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. **(scorn)**

→ The press...

8. Joan was not sure if it was a good idea to employ such young staff. **(misgivings)**

→ ....

9. In my opinion, it was an absolute miracle that they survived the accident. **(short)**

→ The fact that..

10. By leaving Mary alone, I'm sure she'll finish the project on time. **(devices)**

→ If Mary. ...., I'm sure she'll finish the project on time.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2012

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. (5 pts)

1. A. consider**ate** B. candid**ate** C. associ**ate** D. adequ**ate**
2. A. w**a**rranty B. w**a**sabi C. w**a**llop D. w**a**nder
3. A. sa**n**ctuary B. ma**n**ky C. sa**n**guine D. redu**n**dant
4. A. m**o**dal B. m**o**del C. m**o**dest D. m**o**dern
5. A. ba**th**ing B. me**th**od C. ba**th**room D. wid**th**

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list. (5 pts)

6. A. disinter B. cadaver C. cathedral D. attorney
7. A. substantial B. technological C. exponential D. infiltration
8. A. monetary B. paralysis C. protagonist D. analogous
9. A. arithmetic B. assassinate C. agriculture D. controvert
10. A. tuberculosis B. mathematician C. communication D. inheritance

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

☞ Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (20 pts)

1. What happened ________ their car broke down on the motorway so they didn't get to Jo's wedding on time.
A. to be that B. being that C. was that D. to that
2. The restaurant is popular with film stars and the ________.
A. like B. same C. similar D. such
3. I'm sorry to ________, but did you happen to mention the same "Fiona"?
A. butt in B. cut you C. intercede D. jump
4. John was ________ something under his breath, but I didn't catch what he said.
A. whispering B. muttering C. growling D. swallowing
5. Don't take it as ________ that you'll be promoted in your job; other colleagues stand a good chance too.
A. fixed B. standard C. read D. word
6. A common cause of ________ is the use of untreated water in preparation for foods, which is quite common in certain underdeveloped countries.
A. displeasure B. malnutrition C. eupepsia D. dysentery
7. The police promised him ______ from prosecution if he co-operated with them fully.
A. safety B. protection C. immunity D. absolution
8. Public television stations are different from commercial stations ________.
A. because they receive money differently and different types of shows
B. for money and program types
C. in the areas of funding and programming
D. because the former receives money and has programs differently from the latter

9. I don't think it would be wise to try to make Max change his mind about divorcing Barbara. Well, in his place I ________ her at all.
A. would never have married B. needn't have married
C. would never marry D. must never have married

10. Once known as the "Golden State" because of its gold mines, ________.
A. North Carolina today mines few metallic minerals
B. few metallic minerals are mined in North Carolina today
C. there are few metallic minerals mined in North Carolina today
D. today in North Carolina few metallic minerals are mined

11. Charles Babbage's "difference engine" is widely regarded as the ________ of modern computers.
A. precedent B. precursor C. ancestor D. antecedent

12. According to psychiatrists, many violent criminals harbor a feeling of ________ and insecurity.
A. insufficiency B. shortage C. inadequacy D. scarcity

13. It must be true. I heard it straight from the ________ mouth.
A. dog's B. horse's C. camel's D. cat's

14. I am fully prepared for my interview and I am confident that I can answer any questions they may care to ________ me.
A. throw at B. drop on C. slide to D. roll to

15. I'm afraid we have ________ a lot of criticism over our decision to close the hospital.
A. come in for B. come round C. come out with D. come up with

16. She was unaware that she had been under ________ since her arrival.
A. review B. consideration C. discussion D. surveillance

17. The saucepan fell onto the floor with a great ________.
A. clatter B. whoosh C. crunch D. squeak

18. I thought that Wendy's action was rather out of ________.
A. personality B. character C. being D. role

19. The planes were delayed and the hotel was awful, but ______ we still had a good time.
A. on the contrary B. by the same token
C. on top of all that D. for all that

20. Unsalted butter is best for this recipe, but ______ that, margarine will do.
A. except B. failing C. for all of D. given

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

☞ You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions 1 – 10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) Which you think fits best according to the text. (10 pts)

How I found my true voice

As an interpreter, Suzanne Glass could speak only for others – but the work provided terrific material for her first novel.

'No, no, no! You've got to get away from this or you're going to lose it.' The voice reverberating in my head was my own. I was at an international conference. My throat was killing me and my headphones were pinching. I had just been interpreting a speaker whose last words had been: 'We must take very seriously the standardization of the length of cucumbers and the size of tomatoes.' You can't afford to have your own thoughts when you're interpreting **simultaneously**, so, of course, I missed the speaker's next sentence and lost his train of thought. Sitting in a darkened booth at the back of a huge conference hall, I was thrown. Fortunately, my colleague grabbed my microphone and took over.

This high-pressure, high-output work was not quite the dream profession I had hoped for. Although I had fun with it in the beginning – occasionally being among the first to hear of medical and political breakthroughs would be exciting for any 25-year-old –I realized that this was a job in which I would never be able to find my own voice. I had always known that words would be my life in one form or another. My mother thought she'd given birth to an alien when I began to talk at the age of seven months. That **momentous** day, she had placed my playpen in the hallway and gone into the bedroom. In imitation of the words she had repeated to me again and again, I apparently called out towards the bedroom door: 'I see you. I see you.' I was already in training for a career as a professional parrot.

But how mistaken I was to think that international interpreting would be glamorous. The speaker rarely stops to think that there's someone at the back of the room, listening to his words, absorbing their meaning, and converting them into another language at the same time. Often I was confronted with a droner, a whisperer or a mumbler through my headphones. The mumblers were the worst. Most of the time, an **interpreter** is thought of as a machine – a funnel, a conduit, which, I suppose, is precisely what we are. Sometimes, when those we are translating for hear us cough or sneeze, or turn round and look at us behind the smoky glass of the booth, I think they're surprised to see that we're actually alive.

Ironically, part of the secret of interpreting is non-verbal communication. You have to sense when your partner is tired, and offer to take over. At the same time, you have to be careful not to cut him short and hog the microphone. Interpreters can be a bit like actors: they like to show off. You do develop friendships when you're working in such close proximity, but there's a huge amount of competitiveness among interpreters. They check on each other and sometimes even count each other's mistranslations.

Translating other people's ideas prevented me from feeling involved and creative as an interpreter. Actually, you can't be a creative interpreter. It's a contradiction in terms. Sometimes, when I disagreed with a speaker, I wanted to rip off my headphones, jump up and run out of the booth, shouting: 'Rubbish. Rubbish. You're talking a lot of nonsense, and this is what I think about it.' Instead, I had to sit there and regurgitate opinions in violent contradiction with my own. Sometimes, I'd get my revenge by playing games with the speaker's tone of voice. If he was being serious, I'd make him sound jocular. If he was being light-hearted, I'd make him sound earnest.

Eventually, I wanted to find a career where my own words would matter and where my own voice would be heard. So, to redress the balance, I decided to write a novel. While I was writing it, I did go back and interpret at a few conferences to get inside the head of Dominique, my main character. At first, I was a little rusty and a couple of the delegates turned round **to glare** at me, but after twenty minutes, I was back into it, playing that old game of mental gymnastics. Interpreting is like learning to turn somersaults: you never forget how to do it. But for me, sitting in the booth had a ghost-like quality to it – as though I had gone back into a past life - a life that belonged to the time before I found my own voice.

1. *In the first paragraph, the writer says she discovered that*
   A. there were some subjects she had no interest in dealing with.
   B. the standard of her work as an interpreter was getting lower.
   C. her mind was wandering when she should have been doing her job.
   D. she could no longer understand subjects she had previously covered.
2. *What does the writer say about being an interpreter in the second paragraph?*
   A. It was the kind of job her parents had always expected her to do.
   B. It turned out to be more challenging than she had anticipated.
   C. It was what she had wanted to be ever since she was a small child.
   D. It gave her access to important information before other people.
3. *What does the writer say about speakers she interpreted for?*
   A. Some of them had a tendency to get irritated with interpreters.
   B. She particularly disliked those she struggled to hear properly.
   C. They usually had the wrong idea about the function of interpreters.
   D. Some of them made little attempt to use their own language correctly.
4. *The writer says that relationships between interpreters*
   A. can make it difficult for interpreters to do their jobs well.
   B. are affected by interpreters' desires to prove how good they are.
   C. usually start well but end in arguments.
   D. are based on secret resentments.
5. *The writer says that when she disagreed with speakers, she would sometimes*
   A. mistranslate small parts of what they said.
   B. make it-clear from her tone of voice that she did not agree.
   C. exaggerate their point of view.
   D. give the impression that they did not really mean what they said.
6. *The writer says that when she returned to interpreting,*
   A. she did not start off very well.
   B. she briefly wished she had not given it up.
   C. she thought that two of the delegates recognised her.
   D. she changed her ideas about the main character in her novel.
7. *What is the writer's main point in the article as a whole?*
   A. It is not always a good idea to go into a profession because it looks glamorous.
   B. Most interpreters eventually become disillusioned with the work.

C. Being an interpreter did not allow her to satisfy her need to be creative.

D. Most interpreters would actually like to do something more creative.

8. *Which is the closest in meaning to **momentous** in 'That **momentous** day'?*

A. unimportant B. historic C. momentary D. hard

9. *Which is the closest in meaning to **'to glare'**?*

A. to glower B. to caress C. despise D. wonder

10. *Which is the closest in meaning to **'simultaneously'**?*

A. all again B. all at once C. once and for all D. once too often

Reading 2

☞ Read the following passage and fill in each blank with a suitable phrase or sentence from the list below. (10 pts)

Bringing up children

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. **(1)** __________ - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, **(2)**__________ of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands. **(3)** __________, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, **(4)** __________, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early; a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, **(5)** __________, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. **(6)**____________. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly **(7)** __________ towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community **(8)** __________.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, **(9)** __________. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are hypocritical and do not practice what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure **(10)** __________, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

The list of phrases and sentences

A. in their degree of strictness or indulgence
B. consistency is very important in parental teaching
C. or without any learning opportunities
D. underlies all psychological treatment
E. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents
F. Learning to wait for things
G. as much as the child's own happiness and well-being
H. when they grow old enough to think for themselves
I. A good home makes this possible
J. the first independent steps

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

☞ **Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10pts)**

Warning on global warning

Global warning could cause drought and possibly famine in China, the source of much of Hong Kong's food, by 2050, a new report predicts. Hong Kong could also be (1) __________ from flooding as sea level rose. The report (2) __________ building sea-walls around low-lying areas such as the new port and airport reclamations. (3) __________ by the world Wide Fund of Nature (WWF), the report, which includes work by members of the Chinese Academic meteorological Sciences, uses the most recent projections on climate change to point to a gloomy (4) __________ for China.

By 2050 about 30 to 40 per cent of the country will experience changes in the type of vegetation it (5) __________, with tropical and subtropical forest conditions (6) __________ northward and hot desert conditions rising in the west where currently the desert is temperate, crop-growing areas will expand but any benefit is expected to be negated by increased evaporation of (7) __________, making it too dry to grow crops such as rice. The growing season also is expected to (8) __________, becoming shorter in southern and central China, the mainland's (9) __________. The rapid changes make it (10) __________ that plants could adapt.

1. A. at a loss B. at risk C. at it again D. at random
2. A. comments B. realizes C. agrees D. recommends
3. A. To publish B. Having published C. Published D. Publishing
4. A. outlook B. perspective C. view D. sight
5. A. supports B. grows C. raises D. rises

6. A. running B. shifting C. dashing D. rushing
7. A. land B. soil C. moisture D. humid
8. A. reshape B. remain C. rotate D. alter
9. A. breadwinner B. breadline C. breadbasket D. breadboard
10. A. unforthcoming B. unlikely C. unchanged D. unregulated

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

☞ Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

– I don't think his article deserves **(1. read)** ________

– It was our fault to keep Jane **(2. wait)** ________ so long. We **(3. inform)** ________ her in advance.

– It's no use **(4. ask)** ________ the students **(5. keep)** ________ quiet. They can't help **(6. make)** ________ a noise.

– I would rather you **(7. not / be)** ________ absent from class yesterday.

– Neither industries nor the garbage disposal **(8. account)** ________ for the pollution in this city.

– All the lights are on. You **(9. forget)** ________ **(10. turn)** ________ the lights off before going to bed last night.

☞ Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

Johannes Gutenberg was a pioneer in the use of movable type. When he **(1. begin)** ________ building a printing press in 1436, he **(2. be)** ________ unlikely **(3. realize)** ________ that he **(4. give)** ________ birth to an art form that **(5. take)** ________ center stage in the social and industrial revolutions that followed.

Gutenberg was German, his press was wooden, and the most important aspect of his invention was that it was the first form of printing to use movable type. Although Laurence Koster of Harlem also **(6. lay)** ________ claim to the invention, scholars **(7. generally / accept)** ________ Gutenberg as the father of modern printing. Before Gutenberg, the printing press **(8. use)** ________ **(9. reproduce)** ________ pictures, playing cards, and designs on cloth. Designs **(10. cut)** ________ in wood, stone or metal and transferred to parchment or vellum.

II. WORD FORMS

☞ Give the correct form of words in brackets (10 pts)

1. "What if" questions involving ________ are familiar in historical speculations. (FACT)
2. He was definitely ________ when he scored that goal. (SIDE)
3. You won't persuade him to change his mind. His decision is ________ (REVOKE)
4. Are season-ticket ________ dealt here? (NEW)
5. The Ministry of Education and Training decided to organize a (an) ________ footballer championship to create a common playground for all students. (COLLEGE)

6. An alarm sounds when the temperature reaches a ______ level. (DETERMINE)
7. Scarlet, my new neighbor, tends to have intense, __________ friendships. (SPIRIT)
8. It is not surprising that the corporation has established total __________ over its rivals. (SUPREME)
9. He examined the parcel ________ as he had no idea what it could be. (SUSPECT)
10. Each classroom in my school has been _______ with a high-quality projector. (FIT)

☞ **Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box (10 pts)**

way	***excel***	***movable***	***nature***	***precede***
subversive	***precocity***	***subjection***	***demolition***	***breed***

Little queens sweep the board

'Hot-housing' is the technical word for it – but the **(1)** _________ Polgar sisters from Hungary, who have been zapping the male chess community, certainly don't look like **(2)** __________ hot-house blossoms.

Judit, 12, who won men's international master status at the **(3)** _________ age of 11 (three years earlier than Bobby Fischer and Gary Kasparov), and Zsofi, who has just become a women's grandmaster at 13 (another record), started playing chess before they were five, never went to school, were educated by their parents, and now put in five or six hours a day at the board. They seem very natural children. Between **(4)** __________ in the Duncan Lawrie mixed tournament, which ends today at London's Ecclestone Hotel, they jump up for a gossip or a joke together. Their elder sister Zsuzsa, back in Budapest, is **(5)** __________ to men's international grandmaster status at the age of 19. The three girls, who will represent Hungary at the Chess Olympiad in Salonika in two weeks' time, have begun to **(6)** __________ the assumption that, at the top level of world chess, men will always prevail.

Their father, Laszlo, once a lecturer in psychology, now their business manager, wanted to test the hot-housing theory that if you **(7)** _________ a normally intelligent child to intensive, specialized training in a particular discipline at a very early age, you will produce **(8)** __________. His claim that his daughters were not endowed by nature with any special intellectual gifts is central to his argument. The girls' mother, Klara, a language teacher, says: 'It's improbable that three children in the same family would all be **(9)** __________ gifted. They are normal – just like other children, except that they spend more time concentrating on chess. We hope one of them will be world champion one day.'

The Polgar blitz on male dominance has **(10)**__________ some old physiological and psychoanalytical explanations of women's inferiority in top-level chess, and is likely to encourage other parents to push their daughters. Sooner or later, this should produce a woman world champion.

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

☞ **Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or particle (10 pts).**

1. These boots can be ordered directly __________ the manufacturers.
2. He escaped by passing himself __________ as a guard.
3. She refused to be a party __________ any violence.
4. Her sense of fun has rubbed __________ on her children.
5. We cannot afford to take risks when people's lives are __________ stake.
6. Embarrassment rooted her __________ the spot.
7. The school ran __________ financial trouble when eighty percent of the staff went on strike.
8. Erica is an excellent colleague. She goes __________ her job calmly and efficiently.
9. There should be enough plates to go __________.
10. Hundreds of people turned __________ in the rain to see their favorite pop star.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

☞ **Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them (10 pts)**

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOVE

This week we celebrated Valentine's Day or rather incurable romances and those of us who are a bit soft in the head did! The fourteenth of February always gives everyone who's anyone a chance to cast a few pearls of wisdom before their fellow sufferers about the nature of 'the universal migraine' – love. Francis Farnsworth is the case in point. I'm sure the poor old fellow has a heart of gold but he really does talk a load of rubbish sometimes! His appearance last night on BBC 1's 'Let's Talk It Over' was not exception. He started out by having what I will politely call a difference of opinion with Tania Di Monte, author of 'Tell me the Truth about love'. Ms. Di Monte always expresses the most extraordinary views without any apparent fear of contradiction. Last night she was boldly set out her rules for a perfect relationship when poor old Farnsworth accidentally called her Tina. Tina is of course the name of her ex-husband Darren's second wife and we all know that any mention him – or her – is like a red rag to a bull to Tania. Farnsworth kept apologizing and saying that it had been a slip of the tongue brought about by a momentary loss of concentration, but it took all presenter Greg Lazarre's skills to calm our Tania down again. Francis then started calling her 'darling', which only succeeded in making her even more furious. 'Term of endearing', he stammered as she glared at him. She had been vehemently denying that there was even a grain of truth in rumors about her forthcoming engagement with football star Nick Pérez. Nevertheless, I'm sure it is only a question of time before we see Tania and Nick on the cover of 'Hi There!' celebrating 'the wedding of the century'. If marrying someone like Tania is what happens to you if you're incredibly successful, like Pérez undoubtedly is, I shudder thinking what the price of failure might be!

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

☞ **Fill in each blank with one suitable word (10 pts).**

Can parrots communicate?

Everyone knows that parrots can imitate human speech, but can these birds also understand meaning? Two decades ago, researcher Irene Pepperberg started working with Alex, an African grey parrot, and ever since then, she has been building (1) __________ data on him. Pepperberg, whose recently published book The Alex Studies makes fascinating reading, claims Alex doesn't copy speech but intentionally uses words to get (2) __________ it is that he wants.

In actual (3) __________, some of his cognitive skills are identical to those of a five-year-old child. (4) __________ a child's, Alex's learning has been a steady progression. Early on, he (5) __________ vocalize whether two things were the same or different. Now, he carries out more complex tasks. Presented (6) __________ different-coloured balls and blocks and asked the number of the red blocks, he'll answer correctly. He requests things as well. (7) __________ he ask to sit on your shoulder and you put him (8) __________ else, he'll complain: "Wanna go shoulder."

A few experts remain skeptical, seeing very (9) __________ in Alex's performance beyond learning by association, by means of intensive training. Yet Alex appears to have mastered simple two-way communication. As parrots live for 60 years or more, Alex may surprise (10) __________ all further.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

☞ **Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given. (10 pts)**

1. I rarely sleep in the afternoon.
   → I'm not in ....
2. It was not until five years had elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.
   → Not for..
3. It seems that no one predicted the correct result.
   → No one ....
4. My grandfather had completely forgotten that he phoned me last night.
   → My grandfather didn't have ....
5. I was not well enough to play football that day.
   → I didn't feel ....
6. Laura was faced by a lot of problems during her childhood. (**contend**)
   → Laura had a ....
7. It is usual for young children to ask a lot of questions. (**apt**)
   → Young children..
8. David felt uncomfortable in front of all those people. (**ill**)
   → David seemed really ....
9. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. (**scorn**)
   → The press ....
10. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled. (**hair**)
   → When they broke the news ....

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2013

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

I. PHONOLOGY (5pts)

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

1. A. preface B. predatory C. prejudice D. premature

2. A. exaggerate B. exhort C. exhilaration D. exhale

3. A. apparatus B. comparable C. parabola D. canasta

4. A. sesame B. ridicule C. hyperbole D. catastrophe

5. A. champagne B. chlorine C. charisma D. archive

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others

6. A. infamous B. negligent C. discrepancy D. delicacy

7. A. influenza B. marinade C. rendezvous D. expertise

8. A. aborigine B. preparatory C. perimeter D. interpreter

9. A. legislature B. hilarious C. veterinary D. intimacy

10. A. pharmaceutical B. diplomacy C. superstitious D. miscellaneous

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (10 pts)

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences

11. The cat slept peacefully ______ in the long grass.

A. huddled B. nestled C. snuggled D. cuddled

12. Mr. Wright ______ his vegetable garden very carefully.

A. tends B. grows C. maintains D. attends

13. She ______ a few clothes into the case and hurried to the airport.

A. shoved B. scattered C. piled D. heaved

14. Don't make a(n) ______ decision. Think about it first.

A. snap B. abrupt C. spontaneous D. careless

15. The woman was ______ from hospital yesterday only a week after her operation.

A. ejected B. expelled C. evicted D. discharged

16. Benson had very little interest in the museum. He gave each no more than a(n) ______ glance.

A. cursory B. transient C. temporary D. ephemeral

17. Because so much wheat has been sold to other countries, local supplies are ______.

A. expanded B. depleted C. apprehended D. preocupied

18. He was arrested for trying to pass ______ notes at the bank.
A. false B. fake C. counterfeit D. fraudulent

19. As the sky darkened it soon became obvious that a violent storm was ______.
A. imminent B. instantaneous C. immediate D. eminent

20. Although he was experienced, he was not ______.
A. mistaken B. flawed C. erroneous D. infallible

21. I am ______ my brother is.
A. nowhere like ambitious as
B. nothing near as ambitious as
C. nothing as ambitious like
D. nowhere near as ambitious as

22. She denied the accusation ______ true. She felt innocent.
A. to be B. being C. to being D. of being

23. ______, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
A. However tired
B. Tired as he might feel
C. As he might feel tired
D. He felt very tired though

24. ______ to interfere in your affairs but I would like to give you just one piece of advice.
A. It is far from clear
B. Far from it for me
C. Far and wide for me
D. Far be it from me

25. You have cut the material in the wrong place. It ought ______ just here but it wasn't.
A. to have been cut B. to be cut C. to have cut D. to cut

26. These measures have been ______ in order to increase the company's profits.
A. carried B. taken C. tried D. done

27. I've yet ______ a person as Theo.
A. to meet as infuriating
B. to have met such infuriating
C. been meeting as infuriating
D. been meeting such infuriating

28. Jack: This medicine tastes horrible! ~ Jill: ______, it will cure your cough.
A. Be that as it may
B. Come what may
C. How much horrible is it
D. Whatever it tastes

29. ______ with about fifteen times its weight in air does gasoline allow the carburetor to run smoothly.
A. It is mixed
B. Only when mixed
C. When mixed
D. To mix it

30. ______ are considered humorous is mainly due to his characters' use of slang.
A. That Damon Ruyan's stories
B. Damon Ruyan's stories, which
C. Damon Ruyan's stories
D. Because Damon Ruyan's stories

III. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (5 pts)

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences

31.A general amnesty for political prisoners may be ______ the offing.

A. on B. at C. in D. through

32. Thomas is always flying ______ the handle at the slightest thing.

A. off B. over C. around D. through

33. Gareth Bale is a brilliant young footballer who is ______ the up and up.

A. in B. toC. through D. on

34. No agreement was reached. The strikers decided to ______ out for a better deal.

A. keep B. watch C. hold D. draw

35. That dietician is going to bring ______ a book on healthy eating next month.

A. on B. up C. forward D. out

36. He ______ up a lot of debts in the town and then disappeared without a trace.

A. put B. ran C. brought D. made

37. She got a bit hot ______ the collar when a colleague started criticizing her work.

A. under B. on C. beyond D. from

38. Although the antique table looked nice from across the room, ______ close quarters you could see how badly damaged it was.

A. in B. on C. to D. at

39. The press thought the football manager would be depressed by his dismissal but he just ______.

A. ran it down B. brought it off C. turned it down D. laughed it off

40. If the rain doesn't ______ soon, we shall have to look for a taxi.

A. turn in B. let up C. die down D. go off

IV. READING COMPREHENSION (10pts)

Passage 1

MOBILE PHONES: Are they about to transform our lives?

We love them so much that some of us sleep with them under the pillow, yet we are increasingly concerned that we cannot escape their electronic reach. We use them to convey our most intimate secrets, yet we worry that they are a threat to our privacy. We rely on them more than the Internet to cope with modern life, yet many of us don't believe advertisements saying we need more advanced services.

Sweeping aside the doubts that many people feel about the benefits of new third generation phones and fears over the health effects of phone masts, a recent report claims that the long-term effects of new mobile technologies will be entirely positive so long as the public can be convinced to make use of **them**. Research about users of mobile phones reveals that the mobile has already moved beyond being a mere practical communications tool to become the backbone of modern social life, from love affairs to friendship to work.

The close relationship between user and phone is most **pronounced** among teenagers, the report says, who regard their mobiles as an expression of their identity. This is partly because mobiles are seen as being beyond the control of parents. But the researchers suggest that another reason may be that mobiles, especially text messaging was seen as a way of overcoming shyness. The impact of phones, however, has been **local** rather than global, supporting existing friendship and networks, rather than opening users to a new broader community. Even the language of texting in one area can be incomprehensible to anybody from another area.

Among the most important benefits of using mobiles phones, the report claims, will be a vastly improved mobile infrastructure, providing gains throughout the economy, and the provision of a more sophisticated location-based services for users. The report calls on government to put more effort into the delivery of services by mobile phone, with suggestion including public transport and traffic information and doctors' text messages to remind patients of appointments. There are many possibilities. At a recent trade fair in Sweden, a mobile navigation product was launcheD. When the user enters a destination, a route is automatically downloaded to their mobile and presented by voiced, pictures and maps as they drive. In future, these devices will also be able to plan around congestion and road works in real time. Third generation phones will also allow for remote monitoring of patients by doctors. In Britain scientists are developing an asthma management solution using mobiles to detect early signs of an attack.

Mobile phones can be used in education. A group of teachers in Britain use third generation phones to provide fast internet service to children who live beyond the reach of terrestrial broadband services and can have no access to online information. 'As the new generation of mobile technologies takes off, the social potential of the vastly increase,' the report argues.

41. What does the writer suggest in the first paragraph about our attitudes to mobile phones?

A. We can't live without them.

B. We are worried about using them so much.

C. We have contradictory feelings about them.

D. We need them more than anything else to deal with modern life.

42. What does "**them**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. long-term effects B. new mobile technologies

C. doubts D. benefits

43. What is the connection between social life and mobile phones?

A. Modern social life relies significantly on the use of mobile phones

B. Mobile phones make romantic communication easier.

C. Mobile phones encourage people to make friends.

D. Mobile phones enable people to communicate while moving around

44. Why do teenagers have such a close relationship with their mobile phones?

A. They use text messages more than any other group

B. They are more inclined to be late than older people

C. They feel independent when they use them

D. They tend to feel uncomfortable in many situations

45. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Mobile phone is considered as a means for the youth to show their characters.

B. Mobile phones are playing a wide range of roles in people's life.

C. People can overcome shyness by using texting to communicating things that make them uncomfortable.

D. There is no need to suspect the harmfulness of mobile phones.

46. In what sense has the impact of phones been "**local**" in paragraph 3?

A. People tend to communicate with people they already know.

B. Users generally phone people who live in the same neighborhood.

C. It depends on local dialects.

D. The phone networks use different systems.

47. How might mobile phones be used in the future?

A. To give the address of the nearest doctor's surgery

B. To show bus and train timetables

C. To arrange deliveries D. To cure diseases

48. The navigation product launched in Sweden is helpful for drivers because ______.

A. it can suggest the best way to get to a place

B. it provides directions orally

C. it tells them which roads are congested

D. it shows them how to avoid road works

49. What is the general attitude of the report described here?

A. Manufacturers need to produce better equipment.

B. The government should take over the mobile phone networks.

C. There are problems with mobile phones that cannot be overcome.

D. Mobile phones can have a variety of very useful applications.

50. The word "**pronounced**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ______.

A. obvious B. serious C. voiced D. overwhelmed

Passage 2

During the late Middle Ages, oil paint took hold as the artistic medium of choice because it was effective, flexible, and resilient relative to the wax-based, watercolor, fresco, or tempera paints prevalent at the time. Although contemporary commercially prepared paints contain a mixture of pigments and linseed oil, poppy oil paints are also available to **connoisseurs**. The original recipes developed in medieval European monasteries relied on fast-drying bases derived from various organic oils predominantly valued for their medicinal qualities. The pigments are insoluble, lightproof, and chemically inert powders ground in **the base**. Occasionally, varnish can be added to increase the paste's ability to reflect light and to cover pictures with a protective seal. The resulting stiff, resinous compounds are often packaged in flexible metal or plastic tubes. Historically, yellow pigments have been added to the oil, and then the paste was layered over tin foil to imitate the appearance of gold leaf.

Despite the numerous experiments to accelerate the drying process, oil paints dry comparatively slowly with little color alteration. An important advantage of color stability is that tones and undertones are easy to blend, match, transpose, and grade, and mistakes and smudges are simple to correct. Due to the creamy consistency of most mixtures, artists can exploit their **viscosity** in thick applications, sprays, thin trickles, and three-dimensional blobs. The purification by boiling and filtering and bleaching of oils can impart varied hues to powdered pigments, while drying time can be reduced by adding metallic oxides.

Professional painters who mix their own medium usually have their own **trademark** methods of mixing materials that art experts recognize as a part of an artist's creative work. The thickness of the paste also plays an important role in defining the stages of painting a picture. After the basic design is sketched in pencil or charcoal, the broad background or foreground areas of the canvas are covered with thin, diluted paint on top of the primer. A thicker paint, often with added varnish, is subsequently used to refine and outline the foundation. The width of the brush depends on the type of paint the artist chooses to use, and stiff bristles are usually found in narrow brushes for making sharp lines, while softer brushes of animal hair can be employed in broad strokes.

51. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The evolution and history of oil paintings and media

B. The technology and development of drying oils

C. The recipes and ingredients for producing oil paints

D. The composition and techniques for mixing oil paints

52. It can be inferred from the passage that oil paintings __________.

A. supplanted the use of tempera and fresco

B. took hold of the artistic choices in the Middle Ages

C. promoted artistic talent since the early times

D. supported the usefulness of applying paints

53. In lines 4, the word "**connoisseurs** " is closest in meaning to __________.

A. explorers B. experts C. exporters D. experimenters

54. According to the passage, medieval monks extracted oil

A. from minerals B. in conjunction with pigments

C. from plants D. in combination with medicines

55. In line 6, the phrase "**the base**" is closest in meaning to __________.

A. paint B. oil C. chemicals D. pestle

56. The purpose of paragraph 2 is to illustrate __________.

A. the laboriousness of making oil paints B. the durability of oil colors

C. the complexity of oil purification D. the superiority of oil paints

57. In line 13, the word "**viscosity**" is closest in meaning to __________.

A. stiffness B. elasticity C. stickiness D. eloquence

58. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as components of oil paints?

A. accelerants B. retarders C. sealants D. glosses

59. In line 16, the word "**trademark**" is closest in meaning to ______.
A. signature B. selection C. significance D. secret

60. The author of the passage implies that an oil painting ______.
A. requires professional painters to mix their own paint
B. contains a layer of canvas and charcoal
C. thickens as the oil continues to dry in stages
D. requires multiple layers of brushwork

V. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Read the following passages and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

Passage 1

ADVERTISING IN BRITAIN

What does it say about a nation that when a national newspaper recently set out to establish the best television adverts of all time, as many as 10,000 people responded? The answer (61) ______ in the fact that the British have developed a(n) (62) ______ admiration for a genre that has developed into an art (63) ______ in its own right. In 1955, when Gibbs SR toothpaste broadcast the first TV commercial, it was inconceivable that adds would ever (64) ______ up being considered as sophisticated and innovative as the programs surrounding them. Yet by 1978, the author Jonathan Price was able to declare: "Financially, commercials represent the pinnacles of our popular culture's artistic expression. More money and thought per second goes into their making and more cash (65) ______ from their impact than is in the case for any movie, opera, stage play, painting or videotape."

Today, with the (66) ______ of channels and websites, there is more onus than ever on the advertiser to shock, amuse, enthrall and entertain in it 30-second slot. But are ads really (67) ______ of cultural appraisal, in the same way programs are? And what makes an advertisement truly great? "Aesthetically, it's something that is watchable for 1,000 viewings and still (68) ______ fresh," says Robert Opie, founder of the Museum of Advertising and Packaging. "Often, this is to do (69) ______ perfect acting and with every single last detail being correct. There are so many layers that you can watch it many times, like listening to a(n) (70) ______ of classical music.

61. A. stays B. falls C. lies D. goes
62. A. intense B. intensive C. tense D. intensified
63. A. means B. kind C. form D. type
64. A. come B. turn C. end D. do
65. A. cast B. drip C. leak D. flow
66. A. explosion B. advent C. burst D. downcast
67. A. aware B. worthy C. conscious D. indicative
68. A. maintain B. retain C. remain D. behold
69. A. for B. on C. with D. up
70. A. item B. piece C. part D. score

Passage 2

One of the hazards that electronic media like the television, radio or computers (71) ______ these days is the decline in book reading.

The concern (72) ______ mainly to the younger generations who are (73) ______ tempted by the glamour of the silver screen and, consequently, don't recognize the importance of acquiring first-hand information from books.

To encourage reading for pleasure and to propagate a wide (74) ______ of publications like encyclopedias, reference books, manuals or fiction, (75) ______ solutions should be applied. Firstly, more emphasis ought to be (76) ______ on the educational factor. Youngsters should be made to feel comfortable while reading either for information or self-satisfaction in public places like airports, buses or on the beach. Secondly, libraries must be subsidized more accurately in order to provide the potential reader with ample choice of publications and to become more publicly active so as to put books at people's disposal rather than keep them (77) ______ lock and key. Fund collecting actions organized by libraries might also raise the public awareness of the advantages of becoming (78) ______ in a good book.

Finally, the mass media themselves might contribute (79) ______ by recommending of purchase or valuable best-sellers and inspiring their viewers to enrich their knowledge and erudition, (80) ______ helping them to develop the habit of spontaneous everyday reading.

71.A. pose B. make C. emerge D. forge
72.A. refers B. applies C. attaches D. adheres
73.A. strongly B. firmly C. greatly D. consistently
74.A. wealth B. group C. majority D. array
75.A. austere B. radical C. thorough D. strict
76.A. placed B. lain C. exerted D. imposed
77.A. in B. on C. under D. within
78.A. obsessed B. implicated C. preoccupied D. involved
79.A. considerably B. vastly C. largely D. respectively
80.A. so B. thus C. then D. as

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. CLOZE TEST (20pts)

Fill in each blank in the following passages with ONE suitable word to make meaningful passages.

Cloze test 1

An air pollutant is (1) __________ as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials adversely. Air pollution requires a very (2) __________ definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were (3) __________ to compounds that could be seen or smelled – a (4) __________ cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has (5) __________. In the future, (6) __________ water vapour might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur dioxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in (7) __________. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical (8) __________; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. These (9) __________ as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. (10) __________ a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

Cloze test 2

"Technology" includes any machine, method or system which uses scientific knowledge (11) __________ practical purposes. Whether in the (12) __________ of a primitive hand-held tool or the (13) __________ computer, technology gives us greater control over the world around us and makes our lives easier and happier. (14) __________ the ability to invent, discover and improve, we could still be living like cavemen, and civilization as we know it would be (15) __________.

Throughout history, technological progress has changed the way people live. Thousands of years ago, for instance, people lived by hunting animals and (16) __________ wild plants. In order to find food, they had to move from place to place. The gradual development of agricultural tools and (17) __________ methods meant that people no longer had to wander in (18) __________ of food, but would settle in villages.

Although most technology benefits people, some inventions, such as weapons of war, have had harmful (19) __________ on our lives. Others have been both beneficial and harmful. The car, for example, is a fast, convenient means of transport, but has also (20) __________ greatly to the problem of air pollution.

II. WORD FORMS (20pts)

PART 1: Give the correct form of words in brackets

1. As a result of this conflict, he lost both his home and his means of __________. (LIFE)

2. A new book claims to have proved that __________ moisturing creams really can help to make your skin look younger. (AGE)

3. His intellect and mental __________ have never been in doubt. (AGILE)

4. He examined the parcel ______, as he had no idea what it would be. (SUSPECT)

5. Jackie suffered as a child from a very strict __________. (BRING)

6. Jane has succeeded in making herself __________ to Mr. Parker. She does everything for him. (DISPENSE)

7. I was __________ by Angelina's loud and aggressive voice and so chose to remain silent throughout the discussion. (TIMID)

8. Fishing is said to be the most popular ______ sport in the UK. (PARTICIPANT)

9. "Have you got any __________ about the corporation?" ~ "Oh, no, I'm sure it will be successful." (GIVE)

10. To the couple's expectation, the birth of their __________ baby lighted up the house with laughter. (LONG)

PART 2: Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box.

DECORATE PROGRESS CONCEIVE SUCCEED APPEAR
INCREASEDRAMA VACATE RESIDE COMPARE

The Winterthur Museum is a collection and a house. There are many museums devoted to the (11) __________ arts and many house museums, but rarely in the United States is a great collection displayed in a great country house. Passing through (12) __________ generations of a single family. Winterthur has been a private estate for more than a century. Even after the extensive renovations made to it between 1929 and 1931, the house remained a family (13) __________. This fact is of importance to the atmosphere and effect of the museum. The impression of a lived-in house is (14) __________ to the visitor; the rooms look as if they were (15) __________ only a short while ago whether by the original owners of the furniture or the most recent residents of the house can be a matter of personal interpretation. Winterthur remains, then, a house in which a collection of furniture and architectural elements has been assembled. Like an English country house, it is an organic structure, the house, as well as the collection and manner of displaying it to the visitor, has (16) __________ changed over the years. The changes have coincided with developing concepts of the American arts, (17) __________ knowledge on the part of collectors and students, as a (18) __________ toward the achievement of a historical effect in period-room displays. The rooms at Winterthur have followed this current, yet still retained the character of a private house.

The (19) __________ of a period room as a display technique has developed gradually over the years in a effort to present works of art ina context that would show them to greater effect and would give them more meaning for the viewer. (20) __________ to the habitat group in a natural history museum, the period room represents the decorative arts in a lively and interesting manner and provides an opportunity to assemble objects related by style, date, or place of manufacture.

III. ERROR RECOGNITION (10 pts)

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them

1 The traditional definition of literate is considered to be the ability to read and write,
2 or the ability to use language to read, write, listen, and speak. In modern contexts,
3 the word refers to reading and writing at level suitable for communication, or at a
4 level that lets one understand and communicate ideas in a literate society, so as to
5 take part in that society. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural
6 Organization (UNESCO) has drafted the following definition: "Literacy is the ability
7 to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed
8 and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continua
9 of learning to enable an individual to achieve his or her goals, to develop his, or her

10 ability and potential, and to participate full in the wider society."
11 Many policy analysts consider literacy rates a crucial measure of a region human
12 capital. This claim is done on the foundations that literate people can be trained less
13 expensively than illiterate people, generally have a higher socio-economic state and
14 enjoy better health and employment prospects. Policy makers also argue that literacy
15 increases job opportunities and access to higher education. In Kerala, India, for
16 example, female and child mortality rates declined in the 1960s, when girls who
17 were educated in the education reforms after 1948 began to raise families. Recent
18 researchers, however, argue that correlations such as, the one listed above may have
19 more to do without the effects of schooling rather than literacy in general.
20 Regardless, the demand for educational systems worldwide include a basic context
21 around communication through test and print, that is the foundation of most
22 definitions of literacy.

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

Rewrite the sentences so that they mean almost the same as the ones before them

1. I was not willing to buy the product because it was too expensive. (OFF)
→ The sheer ____

2. We never buy things in small quantities as we would make profit. (BULK)
→ With ____

3. We really loved to have a chance to visit the Colosseum but we couldn't. (FOOT)
→ We would sooner ____

4. The committee had a long discussion but they could not make up their mind. (REACH)
→ Lengthy ____

5. He decided to become the boss of a small company instead of working for a multinational company. (FISH)
→ In preference ____

6. It was not surprising when my parents were furious with my getting a tattoo. (ARMS)
→It came ____

7. You could be in trouble for not giving a breath sample to the police. (HOT)
→ On refusal ____

8. We certainly will win if we exchange ideas with each other. (HEADS)
→ We are bound ____

9. If anyone succeeds in solving the problem right away, it will probably be him. (SPOT)
→ He stands ____

10. He is famous for his vast knowledge of primitive religion. (AUTHORITY)
→ He ____

B. ĐÁP ÁN

ĐỀ THI NĂM 1998

PART ONE

A.

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A
6. D 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. D

B.

demonstrative preferential extravagant prejudice
monopoly personnel legitimate horoscope
impetus sabotage

PART TWO

A.

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. D
6. C 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B

B.

1. economic 2. practices 3. financially 4. prosperity
5. inexperience 6. quarrelsome 7. lubricant 8. renewable
9. unrecognizable 10. confidential

PART THREE

A.

a. 1. out 2. on; of 3. for 4. up; onto
5. up / for 6. down 7. out 8. from; to
9. through / with 10. under; for; out

b. 1. drawn up 2. show off 3. showed up
4. went through 5. make for

B.

1. finish / have finished; will have graduated
2. frightened; had happened
3. know; has been moved; were sent; to be cured
4. being asked; to wait; expected; to see
5. bitten
6. have lived
7. be postponed
8. house-hunting; to ask
9. waiting; should have informed

PART FOUR

A.

1. He is considered a lecturer rather than a teacher.
2. Nowhere will you find a school whose pupils get such results.
3. No matter how intelligent you are, you should be careful about this.
4. Much as I admire his courage, I think he's foolish.
5. It is easy for them to get used to swimming soon.
6. An increased numbers of travelers are being stopped by customs officials this week.
7. Due to the recent increase in robberies, the police are advising vigilance.
8. My mother gave birth to only one child.
9. At no time did he suspect that the money had been stolen.
10. I can't make out a single word of this letter.

B.

1. The word is on the tip of my tongue.
2. I caught her smoking / she was caught smoking in the bathroom.
3. Many people nowadays find it increasingly difficult to make ends meet / both ends meet.
4. He had no choice but apologize.
5. In the event of it costing too much, we'll have to consider.
6. The explores took no notice of the mosquitoes.
7. Try to keep your head even if you don't know what is going to happen.
8. John blew up the tires of his bicycle.
9. The onset of the disease is a feeling of faintness.

PART FIVE

A.

1. pronunciation	2. both	3. commonly	4. British
5. social	6. difficult	7. who/ that	8. accent
9. with	10. link/ relation		

B.

1. D	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. B

ĐỀ THI NĂM 1999

PART ONE

A.

1. A	2. D	3. D	4. C	5. A
6. A	7. A	8. D	9. B	

B.

photographer ancestor documentary
improvement premium abyss
prosecute sympathetically necessary employee

PART TWO

A.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C
6. C 7. B 8. A 9.B 10. C

B.

1. formula 2. unreliable 3. bypass 4. preferable
5. tolerant 6. admission 7. prosperity 8. beneficial
9. illiteracy 10. acknowledge

PART THREE

A.

1. around 2. from 3. up 4. out 5. against
6. for 7. off 8. at 9. in

B.

1. broadening 2. be cancelled 3. to know
4. kept; shut 5. be drawn 6. is going to rain
7. should have been here; went 8. wouldn't have been

PART FOUR

A.

1. Some people are strange to alternative medicine.
2. Already this year fifteen people have been killed in industrial accidents.
3. Failure to obey the regulations may cause your disqualification.
4. With the hope to win the first prize, he tried hard.
5. Since they had made all the arrangements, they decided to go any way.
6. Most students are capable of working very hard when they feel like it.
7. Not until he came into the light did I recognize him.
8. The excuse for defending their territorial rights accounts for their declaration of war.
9. There's no need to make an appointment to see the personnel manager.
10. Would it be possible for me to talk to someone about my problem?

B.

1. I was fascinated by the story she told me.
2. I've fed up with going to the same place all the time.

3. They have put the blame on mass tourism for one of the causes of the problems.
4. The rain was coming down cats and dogs.
5. People can apply for a job with us irrespective of their race, creed or color.
6. Kate is popular with all teachers.
7. My daughter has grown out of that jumper you knitted for her.
8. He has a reputation for being a very hard bargainer.
9. He doesn't take his wife for granted.
10. The initial outlay on the project was $15,000.

PART FIVE

A. 1. team 2. when 3. becoming 4. foot 5. able
6. able 7. collecting 8. back 9. if/whether 10. always

B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
6. F 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. T

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2000

PART ONE

A.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D
6. D 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C

B.

ambuscade decimeter abacus synonymous formica
revenue tarpaulin fertile septicaemia comparable

PART TWO

A.

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. B
6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A

B.

1. underestimated 2. Indefensible 3. luxuriating
4. unilateral 5. activated 6. additives
7. disrepair 8. incessantly 9. visualize
10. deforestation/ disafforestation

PART THREE

A.

1. through 2. out 3. within 4. at/on 5. round
6. up on 7. to 8. after 9. on 10. on

B.

1. be abolished (should be abolished) 2. had been disturbed - was
3. hadn't done 4. couldn't have got 5. being dried
6. had turned; lost 7. began; had often lived

PART FOUR

A.

1. That day was a memorial one for me.
2. We shall soon find a solution to our present financial problems.
3. It's really odd that you and I should meet in the middle of Africa.
4. Much to our regret we must/have to inform you that your application has not been successful.
5. How dare you imply that it was all my fault.
6. He didn't hesitate to help me.
7. Unlike other languages, Esperanto has no irregular verbs.
8. It never occurred to him to tell her.
9. I couldn't resist the temptation to buy the dress.
10. She has gone off the idea.

B.

1. The response to the charity appeal was very poor.
2. His career (as a doctor) has been put in jeopardy because of his irresponsible attitude. / His irresponsible attitude is putting his career (as a doctor) in jeopardy.
3. That wasn't what I meant at all. You've got (hold of) the wrong end of the stick.
4. I don't like him because he has a big mouth.
5. He took to the new job like duck to water.
6. You will have to turn over a new leaf if you want to succeed.
7. The new musical has taken theatre audiences by storm.
8. Even though the election is tomorrow, many voters still sit on the fence about whom they are going to vote for.
9. He's in two minds about whether to go or not.
10. She is very knowledgeable about ancient Egypt.

PART FIVE

A.

1. self 2. human 3. function 4. reduction 5. pain
6. shed 7. serve 8. manly 9. Intense 10. harmful

B.

1 – 5 – 2 – 7 – 3 – 8 – 10 – 4 – 6 – 9

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2001

PART ONE

A.

1. A   2. B   3. A   4. C   5. D

6. B   7. B   8. C   9. C   10. A

B.

1st syllable: petrogencist, cumulative, monetarism, educator, chivalrous, voluntary, triangle

2nd syllable: gastronomy, luxuriance, demonstrative, personify, presidium, tattoo

3rd syllable: suffragette, pharmaceutical, ascertain, documentary

4th syllable: cinematographer, memorabilia, incomprehensible

PART TWO

A.

1. C   2. A   3. A   4. D   5. A

6. D   7. C   8. D   9. B   10. C

B.

1. disheartened   2. forthcoming   3. eyeful   4. enriching

5. over-expenditure   6. sub-zero   7. editorial

8. non-aggression   9. inadequate   10. Unaccompanied

PART THREE

A.

1. to   2. under   3. against   4. on   5. down

6. in   7. with   8. with; in   9. off   10. about; at

11. into   12. At; out; behind   13. up; with

14. out   15. on

B.

1. was reported; to have been caused
2. will / shall have been studying
3. are always talking
4. should have prepared
5. were talking; passed
6. have been thinking; am; to have had
7. must have been tapped

8. will probably be living
9. will have been killed
10. hadn't left
11. will have finished
12. was; cancel
13. didn't come; have never seen; would have been

PART FOUR

A.

1. Impressed (by the new camera) as / though we were / might be (by the new camera), we found it rather expensive.
2. He needn't have brought the umbrella along (because it didn't rain anyway).
3. She convinced the court that she was innocent. / She convinced the court of her innocence.
4. The last thing you can / could do is to phone the police.
5. What's more, I would like to choose my own clothes.
6. There have been no changes to the team since last Saturday's match.
7. Wasn't it possible for you to get a bus to the station?
8. Weren't you so gullible, you couldn't have believed the lies he told you.
9. The more qualifications you are able to / can amass, the more success you (can / will) make / successful you become in the academic field.
10. Despite my strong disapproval of your behaviour, I will help you this time.

B.

1. It was obvious the old house had known / seen its better days.
2. I'm telling you this for fear that you might make a mistake.
3. They have security guards to / in order to / so as to discourage people from trying to steal.
4. That painting is not worth 500 pounds. / That painting is not worth paying 500 pounds for.
5. This government's taxation policy has undergone a complete change since the last general election.
6. It will take us at least 30 minutes to get to the airport.
7. It suddenly dawned on Claire what a blunder she had made.
8. Peter is crazy about collecting stamps.
9. Don't come to / draw the conclusion that this job is easy.
10. The boy left no stone unturned in his attempt to find the missing photo of his mother.

PART FIVE

A.

1. considered 2. prejudice 3. history 4. strength
5. where 6. feeding 7. brains 8. increasingly
9. modern 10. superior

B.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C

C.

1. G 2 B 3. D 4. A 5. F

D.

1. advertisings → advertising 2. millions → million
3. seriously → serious 4. violent → violence
5. live → lives 6. an → the
7. principle → principally 8. themselves → them
9. revisions → reviews 10. what → which / that

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2002

PART ONE

A.

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B
6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A

B.

1st syllables: communism, wholesaler, liberator
2nd syllables: grammatically, fraternal, hello, thermometer, inalienable
3rd syllable: trigonometry
4th syllable: interviewee

PART TWO

A.

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A
6. C 7. C 8. B 9. C 10 B

B.

1. disregard 2. unfailingly 3. inaccessible 4. malpractices
5. advisory 6. outburst 7. impartiality 8. non-appearance
9. upbringing 10. breathlessly

PART THREE

A.

1. up with 2. into 3. at 4. In; with 5. in
6. in 7. on; of 8. apart 9. up with 10. on
11. down 12. in 13. up with 14. through 15. To
16. without 17. off; on / on; off 18. in 19. up to 20. at

B.

1. has been designed; to be invading
2. reading; reading; ignore
3. is stored
4. would/ could have been
5. (should) try
6. will have been waiting
7. lived; did I realise; had cheated; to marry
8. should have gone
9. borrowing; had asked
10. rattling/ rattle; must have been
11. remembers; being taken/ having been taken

PART FOUR

A.

1. Never had she expected she was so successful.
2. Charming as//though Tony//he is//may be, I wouldn't trust him//Tony.
3. Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.
4. In case of emergency, ring this number.
5. The thief almost certainly came in through the window.
6. However experienced a driver you are//you are as a driver, driving at that speed is dangerous.
7. Unlike other languages, Esperanto has no irregular verbs.
8. Nowhere will/can you find a more dedicated worker than Mrs. Jones.
9. Such is the popularity of the play that the theatre is likely to be full every night.
10. All dogs are thought (by experts) to have evolved from wolves.

B.

1. The chances are that all of you will be able to enter college.
2. I think his theory stands to reason.
3. Don't make a mountain out of a molehill.

4. Mass tourism is partly to blame//to be blamed for the problem.
5. She isn't really cut out for teaching.
6. Graham has devoted all his time to doing research.
7. You must resign yourself to the fact that she has left you.
8. My friend turned a deaf ear to my advice.
9. She came up to their expectations.
10. Mary prides herself on being a good cook.

PART FIVE

A.

1. believes 2. Other 3. prey 4. instead 5. illegally
6. whaling 7. Later/ Then 8. persuade 9. because 10. protected

B.

1. C 2.C 3. c 4. B 5. D

C.

E → F → C → D → A → B

D.

1. can't → can 2. this → these 3. making → makes
4. what → that 5. economical → economic 6. with → whose
7. and → or 8. grammatical → grammar
9. equipment → equipping 10. work → works

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2003

PART ONE

A.

1. E 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. C
6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. D

B.

environmentally individuality interviewee teenager
nationalism monomania Interpol canary
cinematography differentiate

PART TWO

A.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B
6. D 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. B

B.

1. unfailingly 2. disconnected 3. infrequency 4. grandeur
5. beheaded 6. unmanageable 7. heroically 8. childlike
9. maladjusted 10. impartiality

PART THREE

A.

1. into 2. with 3. to 4. with 5. with; to
6. On 7. from 8. on 9. at

B.

I.

1. bring him round 2. took (my company) over
3. broke in 4. looked on / were looking on
5. fallen out 6. went in for
7. flared up 8. buying up
9. turned down 10. Stand up to

II.

1. was touring 2. had just read 3. hiding
4. contained 5. had described 6. Hesitating
7. must have been written 8. was reading / read
9. laughing 10. had written

III.

1. to have been admitted 2. could/would/might have helped
3. had known; was 4. will lend / lend
5. was being watched 6. shouldn't have gone
7. was / is 8. promising; to lend

PART FOUR

A.

1. With the exception of Philip, everyone else at the meeting was a party member.
2. Were it not for the money, the job wouldn't be worthwhile.
3. No formal announcement of the decision was made / given.
4. It was her firm belief that John was telling the truth.
5. He acts as if / as though he doesn't care about anything.
6. Not only are cars responsible for air pollution, but they also cause more serious accidents. / but they cause more serious accidents as well.
7. Reluctant as / though he was to pay such a high price, he had no choice.

8. Once the opera had begun, late-comers had to wait before taking their seats.
9. For the time being, this is our office.
10. Such was the spectators' anger / was the anger of the spectators that they had to cancel the football match.

B.

1. They arrived at the station in the nick of time.
2. He was completely out of her mind.
3. This area depends (heavily) on tourism for (its) income.
4. Alan was amazed to find (that) the passport office was closed when he arrived.
5. Nobody lifted a finger to help me.
6. The man in the painting bears (strong/ close/ some) resemblance to my uncle.
7. What's your objection to inviting Jackie to the party?
8. She has her hands full and/ so cannot go shopping.
9. We should save our breath (by) not talking to that stubborn guy. / We shouldn't waste our breath talking to that stubborn guy.
10. If there is a reduction in interest rates, the economic situation may improve.

PART FIVE

A.

1. population 2. likely 3. no 4. all/ probably
5. materials 6. rate 7. left 8. common
9. then 10. that / which 11. over 12. far
13. its 14. and 15. work / job

B.

0. C 1. B 2. F 3. A 4. D 5. E

C.

1. of → for
2. that → one
3. firstly → first
4. wide → wild
5. reasonable → reasonably
6. which → where
7. began → beginning
8. at → in
9. still → and
10. easy → easier
11. too → to
12. another → one/ a
13. machine → machines
14. does → did
15. weather → climate

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2004

PART ONE

A.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. A
6. D 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. C

B.

irreparable adolescent innocent preferable
controversial panorama encyclopedia psychiatry
appendicitis miniature

PART TWO

A.

1. A. 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B
6. B. 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. D

B.

1. unrecognizable 2. personified 3. unqualified
4. cover-up 5. mystified 6. embittered
7. wasteful 8. unreservedly 9. originality 10. acquisition

PART THREE

A.

I.

1. of 2. at 3. with; without 4. of
5. for 6. from 7. on 8. of 9. of

II.

1. taken in 2. died away 3. fell out with
4. getting at 5. draw up 6. ties in closely with
7. doing up 8. brought off 9. turn away 10. mix up

B.

I.

1. will have been digging
2. needn't (wouldn't) have borrowed
3. has happened; may/ might/ could have missed
4. think; said (has said); having heard
5. wouldn't have passed; to become
6. to be left (being left)

II.

1. appeared 2. to be facing 3. to save
5. was 4. threatened 6. was being eaten

7. left 8. meant 9. moving

10. could/ might be handed

PART FOUR

A.

1. Not only does he paint in oil, but he also paints/does in watercolors.
2. The very thought of his face at that moment makes me laugh.
3. In the summer, the locals are vastly outnumbered by the tourists.
4. If it weren't for her patience and loyalty, she would have left him by now.
5. It is not (very) likely that they will succeed.

B.

1. I have weighed up the pros and cons and I've decided not to go.
2. This house is a far cry from the little flat we used to live in.
3. You must see to it that those things are done.
4. She stands a good chance of being elected.
5. I'm dying to see her again.

PART FIVE

A.

1. whether 2. contracted 3. pressure 4. forms

5. Although / Though / While / Whereas 6. or

7. pain(s) 8. up 9. down 10. other

B.

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B

6. D 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. C

C.

1. at → to 2. thief → theft 3. left → leaving

4. brought → had been brought 5. common → usual

6. wiper → wipers 7. to apologize → apologizing

8. itself → himself 9. cars → car 10. anything → something

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2007

QUESTION I. Phonetics

A. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B

B. 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B

QUESTION II. Vocabulary

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A

6. C 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. D

QUESTION III. Grammar

A. Put each verb in brackets in an appropriate form.

1. to have / built 2. broke / was being moved
3. taking 4. doing / to answer
5. are you all laughing/ has Roger told 6. will have finished

B. Put the suitable preposition(s) in each of the following blanks

1. to 2. about (of) 3. about (of) 4. to 5. about (for)
6. of 7. to 8. to 9. between 10. up

QUESTION IV. Reading

A. (From 1 – 7 : 1mark /answer; 8: 3marks)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B, C, F

B. Close test

1. it 6. an 11. whether 16. may/ could
2. make 7. with 12. out 17. that
3. With 8. by 13. because 18. be
4. most 9. for 14. as 19. to
5. which/ that 10. of 15. than 20. in

QUESTION V. Use of English

A. Sentence transformation

PART ONE:

1. It has been suggested that the minister should resign.
2. Many's the time that I've made stupid mistakes like that.
3. Contrary to your belief/ opinion, fat people are not always jolly.
4. It was wrong of you not to call the doctor at once.
5. Gary prides himself on never being late.

PART TWO:

1. Many customs restrictions within EC have been done away with.
2. At the moment a new car is out of the question.
3. I take it for granted you're hungry.
4. I know I can bring Dave round to my way of thinking on this matter.
5. The Rainbow Disco is out of bounds to students at the school.

B. Error correction

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. C

Total: 100 points

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2008

Part 1. PHONOLOGY *(5 MS)*

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A
6. A 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D

Part 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

11. B 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. D
16. D 17. B 18. A 19. D 20. B

Part 3. VOCABULARY *(5 MS)*

21. A 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. A
26. C 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. B

Part 4. STRUCTURES

31. D 32. C 33. B 34. B 35. D
36. D 37. A 38. C 39. D 40. C

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

Part 1. PREPOSITIONS

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A
6. D 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. A

Part 2. READING COMPREHENSION

11. C 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. A
16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. B
21. B 22. C 23. B 24. B 25. B
26. B 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. D

Part 3. CLOZE TEST

31. B 32. D 33. B 34. A 35. C
36. C 37. D 38. B 39. B 40. D

WRITTEN TEST

Part 1. CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1.

1. article 2. increasing 3. taste 4. intact 5. leisure
6. mention 7. less 8. who 9. admit 10. remind

Cloze test 2.

11. further 12. stretches 13. width 14. other 15. early
16. percent 17. round 18. cross 19. at 20. into

Part 2. WORD FORMS

1. outspoken 2. referential 3. overdose 4. commemorates
5. over-rated 6. demoralized 7. well-being 8. imprisonment
9. expectancy 10. coziness 11. surgery 12. deaths
13. disinfectant 14. unfavorable 15. chemicals 16. technique
17. operations 18. alcohol 19. sterile 20. germicidal

Part 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Only when/ after all the guests ... could we relax.

2. The older he got, the more his memory failed him.

3. But for his command of the local dialect, we would have been kept in prison.

4. We should save our breath by not talking to that ...

5. I smelt a rat when

6. he takes his wife for granted

7. It was hard to keep a straight face when she ...

8. What conclusions have you drawn from this ...?

9. Peter came up with the best solution.

10. There was a sharp contrast between the writer's writing style and his spoken language.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2009

MULTIPLE CHOICE

I.

1. a 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. b 7. d 8. a 9. b 10. d

II.

11. a 12. c 13. a 14. b 15. d 16. a 17. c 18. a 19. a 20. c
21. c 22. a 23. c 24. b 25. c 26. d 27. d 28. a 29. a 30. c

III.

31. c 32. c 33. d 34. a 35. b 36. c 37. b 38. a 39. c 40. d

WRITTEN TEST

I.

1. were traveling 2. crashed 3. taking
4. should she win 5. has written 6. is forever talking
7. has been expelled 8. to set 9. (should) be locked
10. went 11. can't / couldn't have been 12. being taken
13. stealing 14. would have been reported 15. must have been talking
16. phoned 17. was/got engaged 18. needn't have worried
19. have put 20. advertised

II.

1. on 2. up 3. in 4. as 5. to
6. into 7. for 8. into 9. on 10. but/except
11. in 12. in 13. out 14. out 15. with
16. with 17. up 18. up 19. to 20. up

III.

1. besieged 2. contemptuous 3. inappropriate 4. undertaking
5. indelible 6. disciplinary 7. outlay 8. breathlessly
9. non-existent 10. erroneously 11. therapeutic 12. moldy
13. concentrations 14. ensures 15. venomous 16. antibiotics
17. coagulant 18. anti-inflammatory 19. synthetic 20. consumption

IV.

1. the law → a law 2. in other measures → among other measures
3. rather than → other than 4. a Basque language → the Basque language
5. lingual → linguistic 6. tolerable → tolerant
7. reverse → reversal 8. along → but
9. usage → use 10. protests → protest

V.

1. threat 2. rise 3. marine 4. fewer 5. level
6. where 7. survive 8. by 9. to 10. action

VI.

1. has been poorly attended this year.
2. from being friendly with him, I hardly even know him.
3. as/though she works, she never seems to succeed.
4. when the journalists arrived at the venue that they heard about the changes to the wedding.
5. make head or tail of this letter.
6. is no such address as the one Peter sent the parcel to.
7. I not caught his eye, Brian would have blurted out my secret.
8. has been up to scratch.
9. failure to get into university led to/caused / resulted in my father's bitter disappointment.
10. When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2010

PART 1: MULTIPLE - CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. B

B. READING COMPREHENSION

11. C 12. D 13. C 14. C 15. A 16. D 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. B
21. B 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. D 26. C 27. B 28. A 29. D 30. D

C. GUIDED CLOZE

31. A 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. B 36. A 37. D 38. C 39. B 40. D

PART 2: WRITTEN TEST

A. VERB FORM / TENSE (10 points)

1. Stayed 2. Has been raining 3. To have been fiddling
4. (should) be improved 5. Have gone 6. Must have been speeding
7. Having been ordered / being ordered 8. Is always entering
9. Married 10. Marry 11. Has arrived
12. Has been given 13. Constructed 14 Is sinking
15. Have gradually eroded 16. Are assaulting 17. Making
18. To avoid 19. Have been brought in 20. Expected

B. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS *(10 points)*

1. brought on 2. blacked out 3. putting across 4. broke through
5. step down 6. passed over 7. dreaming…away 8. closed off
9. pack in 10. bear up 11. since 12. on
13. to 14. on 15. until 16. in
17. with 18. in 19. in 20. to

C. OPEN CLOZE: Fill each blank space with ONE appropriate word, the first one is done for you as an example. (20 points)

1. true 2. to 3. few 4. exception
5. likely 6. until 7. frequency 8. upper
9. to 10. but 11. to 12. inform
13. along 14. permission 15. thumb 16. wear
17. attention 18. to 19. instead 20. breaking

D. WORD FORMATION

1. criminologist 2. objectionable 3. depopulation 4. beautifier
5. uninhabitable 6. uncompromising 7. paranormal 8. renewed
9. overexposure 10. intercollegiate 11. successive 12. inundated
13. dusty 14. metaphysical 15. visions 16. disposed
17. critically 18. artfulness 19. aesthetically 20. skillfully

E. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Two men stole the old lady's handbag.
The old lady was ***robbed of her handbag.***
2. One of our philosophers is supposed to have said this. (ATTRIBUTED)
This (saying) is attributed to one of our philosophers.
3. The minister gave no precise figures about the casualties.
The minister didn't go ***into details about the casualties.***
4. He threatened the officers with violence.
He made ***threats of violence against the officers.***

5. A government official leaked the story to the world press. (WIND)
The world press got wind of the story from a government official.

6. Fares will be very likely to go up again this autumn.
It looks ***as if fares will go up again this autumn.***

7. He's becoming very successful. (PLACES)
He's going places.

8. They're faced with the choice of two alternatives. (HORNS)
They're on the horns of a dilemma.

9. Owen is a good player but Rooney is better.
Very good ***as/though Owen is as a player, Rooney is better.***

10. The president's bodyguards stood behind him watching.
Watchfully ***standing behind the president were his bodyguards.***

F. ERROR IDENTIFICATION:

1. attached (line 2) → joined 2. does (line 2) → makes
3. opponent (line 3) → opponent's 4. up (line 3) → to
5. from (line 6) → in 6. it (line 7) → which
7. in (line 10) → at 8. sorely (line 11) → only
9. purposeless (line 13) → purposeful 10. them (line 15) → it

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2011

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D
6. A 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. C

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C
6. C 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. B
11. C 12. C 13. D 14. D 15. A
16. B 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ Passage 1 (10 points)

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. A 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. B

✍ Passage 2 (10 points)

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. B
6. D 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B

6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 points)

1. Were I not doing
2. would be playing
3. has worked / has been working
4. returns
5. won't have seen
6. (should) be presented
7. to have been invited
8. (had) paid
9. was told
10. had already been promised

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

1. away (turn sb away: bắt ai quay lại, turn (sb) back làm ai quay trở lại nơi ban đầu)
2. up with (come up with: to find or produce an answer, a sum of money, etc.; come up for)
3. along with (go along with = agree with)
4. off
5. down to
6. to (connected to sth: kết nối, connected with có liên quan tới)
7. off
8. to (be reduced to sth: to be forced into a particular state or condition, usually a worse one)
9. beyond
10. before

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. evolution 2. wilderness 3. Colonial 4. Establishments

5. Advantageously 6. Settlements 7. Plantations 8. Isolation

9. Self–sufficiency 10. accessible

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. involves → involve
2. functions → malfunctions
3. about → for
4. judging → misjudging
5. impairing → impaired
6. that → than
7. to put → to be put
8. for → into
9. are → is
10. acquaint → acquainting

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: (10 points)

1. getting 2. resources 3. obstacles 4. radiation 5. granted

6. expeditions 7. impact 8. supply 9. space 10. prospects

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. There being no more questions, I think we can end the meeting.
2. Has anybody come to any harm in the road collision?
3. The statement boils down to making the public aware of the present situation.
4. Lisa doesn't interest Jack so much as her parents' big fortune.
5. The community sang the recently elected mayor's praises.
6. I wanted to prevent all my good work from going to waste in that way.
7. The press has poured scorn on the handling of the matter.
8. Joan had misgivings about employing such young staff.
9. The fact that they survived the accident was nothing short of a miracle, in my opinion.
10. If Mary is left to her own devices, I'm sure she'll finish the project on time.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2012

A. A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1.

1. C. 2. B. 3. D. 4. A. 5. A.

2.

6. A. 7. A. 8. A. 9. B. 10. D.

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. C. 2. A. 3.A. 4. B. 5. C. 6. D. 7. C. 8. C. 9. A. 10. A.

11. B. 12. C. 13. B. 14.A. 15. A. 16. D. 17. A. 18. B. 19. B. 20. B.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

1. C. 2. D. 3. B. 4. B. 5. D. 6. A. 7. C. 8. B. 9. A. 10. B.

Reading 2

1. I. A good home makes this possible
2. D. underlies all psychological treatment
3. F. Learning to wait for things
4. J. the first independent steps
5. C. or without any learning opportunities
6. E. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents
7. A. in their degree of strictness or indulgence
8. G. as much as the child's own happiness and well-being

9. B. consistency is very important in parental teaching

10. H. when they grow old enough to think for themselves

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. B. at risk   2. D. recommends   3. C. Published   4. A. outloo
5. A. supports   6. B. shifting   7. C. moisture   8. D. alter
9. C. breadbasket   10. B. unlikely

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSE

☞ Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

1. to be read/ reading   2. waiting   3. should have informed
4. asking   5. to keep   6. making
7. hadn't been   8. accounts   9. must have forgotten
10.to turn

☞ Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

1. began   2. was   3. to have realized   4. was giving
5. would take   6. laid   7. have generally accepted   8. was used
9. to reproduce   10. were cut

II. WORD FORM

Give the correct form of words in bracket (10 pts)

1. counterfactuals   2. onside   3. irrevocable
4. renewals   5. intercollegiate   6. predetermined
7. spiritualized   8. supremacy   9. suspiciously
10. outfitted

Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box (10 pts)

1. precocious   2. overbred   3. unprecedented   4. moves
5. halfway   6. demolish   7. subject   8. excellence
9. naturally   10. subverted

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

☞ Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions (10 pts)

1. These boots can be ordered directly **from** the manufacturers.
2. He escaped by passing himself **off** as a guard.
3. She refused to be a party **to** any violence.
4. Her sense of fun has rubbed **off** on her children.
5. We cannot afford to take risks when people's lives are **at** stake.
6. Embarrassment rooted her **to** the spot.
7. The school ran **into** financial trouble when eighty percent of the staff went on strike.
8. Erica is an excellent colleague. She goes **about** her job calmly and efficiently.
9. There should be enough plates to go **round/around**.
10. Hundreds of people turned **out** in the rain to see their favorite pop star.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. romances → romantics 2. the → a
3. not → no 4. out → off
5. set → setting 6. loss → lapse
7. endearing → endearment 8. with → to
9. like → as 10. thinking → to think

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. up 2. whatever/what 3. fact 4. Like/like
5. could/would 6. with 7. should
8. somewhere/anywhere 9. little 10. us

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

☞ **Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given (10 pts)**

1. I'm not in the habit of sleeping in the afternoon.
2. Not for another five years did the whole truth about the murder come out.
3. No one seems to have predicted the correct result.
4. My grandfather didn't have any recollection of phoning me last night
5. I didn't feel up to playing football that day.
6. Laura had a lot of problems to contend with during her childhood.
7. Young children are apt to ask a lot of questions.
8. David seemed really ill at ease in front of all those people.
9. The press has poured scorn on the handling of the matter.
10. When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2013

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. B
11. B 12. A 13. A 14. A 15. D 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. D
21. D 22. A 23. B 24. D 25. A 26. B 27. A 28. A 29. B 30. A
31. C 32. A 33. D 34. C 35. D 36. B 37. A 38. D 39. D 40. B
41. C 42. B 43. A 44. C 45. D 46. A 47. C 48. B 49. D 50. D
51. D 52. A 53. D 54. C 55. B 56. D 57. C 58. B 59. A 60. D
61. C 62. A 63. C 64. C 65. D 66. A 67. B 68. C 69. C 70. B
71. A 72. B 73. A 74. D 75. B 76. A 77. C 78. D 79. A 80. B

WRITTEN TEST

I. CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1

1. defined 2.flexible 3. limited 4. far 5. lengthened
6. even 7. nature 8. reactions 9. serve / act 10. On

Cloze test 2

11. for 12. from 13. latest 14. Without 15. impossible
16. gathering 17. farming 18. search 19. effect 20. contributed

II. WORD FORMATION

Part 1:

1. livelihood 2. anti-ageing 3. agility 4. suspiciously
5. upbringing 6. indispensable 7. intimidated 8. participatory
9. misgiving(s) 10. long-awaited / longed-for

Part 2 :

11. decorative 12. successive 13. residence 14. apparent 15. vacated
16. dramatically 17. increased 18. progression 19. concept 20. Comparable

III. ERROR CORRECTION

	LINE	*ERROR*	*CORRECTION*		*LINE*	*ERROR*	*CORRECTION*
1	__1__	literate	literacy	6.	__12	done	made
2	_3__	At level	at a level	7.	_13__	state	status
3	__8_	continua	continuum	8.	_19__	without	with
4	_10_	full	fully	9.	_20__	include	includes
5	_11__	region	region's	10.	_21__	that	which

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. The sheer *cost / expense of the product put me off buying it.*
2. With *a view to making profit, we always purchase/buy things in bulk.*
3. We would sooner *have had a chance to set foot on/in the Colosseum.*
4. Lengthy *as/though their discussion was/might be, the committee couldn't reach any/a decision.*
5. In preference *to working for a multinational company, he decided to become a big fish in a small pond.*
6. It came *as no surprise that my parents were up in arms about my/me getting a tattoo.*
7. On refusal *to give a breath sample to the police, you could be in hot water.*
8. We are bound *to win if we put our heads together.*
9. He stands *a (good) chance of solving the problem on the spot.*
10. He *is an authority on primitive religion.*

PHẦN II

CÁC BÀI LUYỆN TẬP TUYỂN CHỌN TỪ CÁC ĐỀ THI ĐỀ NGHỊ

PRACTICE 1

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. great B. bread C. steak D. veil
2. A. chooses B. houses C. rises D. horses
3. A. pudding B. pull C. puncture D. put
4. A. comfortable B. come C. some D. comb
5. A. turn B. burn C. curtain D. bury
6. A. one B. box C. got D. colleague
7. A. whistle B. little C. gentle D. battle
8. A. rather B. sacrifice C. had D. farther
9. A. bathing B. method C. bathroom D. width
10. A. decided B. hatred C. sacred D. warned

B. List the words given in columns according to their stress patterns.

pathetic, extravagant, vegetarian, variety, emphatically, contributor, preferential, prerequisite, wholesaler, cinematographer

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. I was surprised by the ________ of the occasion. All the men wore dark suits and ties. (FORMAL)
2. It is __________ to write by hand instead of using a computer. (EFFICIENCY)
3. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat ________. What a shame! (HEART)
4. The tourists were impressed by the ________ of the jewellery in the museum. (SPLENDID)

5. Any opposition to the rules is ________. (TOLERATE)

6. Small children are very ________ in their behaviour. They just copy what they see. (IMITATE)

7. There was a sudden ________ of clapping and cheering as he rose to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. (BURST)

8. Crimes of violence were ______ rare until a few years ago. (COMPARE)

9. He's just received __________ payments for the contract broken. (COMPENSATE)

10. He works for a(n) ________ company for investment. (ADVISE)

B. Choose the best answer to finish each of the following sentences.

1. I really must go and lie down for a while; I've got a ________ headache.
   A. cutting B. splitting C. rigging D. cracking
2. I usually buy the clothes ________. It's cheaper than going to a dressmaker.
   A. off the peg B. on the house C. in public D. on the shelf
3. My father ________ when he found out that I'd damaged the car.
   A. hit the roof B. saw pink elephants
   C. made my blood boil D. brought the house down
4. I always get ________ in my stomach before visiting the dentist.
   A. worms B. butterflies C. crabs D. hedgehogs
5. I can't stand Mr. Bryant. He's always blowing his own ________–telling everyone how good he is at everything.
   A. balloon B. breath C. mind D. trumpet
6. I was already fed up with the job, but when the boss walked into my office and told me he expected me to work overtime that was the ______ I quit.
   A. final curtain B. last straw
   C. end of the line D. last waltz
7. John will never buy vou a drink - he's far too ________.
   A. tight-fisted B. pigheaded
   C. highly strung D. easy-going
8. Peter was born and brought up in Hastings and knows it like the ________.
   A. nose on his face C. back of his hand
   B. tip of his tongue D. hair on his head

9. You didn't think I was being serious, did you, Brian! It was a joke! I was pulling your ________, that's all.

A. thumb B. hair C. toe D. leg

10. Those second-hand Walkmans are selling like ________ . If you want one, you'd better buy one before they're all gone.

A. shootings stars B. fresh bread

C. hot cakes D. will oats

PART THREE: GRAMMAR & STRUCTURES

A. Supply the missing prepositions or particles.

1. Please don't let ________ to the children about the party: I want it to be a surprise.
2. A true friend never lets you ________.
3. Government officials are looking ________ reports that the lake is being polluted by a chemical factory.
4. I hit him so hard that he fell unconscious. I knocked him ________ .
5. I heard you went for a new interview. How did you make ________?
6. You look ________the weather. Are you ill?
7. The boss was really hot ________ the collar when you told him you lost the contract.
8. He lived in a small cottage which, because it was ________ the beaten track, was very difficult to find.
9. My mother never gives anyone a tip ________ principle.
10. ________ luck, we should be in London by 3 o'clock.

B. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

1. Where do you think Peter is today? – I have no idea, he (sleep) ________ late.
2. Ann assured that she (finish) ________ it by 11.
3. He died of lung cancer. He (smoke) ________ a lot.
4. Present day problems demand that we (be) ________ ready for any emergency.
5. By 8 o'clock this evening, the spaceship (travel) ________ for five hours round the earth.
6. He got angry because he (not, be) ________ accustomed to (make) ________ fun of like that before.
7. It (not, be) ________ for you, I would be late.

8. I don't know why you always (talk) ________ in class, boys.
9. He pretended (forget) ________ the man's name.

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Finish each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the printed one.

1. It's more than a fortnight since anyone saw Julian.
   Julian was ______________________________________.
2. Oil was slowly coating the edge of the shore.
   The edge of the shore ______________________________.
3. In spite of the forecast, it stayed fine.
   Although rain ____________________________________.
4. We may not be able to give the concert.
   The concert _____________________________________.
5. My parents let me go abroad alone for the first time last year
   I was ____.
6. Alan worked too hard at the office, and this led to his illness.
   *Alan's illness*____________________________________.
7. The company presents a gold watch to each of its retiring employees.
   Each ____.
8. Experts think that all dogs evolved from wolves.
   All dogs ____.
9. Everyone started complaining the moment the announcement was made.
   No sooner _______________________________________.
10. The only way you can become a good athlete is by training hard every day.
   Only by ____.

B. Rewrite the following sentences, using the given words. Do not alter these words.

1. This hotel is inaccessible in winter. (POSSIBLE)
   ____
2. He got married without his parents' knowledge. (UNAWARE)
   ____
3. The orchestra is looking for alternative accommodation. (ELSE)
   ____

4. These two makes of computer are practically the same. (HARDLY)

____

5. The coach's tactics were directly responsible for the team's defeat. (CONSEQUENCE)

____

6. There's no point in your phoning Caroline - she's away. (TIME)

____

7. The final version of the plan was quite different from the initial draft. (RESEMBLANCE)

____

8. Who will inherit the estate? (HEIR)

____

9. The bottle must not be laid on its side. (UPRIGHT)

____

10. He likes to be addressed as "Professor". (CALL)

____

PART V: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in each blank with one word.

The London Marathon is one of the best-known long distance races in the world. Some of the (1) ________ famous long distance runners have competed in it. But (2)________ makes it different from many other great sporting events is the fact that ordinary people can (3) ________ part alongside international stars.

The race was the idea of Chris Brasher, a former Olympic athlete. In 1979, his friends told him about the New York Marathon, during (4) ________ the runners are encouraged to carry (5) ________ to the end of the course by the enthusiastic shouts of the spectators. He flew to the USA to run in the race (6) ________ was so impressed by (7) ________ that he decided to organize a similar event in Britain. Many problems (8) ________ to be overcome before the first London Marathon took place in 1981. Chris Brasher still takes a keen interest in the event, even though he is no longer the organizer.

A total of around 300,000 runners have completed the race, with a record of 25,194 finishing in 1984. Numbers are limited (9) ________ the streets of London are too narrow to accommodate all those who would like to run. Each year, more than 70,000 apply for the 26,000 places in the race. Hundreds of thousands of spprtators line the route and at least a hundred countries televise it. Over the years. (10) ________ the first race was held, an estimated £75 million has been raised for charity by the runners.

B. Reading comprehension

THE SCHOOL GIRL MODEL

When 15-year-old Kira hanger is not flying off to the wonderful locations and appearing on the covers of magazines, you'll probably find her revising for her school exams. Jane Laidlaw finds out more.

"I'm afraid Kira will be a little late," the receptionist at the agency told me. "Oh, fine," I said, "no problem." I had been trying to convince myself that all the bad things I had read about models were rubbish, but the words *difficult, vain* and *unintelligent* kept coming into my head. And now she was going to be late. How late? An hour? Three hours? Mavbe she wouldn't come at all. What if she had decided a visit to the hairdresser's would be more fun than talking to me? If she was late, she would be rushing. She could be in an awful mood and refuse to answer my questions.

But when the winner of the *Looks* magazine supermodel competition walked in, she was smiling, relaxed and apologetic - and with her mother. Kira was not dressed in expensive-looking designed clothes but in a simple black dress and trainers. There was no sign of a selfish attitude, she was just a very friendly, very tall, very pretty girl. All models under the age of 16 must take an adult with them whenever they work, she explained, and apart from looking incredibly young, her mother was a normal mum - visibly proud of her successful daughter.

Kira gives the impression of being slightly puzzled by her new-found fame, which is understandable since it was completely unplanned. It was her older sister who decided that she should take part in the model competition. "She saw the competition and said I should go in for it," Kira remembers. "I said no, but she sent some photos in anyway." When the call came to tell her that she was a finalist, she was at school.

The achievement of being selected for the final gave Kira the confidence to go through with it and she performed perfectly. She won easily and the Select model agency in London immediately offered her work.

Kira now finds that one of the hardest things she has to do is to manage her two separate lives. But her friends and teachers have been accustomed to having a star among them. "They're really proud of me," she says. However, a few unkind people at her school are rude about her success. "They say I have too high an opinion of myself." This kind of remark must be hard for Kira to deal with, since there can't be many people as successful as her who are less self-important. But she says, "They assume that because I've suddenly become a model, Ĩ can't stay the same. But the only thing that's changed is I've become more confident - not in a horrible way, but I'm able to stand up for myself more."

As a busy model though, her social life is obviously affected. The Select agency can ring at any time and tell her that she is wanted for a job the next day. "If my friends are going out together, I can't say I'll come, because I don't know what I'm doing the next day. I can't really make plans, and if I do they sometimes get broken, but my friends are good about it. They don't say, "Oh, you're always going off modelling now, you never have time for us".

Kira has the looks, ability and support to have a fabulous career ahead of her. And not many people can say that before they even sit their school- leaving exams. I am about to finish the interview with the girl who has it all, and I ask what she would like to do as a career if she didn't have the outstanding beauty that seems certain to take her to the top of the profession. She pauses and replies, "I'd like to do what you're doing."

1. Before she went to the interview with Kira, the writer
   A. was unsure what question to ask her.
   B. was aware that Kira might be late.
   C. did not expect to like her.
   D. was afraid that Kira would dislike her.
2. When Kira walked in, the writer was surprised because
   A. Kira was not attractive as she had expected.
   B. Kira did not seem to have been affected by success.
   C. Kira looked younger than she had expected.
   D. Kira apologised for her mother being there.
3. When Kira refused to enter the supermodel competition, her sister
   A. understood her feelings.
   B. lost her temper.
   C. paid no attention.
   D. tried to persuade her.
4. What does Kira think about reactions to her success at school?
   A. She feels that some criticisms of her behaviour are correct.
   B. She realises why some people are critical of her.
   C. She thinks that people are paying too much attention to her.
   D. She expects people to start treating her differently soon.
5. What do we learn about Kira in the last paragraph?
   A. She doesn't expect to be a model for long.

B. She is already thinking of a new career.

C. She wouldn't mind becoming a journalist.

D. She may not take her school exams.

C. Paragraph understanding

Read the following passage and choose from the list A-G the sentences which best summarise each part (1-5) of the articles.

1	

Like technical difficulties, studio audiences are just another common feature of television life, and yet to many of us, they remain a mystery. Watching them getting excited on game shows, for example, we sit back and ask ourselves - just who are these people?

2	

Of all the audiences for live entertainment, the studio variety is widely considered to be the lowest of the low. I have heard it said that even people who work in television treat studio audiences with scorn - or, as a cameraman put it, "like cattle".

3	

I had assumed that studio audiences were made up of silly people desperate for two seconds of fame. But there's no such thing as a typical studio audience. They come from all classes, professions, and income groups. Television tries to attract different types of people for different types of programmes.

4	

Those of us who prefer to watch television from home can't see why anyone would want to watch television from a studio. Why would anyone bother to apply for tickets, travel long distances, and suffer hours of boredom in the discomfort of a studio just to watch what they can see at home?

5	

One theory is that people hope that for a second they might appear on television. I didn't believe this until I spoke to Angela. Why had she come? "It was a chance to appear on television." Another theory is that people are curious to take a look behind the scenes. But the most common explanation I heard was simply a case of "a friend gave me a ticket".

A. Studio audiences consist of all kinds of people.

B. For some people, being in a studio audience is preferable to watching television at home.

C. It is hard for some people to understand the reasons for wanting to be in a studio audience.

D. Studio audiences play an important part in the making of television programmes.

E. Members of studio audiences are sometimes not regarded with respect.

F. People become part of a studio audience for various reasons.

G. Viewers wonder what kind of people are in studio audiences.

PRACTICE 2

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. **com**memorate B. **com**mand C. **con**struct D. **con**troversial
2. A. com**et** B. **simile** C. starl**et** D. **se**quence
3. A. **th**ine B. **th**erapy C. **th**ick D. **th**ermometer
4. A. u**s**ual B. divi**s**ion C. ga**s**oline D. confu**s**ion
5. A. divid**e**nd B. b**e**nefactor C. b**e**nign D. m**e**llow
6. A. g**ui**ld B. fl**ui**d C. milit**a**nt D. g**i**ld
7. A. intest**i**ne B. hinds**i**ght C. p**i**nt D. he**i**ght
8. A. belov**ed** B. govern**ed** C. pav**ed** D. measur**ed**
9. A. L**e**vis B.l**ei**sure C. l**e**ttuce D. li**eu**tenant
10. A. **res**ign B. re**s**ound C. re**s**onant D. re**s**ource

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answers to finish the following sentences.

1. The area was neglected and soon turned into an overcrowded ________.
   A. suburb B. slum C. quarter D. estate
2. The explosion shattered hundreds of ________ of glass in the building.
   A. windows B. fragments C. sheets D. panes

3. From the cliff top it was a/an ________ drop to the beach below.

A. sheer B. straight C. upright D. erect

4. The old cottage had bow windows and a ________ roof.

A. plaited B. straw C. woven D. thatched

5. The city takes its water supply from a nearby ________.

A. tanker B. pond C. reservoir D. sewer

6. When my parents retired they bought a tiny ______ in the country.

A. bungalow B. mansion C. shack D. barn

7. The car skidded off the road and fell into a ______ full of muddy water.

A. lake B. gutter C. ditch D. puddle

8. The pointed ________ of the church could be seen from miles away.

A. dome B. building C. summit D. steeple

9. A tall building like this requires very deep __________.

A. roots B. foundations C. basis D. establishment

10. The house possesses extensive ________ with gardens, tennis courts and an orchard.

A. grounds B. property C. fields D. surroundings

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the words.

1. The (maintain) ________ of the good relationship between the 2 countries was brought up in the (confer) ________.
2. The minister as well as the (congregate) ________ is preparing for the coming Xmas (serve) ________.
3. After a few drinks, their behaviours became (inhibit) ________.
4. The cat is (luxury) ________ in the sunshine.
5. He will be (joy) ________ at your news. It's so good.
6. Don't admit (liable) ________ for the accident!
7. Sit in the garden and feel the (peace) ________ and (tranquil) ________.

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

I. Complete the following sentences without changing their meanings.

1. The brochure gives hardly any useful information.

Precious ____.

2. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.

That takes ____.

3. If you find it necessary, you can contact me on this number.

Should ____.

4. We had to settle for a cheaper car than the one we wanted.
We had to content ______________________________.

5. Fancy you and I meeting in the middle of Africa like this.
It's really odd ______________________________.

6. My friends persuaded me to go to the party in fancy dress.
My friends talked ______________________________.

7. Mr. Foster asked me to write this letter to you.
It is at ______________________________.

8. He gave me a detailed account of the operation.
He gave me a blow ______________________________.

9. The university didn't prepare to consider his application due to his lack of right qualifications.
Had ______________________________.

10. We shall find the solution to the problem soon.
One of ______________________________.

II. Rewrite the following sentences using the given words. Do not alter these words.

1. We agreed that each of us would do the washing up on alternate days. (TURNS)
____

2. He makes sure that he isn't associated with policies he disagrees with. (DISTANCES)
____

3. The new manager blames me for everything that goes wrong. (PICKING)
____

4. Don't panic about something so trivial. (MOUNTAIN)
____

5. They have narrowed the many applicants down to three. (SHORT)
____

6. He liked the new job straight away. (DUCK)
____

7. Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (LIKENED)
____

8. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking. (SOUND)
____

9. Trade has deteriorated and staff are being laid off. (WORSE)

____

10. Carol pretended that she hadn't understood my request. (MADE)

____

III. Pick out the verbs and particles from the lists below to make phrasal verbs to fill in the blanks. Do not forget to use the correct forms of the verbs.

count let push take get hold turn call
feel hang look let fall walk crop
in up through down on to for

1. I've been trying to phone my sister in Australia for an hour, but I can't __________.
2. I was talking to Jeff on the phone when suddenly he __________. I've no idea why.
3. I'm going to the library. If you _____, I'll get the car and drive you there.
4. I promised Bill that I would lend him some money. He's __________ me, so I can't disappoint him.
5. Liz promised to help Tony with the report, but she __________ him __________ so he had to write it without her.
6. What made Pete __________ his family and his job? Where did he go and why?
7. Sue's financial worries are beginning to __________ her __________. She's very depressed.
8. Kate has made great success of her life. We all __________ her.
9. You can't possibly say no to such a wonderful job offer. It's too good to __________.
10. I'll __________ you at seven this evening. Will you be ready by then?
11. I'm very tired. Joan invited me to dinner at her house, but I don't __________ it. I'll go to bed early.
12. I applied for a part-time job at the supermarket. They're going to __________ me __________.
13. I'm sorry I'm late. Something urgent __________ at the office, so I couldn't leave early.
14. It isn't that woman's turn. It's yours. Don't let her __________!
15. Simon __________ an Irish girl that he met on holiday. Three months later they were married.

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with ONE word.

By the time we reached the town centre it was packed (1) ________ people (2) ________ their shopping done. Trees decorated (3) ________ colored lights blinked at every corner and (4) ________ I hadn't known about the centenary celebrations, I would (5) ________ thought it was Christmas. Banners had (6) ________ stretched across the street proclaiming "MARSHLAND NEW TOWN – THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS", as (7) ________ the shoppers needed to (8) ________ reminded. Nothing else had been (9) ________ of in the town for weeks. Committees had (10) ________ formed, and every day more and more money was (11) ________ collected by local schoolchildren selling flags and buttons. Posters printed (12) ________ the words LONG LIVE MARSHLAND dangled from every lamppost. If I hadn't (13) ________ it with my own eyes, I (14) ________ never believe it. And (15) ________ for the Mayor, Mrs. Briggs, the centenary would have passed by unnoticed.

II. Read through the following passage and then choose from the list A - K the best phrase to fill each of the blanks. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all.

FILM COMPANY TRADEMARKS

Trade mark designs – or logos – identifying film companies have been around since cinema's early days. In the era of silent films, viewers looked for the name of the company before they looked for who the stars were and they were rarely interested in the director. The logo was used at the start of every film by any film companies and it was an important part of each studio's publicity. (1) ________ and quite detailed accounts service concerning some of them.

(2) ________ since the original company was founded. The image was taken from a childhood memory of a mountain in Utah, where its founder grew up, while the title was borrowed from the name of a construction site down the road from his office.

(3) ________ but was soon resigned into the form we would recognise today. It was abandoned briefly in the 1970s but the company soon returned to it, colored blue and orange and floating in front of a blue sky. Logos that feature blue skies form a kind of species within the field of film company trademarks, with Warner Brothers, Columbia and Paramount all using it as a background. (4) ________ they all want to be greatest and the largest and to become part of the everyday landscape.

(5) ________ and their logo also feature the sky in another sense-seeing in all from outer space. It has gone through many transformations, with the early orbiting plane being replaced by the famous mirrored globe.

A. A young executive was given the task of creating a memorable trademark
B. The version with which we are familiar now was introduced in 1924
C. C. Universal certainly chose their name for this reason
D. Perhaps this reflects the domineering aspirations of film companies
E. The Warner Brothers trademark began life as a rather austere shield
F. The trademarks which we would recognise today have undergone many transformations over the years
G. Paramount's snowy peak has survived virtually unchanged
H. Occasionally film makers have even made inventive use of these trademarks

PRACTICE 3

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. danger B. eager C. dagger D.lager
2. A. com**b** B. plum**b** C. clim**b** D. distur**b**
3. A. d**ea**d B. b**ea**d C. thr**ea**d D.br**ea**d
4. A. garlic B. garden C. garage D. garbage
5. A. host B. cost C. post D. most
6. A. s**ei**ze B. n**ei**gh C. b**ei**ge D. r**ei**gn
7. A. **h**onour B. **h**onest C. **h**oney D. **h**eir
8. A. **g**erm B. **g**esture C. **g**ene D. **g**ear
9. A. short**age** B. coll**age** C. carri**age** D. man**age**
10. A. s**ou**l B. b**ou**lder C. f**ou**l D. sh**ou**lder

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

I. Circle the letter of the answer which best completes each sentence.

1. At the end of the winter the price of winter clothes in the shops usually ________.

A. drops B. lowers C. sinks D. reduces

2. Have you got time to discuss your work now or are you ________ to leave.

A. thinking B. planned C. around D. about

3. Dinner will be ready soon. Can you please ________ the table?

A. lay B. settle C. make D. put

4. There was no ________ in waiting longer than half an hour so we left.

A. good B. point C. worth D. use

5. The question of late payment of bill was ________ again at the board meeting.

A. risen B. raised C. brought D. taken

6. Their washing - machine was out of ________, so they couldn't wash any clothes.

A. activity B. work C. order D. condition

7. His wife's death was a terrible shock and it took him a long time to ________ it.

A. get round B. come through C. go over D. get over

8. If you want a good flat in London, you have to pay through the ________ for it.

A. month B. car C. nose D. teeth

9. Mr. Jones has ________ painting sine he retired.

A. taken up B. taken of C. taken over D. taken in

10. Modern buildings should ________ with the surrounding area.

A. suit B. fit C. blend D. join

11. He lives a(n) ________ throw from the station.

A. stone's B. stick's C. arrow's D. apple's

12. She did six hours' ________ studying a day for her exam.

A. solid B. heavy C. strong D. big

13. Don't forget to ________ the alarm clock for six o'clock tomorrow morning.

A. put B. ring C. set D. wind

14. There was nothing special about his clothes ________ from his flowery tie.

A. but B. except C. other D. apart

15. She went ________ a bad cold just before Christmas.

A. down with B. in for C. over D. through

16. In the old days, people believed that the world was flat and ships would fall off the ________.

A. boundary B. edge C. border D. limit

17. Who was the first person __________ the South pole?

A. reaching B. who reaches C. to reach D. reached

18. He missed the lecture, so I lent him my notes __________.

A. after B. afterwards C. at last D. finally

19. The ________ exam in January prepared pupils for the real thing in June.

A. false B. unreal C. untrue D. mock

20. His name was on the __________ of my tongue, but I just couldn't remember it.

A. end B. point C. edge D. tip

II. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. Tom spoke __________ because he was so excited. (BREATH)
2. It is ______ to write by hand instead of using a computer. (EFFICIENCY)
3. Scientists __________ about the centre of the earth, but they can't know for sure. (THEORY)
4. The plane got in an hour ago, but Mr. Smith hasn't called __________ he wasn't on it. (APPEAR)
5. Scientists consider it __________ that gods create volcanic eruptions. (BELIEVE)
6. He was a ________ adventurous person. There is no question about it. (DECIDE)
7. There was a __________ of coffee because thousands of coffee trees in Brazil froze. (SHORT)
8. Barbara is very __________ about birds. She knows a lot about them. (KNOW)
9. Two __________ hijacked an airplane and made the pilot fly to Paris. (TERRIFY)
10. Frank told everyone that he worked for a large company, bat the company is __________. (EXIT)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

I. Complete these sentences so that the meaning is similar to the first sentence.

1. If you want good accommodation in Brighton, you should book in advance.

If you want good accommodation in Brighton, it __________.

2. We only send you books after receiving the money.
Only after the money ______________________________.
3. He was annoyed because his secretary came to work late.
He objected ______________________________.
4. James spoke to his lawyer before signing the contract.
James didn't ______________________________.
5. It is your duty to make tea at eleven o'clock.
You ______________________________.
6. The car was too expensive for him.
He ______________________________.
7. The passengers don't realize how lucky they have been.
Little ______________________________.
8. She doesn't pass exams. She fails and this depresses her.
Her ______________________________.
9. The management didn't act soon enough to prevent the strike.
Had ______________________________.
10. They recommended opening new factories in the depressed area.
They recommended that ______________________________.

II. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the meaning isn't changed, using the words given in parentheses.

1. Could you look after my suitcase for a moment? (EYE)
____
2. He's a taxi driver, so he is thoroughly familiar with the city. (HAND)
____
3. I don't like him because he boasts a lot. (MOUTH)
____
4. If she ever learns about this news, she'll be furious. (EARS)
____
5. There's a very long list of repairs. (ARM)
____

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

I. Fill in each numbered blank with one appropriate preposition.

No one knows who invented pencils or when it happened. A Swiss described a pencil in a book in 1565. He said it was a piece of wood (1) __________ lead

(2) ________ it. (Lead is a very heavy metal). Pencils weren't popular, and people continued to write (3) ______________ pens. They used bird feathers (4) ________ pens.

Then in 1795 someone started making pencils (5) ________ graphite and they became very popular. Graphite is a kind of coal. (Coal is black, and we burn it (6) ________ heat and energy). Today people make pencils (7) _____ the same way. They grind the graphite, make it (8) _______ the shape (9) ________ a stick, and bake it. Then they put it (10) _______ a piece of wood. One pencil can write 50,000 English words or make a line 55 kilometers long.

People wrote (11) ________ feather pens and then used pens (12) ________ metal points. They had to dip the point (13) ________ ink (14) ________ every few letters. Next someone invented a fountain pen that could hold ink (15) ________ it. A fountain pen can write several pages before you have to fill it again.

II. Fill in each numbered space with one suitable word.

(1) _______ a long bitter struggle, women now enjoy the (2) _______ education opportunities as in most parts of the world. They have proved repeatedly that they are equal and often superior (3) _______ men on almost every field. The hard – fought battle for recognition has (4) _______ won, but it is by (5) _______ means over. It's men, not women who still carry on the sex war because (6) ________ attitude remains basically hostile. (7) _______ in the most progressive countries, women continue to be regarded as second - rate citizens.

Woman have (8) _______ in any job you care to name. (9) ________ politicians, soldiers, doctors, factory – hands, university professors, farmers, company directors, lawyers, bus – conductors, scientists (10) ________ presidents of countries they have often put men to shame. And we must remember that they frequently succeed brilliantly in all these fields in addition to (11) _______ and rearing children. Yet men go (12) ______ maintaining the fiction that there are many jobs women can't (13) ________. They say women are unreliable and irrational. They depend too little on cool reasoning and too much on intuition and instinct to (14) ________ at decisions. They are not even capable (15) ________ thinking clearly.

III. Read the texts and answer the questions which follow them.

A.

Modern zoos are different from zoos that were built fifty years ago. At that time, zoos were places where people could go to see animals from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages that were made of concrete with iron bars, cages that were easy to keep clean. Unfortunately for the animals, the cages were small and impossible to hide in. The zoo environment was anything but natural. Although the zoo keepers took good care of the animals and fed them well, many of the animals did not thrive; they behaved in strange ways, and they often became ill.

In modern zoos, people can see animals in more natural habitats. The animals are given more freedom in larger areas so that they can live more as they would in nature. Even the appearance of zoos has changed. Trees and grass grow in the cages, and streams of water flow through the areas that the animals live in. There are few bars; instead, there is often only a deep ditch, filled with water, which is called a moat. The moat surrounds an area where several species of animals live together as they would naturally. For example, in the San Diego Zoo, the visitor can walk through a huge special cage that is filled with trees, some small animals and many birds. This particular kind of cage is called an aviary; it is large enough that the birds can live naturally. The birds in the aviary fly around, make nests in the trees, and hunt for food. At the Zoological Park in New York City, because of special night lights, people can observe nocturnal animals that most people have never seen; these animals are active only at night, when most zoos are closed. In a zoo like the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, people can see animals that live in special environments like the desert. Some other zoos have special places for visitors to watch animals that live under water like fish. Still other zoos have special places for animals that live in cold polar surroundings like the great white bear from the Arctic region.

Modern zoos only display animals for visitors, but they also preserve and save endangered species. Endangered animals such as the American bald eagle and bison are now living and producing offspring in zoos. For this reason, fifty years from now the grandchildren of today's visitors will still be able to enjoy watching these animals.

After you read each of the statements in this exercise, decide whether each one is true or false according to the text.

1. Animals in modern zoos have more freedom than animals did fifty years ago.
2. Fifty years ago, the zoo keepers did not feed the animals well.
3. The American bald eagle is an extinct animal.
4. Animals from polar environments are never kept in zoos.
5. In modern zoos, many of the iron bars have been replaced by moats.

B.

Before history was written, people needed to search for food. Perhaps it was then that family divided up the work. The males, who can throw and run better than woman, became the hunters. The females stayed at home to take care of the children and to gather food from nature. No one knows how, but slowly human beings became able to control their food sources.

The first animals were tamed. Perhaps human being chose a friend like the dog first, or maybe the dog chose human beings. Or perhaps someone thought of domesticating a source of food first. An egg-producing bird like a chicken or duck might have been the first to be tamed. On the other hand, someone might have thought of domesticating a producer of milk like a goat.

When was the first land cleared for agriculture? How did it happen? We can only guess. Perhaps as women were gathering nuts or berries, they cleared away the thorny branches because it would be easier to collect the fruits. They were really clearing a field. There is another possible explanation of how farming started; it might have been an accident. Perhaps a container of grass seeds spilled in an open area. The next season that open area flowered as a wheat field. Someone might have remembered the accident and repeated it on purpose.

Someone else might have noticed another natural crop and copied it. For example, wild rice grows along the edges of rivers. It is easy to gather the crop. Someone might have planned another crop so that it would be easy to harvest.

We can never know how farming started. In the days before history was written, there were unlimited ways to improve. Human beings also had many reasons to look for better ways of getting food. There were many children to feed, and agriculture was an easier way to stay alive.

Question

1. Which is the main idea of paragraph 1?

   A. Women do not run as well as men can.

   B. Children had to gather food near their homes.

   C. People learned to control food sources before history was written.

   D. People had to search for food before they could learn to write.

2. Which does paragraph 2 focus on?

   A. the dog as a useful animal B. taming animals

   B. which birds produce eggs D. goat milk

3. The main idea of paragraph 3 is that agriculture probably started because...

   A. grass seeds grow into wheat.

B. someone made a good guess.

C. people thought carefully about a way to stop a problem.

D. clearing away branches made gathering easier.

4. The main idea of paragraph 4 is that...

A. wild rice is a good model for agriculture.

B. wild rice is easy to gather,

C. people like wild rice.

D. crops like wild rice are natural.

5. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?

A. people needed to learn ways to get more food.

B. The number of children was increasing fast.

C. Agriculture was so bad that anything would improve it.

D. people really needed to learn how to write.

PRACTICE 4

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. automob**ile**	B. mob**ile**	C. facile	D. compile
2. A. adv**ent**	B. inv**ent**	C. dec**ent**	D. perc**ent**
3. A. purpose	B. superpose	C. poster	D. depot
4. A. pursue	B. hesitate	C. comparison	D. translate
5. A. **ch**oir	B. **ch**ore	C. **ch**emist	D. **ch**orus
6. A. dogg**ed**	B. legg**ed**	C. nak**ed**	D. mop**ed**
7. A. stor**age**	B. encour**age**	C. gar**age**	D. short**age**
8. A. p**our**	B. t**our**	C. c**our**se	D. p**aw**
9. A. fathom	B. feather	C. anthem	D. within
10. A. dove	B. hoe	C. glow	D. stove

B. Underline the stressed syllable in each of the following words.

repository	magnificent	eternal	mistake	legislature
register	antagonist	abacus	dividend	impetus

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Use the correct form of the word in capitals at the end of a gapped line to fill in the gap.

Lichens are a unique group of complex, (1) ________ FLOWER
plant growing on rock and trees. There are thousands of
kinds of lichen, which come in a wide variety of colours.
They are composed of algae and fungi which (2) ________ UNITY
to satisfy the needs of the lichens. The autotrophic green
algae (3) _______ all their own food through a process called PRODUCTION
photosynthesis and provide the lichen with (4) ________ NUTRITION
elements. On the other hand, the heterotrophic fungus
which (5) _________ on other elements to provide its DEPENDENCE
food, not only (6) ________ and stores water for the plant ABSORPTION
but also helps protect it. This (7) ________ by-which two UNITE
(8) _________ organisms live together is called "symbiosis". SIMILARITY
This (9) _________ enables lichens to resist the most SHARE
advert environmental conditions found on earth. They can
be in some very (10) _________ places such as the polar LIKE
ice caps as well as in tropical zones, in dry areas as much
as wet ones, on mountain peaks and along coastal areas.

B. Choose the best answers.

1. The manifesto is a _________ for the town's future.
   A. white paper B. green belt C. blue film
   D. green light E. blue print
2. Good restaurants serving traditional English food are very hard to _________.
   A. come into B. get in C. come by
   D. go through D. take up
3. Now that the strike has lasted for over two months, many of the strikes' families are _________ with their rent and hire purchase agreements.
   A. on tick B. in decline C. at loggerheads
   D. in the thick E. in arrears
4. The landlord _________ them because they hadn't paid their rent for six months.
   A. threw out B. evicted C. discarded
   D. demolished E. dismissed

5. Do you know, she's bought curtain material exactly the same as ours. She's a dreadful ________.

A. parrot
B. dog-in-the-manger
C. mocking bird
D. copycat
E. ape

6. Although she was dying to rip open the present, she exercised some ________.

A. moderation
B. control
C. restraint
D. authority
E. measure

7. No one knows precisely how much he earns a month, but $2,500 can't ________ be of the mark.

A. wide
B. far
C. broad
D. distant
E. long

8. People often ________ shy of saying what they really think.

A. act
B. fight
C. sound
D. play
E. fly

9. I work part-time and I am a mother the rest of the time, so I get ________.

A. a whale of a time
B. my cake and eat it
C. my hands full
D. the best of both worlds
E. a busman's holiday

10. The Minister'sanswer led to an ________ outcry from the opposition.

A. evasive
B. inalienable
C. unbridled
D. persuasive
E. over riding

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.

Four hundred Hebridean lobsters facing certain death were given a brief reprieve when the plane (1. take) ____ them to France (2. become) ______ lobster pot, bisque and quadrille (3. force) ______ to make an emergency landing behind Wormwood Scrubs prison in West London yesterday. The lobsters (4. be) ______ en route from the Outer Hebrides in Scotland to Le Touquet in northern France when the Cessna 206 light aircraft (5. transport) ________ them (6. develop) ______ engine trouble. The Danish pilot, 46-year-old Mr Carsten Peterson, (7. manage): ______ (8. guide) _____ the plane down on to land 200 yards from the Scrubs. Mr Peterson, who lives in Country Offaly in the Irish Republic, (9. make) ________ earlier abortive attempts (10. land) ________ on Clapham Common or Battersea Park in South London.

B. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

1. Tall players are ________ an advantage ________ football matches.
2. I can recite the whole poem ________ memory.
3. Has this glass been drunk ________?
4. The kitchen floor looks clean enough to eat ________.
5. There should be some news ________ the hour.
6. Manufacturers must conform ________ and abide ________ certain standards laid ________ by the government.

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in each gap with only one word.

Decision-thinking is not (1) ________ poker – it often matters not only what you think but also what others think you think and what you think (2) ________ think you think. Interestingly poker, that (3) ________ subjective of games, has often been of considerable interest to people who are, (4) ________ any standards, good thinkers.

(5) ________ great mathematician John von Newmann was, (6) ________ his many other accomplishments, one of the originators of game theory. In particular, he showed that all games (7) ________ into one of (8) ________ classes: there are what he (9) ________ "games of perfect information", games like chess which are meant to involve (10) ________ element of concealment, bluff or luck – games where the players (11) ________ , in principle, discover the best move by the (12) ________ of pure logic to the available data. (13) ________ there are "games of (14) ________ information" like poker, in which it is impossible to know, in advance, that (15) ________ course of action is better than another.

B. Multiple choices.

THE MENACE OF THE MICRO

Hardly a week goes by without some advance in technology that would have seemed incredible 50 years ago. Over the past 20 years computers have completely revolutionized our lives. Yet we can expect the rate of change to accelerate rather than slow within our lifetimes. The next 25 year will see as many changes as have been witnessed in the past 150.

These developments in technology are bound to have a dramatic effect on the future of work. By 2010, new technology will have revolutionized communications. People will be transmitting messages down telephone lines that previously would have been sent by post. A postal system which has essentially been the same since the Pharaohs will virtually disappear overnight. Once these changes are introduced, not only postmen but also clerks and secretaries will vanish in a paper-free society. All the routine tasks they perform will be carried on a tiny silicon chip. As soon as this technology is available, these people will be as obsolete as the horse and cart after the invention of the motor car. One change will make thousands. If not millions, redundant.

Even people in traditional professions, where expert knowledge has been the key, are unlikely to escape the effects of new technology. Instead of going to a solicitor, you might go to a computer which is programmed with all the most up-to-date legal information. Indeed, you might even come up before a computer judge who would, in all probability, judge your case more fairly than a human counterpart. Doctors, too, will fine that an electronic competitor will be able to carry out a much quicker and more accurate diagnosis and recommend more efficient courses of treatment.

In education, teachers will be largely replaced by teaching machines far more knowledgeable than any human being. What's more, most learning will take place in the home via video conferencing. Children will still go to school though, until another place is created where they can make friends and develop social skills through play.

What, you may ask, can we do to avoid the threat of the dole queue? Is there any job that will be safe? First of all, we shouldn't hide our heads in the sand. Unions will try to stop change but they will be fighting a losing battle. People should get computer literate as this just might save them from professional extinction. After all, there will be a few jobs left in law, education and medicine for those few individuals who are capable of writing and programming the software of the future. Strangely enough, there will still be jobs like rubbish collection and cleaning as it is tough to program tasks which are largely unpredictable.

If we accept that people have the need to work, then an option might well be to introduce compulsory job sharing and to limit the length of the working week. Otherwise, we could find ourselves in an explosive situation where a technocratic elite is both supporting, and threatened by, vast numbers of the unemployed. Whether the future is one of mass unemployment or greater freedom and leisure will depend on how change is managed over this difficult period and how the relationship between work and reward is viewed.

1. Changes

   A. occur daily.

   B. will deeply affect our lives.

   C. are dangerous to society.

   D. will take place five times faster than before.

2. By 2010

   A. postmen will have lost their jobs.

   B. bookshops will have disappeared.

   C. people will no longer send letters.

   D. it will be cheaper to send messages.

3. Which is not one of the writer's predictions?

   A. Professional won't escape change.

   B. Doctors won't be as efficient as computers.

   C. Professionals will know less than today.

   D. Computers could make fairer judgements.

4. Children

   A. won't be taught in schools.

   B. won't have contact with teachers.

   C. will learn more than at present.

   D. will learn life skills at schools.

5. People are advised to

   A. join a union. B. change their jobs.

   C. become cleaners. D. prepare for the future.

6. The biggest problem we shall face is

   A. filling up people's free time.

   B. dealing with the unemployed.

   C. changing attitudes.

   D. dividing work up fairly.

C. Choose from the paragraphs (A-H) the one which fits each gap (1 - 6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

ICE-CREAM THAT KEEPS THE FAMILY TOGETHER

It is a bitter November evening and the westerly winds are howling across south-west England from the Atlantic Ocean. In the warmth of their old stone farmhouse the Roskilly family's thoughts are turned to summer.

0	H

"It's a bit unusual but it's worth a try next summer", says Rachel Roskilly, 59. No-one disagrees with her. Next summer the new flavour or icecream will be added to the 33 flavours of ice-cream that the family already produces.

1	

The herd of cows that is the base of the family business is his main activity. There are 90 prime milkers, and 60 calves complete the herd.

2	

Soon after, in 1960, Joe married Rachel. He has added 45 hectares to the farm but has not gone far from his home. "This year I have not been out of Cornwall." he said. "Rachel and I last had a holiday when our son Toby was four. There has just been too much to do."

3	

"Although we had been making clotted cream since we married and doing holiday lets in the outbuilding for 32 years, we realised that if the farm was ever supported by three grown-up children plus their possible families we had to make it a lot more profitable," Joe said.

4	

"We had decided against ice-cream in 1984 because small-scale equipment was not available at the right price," Joe said. "But three years later, when we were looking for a small pasteurising machine with which to make whipping cream, we realised that things had changed."

5	

In addition, last summer the family opened The Croust House, a 50- seater restaurant serving coffee, cream teas, salads and other light lunches, as well as all the ice-cream and Rachel's home made bread, scones, cakes and jams.

6	

"Although the cows are the key to everything we do, I have always felt that being ready to change and expand when necessary makes farming more interesting and more fun than it used to be. The younger generation can get bored by the routine of farming. We can keep their interest by bringing in new ideas when otherwise they might have been tempted away from the countryside."

A. Hard work and money have not always gone hand in hand at Tregellast Barton farm. Ten years ago Rachel and Joe were making a turnover of under 50.000 - less than a fifth of what they turn over now.

B. Two years ago Bryn, who had gained a degree at the Royal College of Art, was tempted back to the farm by the offer of her own stained glass studio. Toby returned this year from a furniture making course to set up a furniture workshop.

C. "It is very labour-intensive and it is too early to say how it is doing financially," Joe said. "But changing the use of some of the cow sheds cost us very little as we did most of the work ourselves."

D. He has been producing milk on the farm, 10 miles from Britain's most southerly point, since he came there to work for his godmother at 17. When she retired she gave Joe the farm of 20 hectares.

E. "Rachel and I invested 5,000 in a pasteurising machine and a deep freeze, convinced that making ice-cream would help keep the children's interest in the farm. It's been very successful."

F. Joe Roskilly, 63-year-old father of the family, sits at the end of the table in his farmer's overalls. He is silent, but under his shock of grey hair he is attentive.

G. They looked at ways of making more money from their milk, and from their Jersey cream, which had a good local reputation. Ice-cream seemed the best idea.

H. Halve the Middle Eastern sweet – is the subject of the conversation. Would it make a good ice-cream flavour? Rachel Roskilly thinks it would. Together with sons Jacob, 31, Toby, 25, and daughter Bryn, 2, she had been experimenting with halva, honey, nuts and their own milk and cream for much of the day.

PART FIVE: WRITING

A. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. She thought she had paid the bill but she hadn't.
   She was ____.
2. It's what people eat that betrays their social background, not their table manners.
   What gives ____.
3. Do you agree with Jill Tweedie's views on male female relations?
   Are you ____?

4. I can't believe that the rates are going to remain at the same level this year.

I find ____.

5. The local government systems was first incorporated into law in the late 19th century.

The late 19th century ______________________________________.

6. Is it because they're working class that they behave like this?

Is it their ____?

7. Contact the Social Services department if you have any further problems.

Get ____.

8. Apart from Philip, every one else at the meeting was a party member.

With ____.

9. No tuition fees are payable in any publicly – maintained schools.

Publicly - maintained schools do _______________________________.

10. Half the afternoon was spent on clay – modelling.

Clay – modelling ____.

B. Use the following sets of words and phrases to make meaningful sentences. Do not change the order of the words or phrases.

1. He / be / give / gold watch / recognition / his services / company.
2. Constant worrier / his secret / be / reveal / take / heavy toll / his health.
3. I / help / you / tidy up / room / condition that / you / give / me / loan / your bicycle.
4. Majority / students / vote / Ms Kim / spokesperson.
5. Spite / his / go / diet / Henry / continue / put on / weight.
6. I / shocked / read / children / see / 4000 acts / violence / TV / by / time / grow up.
7. None / cousins / be / airport / see / off.
8. Newspaper / not mention / extent / damage / cause / fire.
9. Only when / he / see / keepsake / it / strike / him / woman / front / be / girl / he / promise / give / all / love.
10. Some / his photographs / win / prizes / competitions. Consequently, he / think / himself / professional / photographer.

PRACTICE 5

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from, those of the others.

1. A. f**org**o B. f**org**ive C. f**org**et D. f**or**ever
2. A. **a**bsolute B. **a**bstract C. **a**bstain D. **a**ccess
3. A. s**u**btract B. s**u**bsoil C. s**u**bstitute D. s**u**bstance
4. A. t**e**lecast B. t**e**lefilm C. t**e**leology D. t**e**lemetry
5. A. repl**ace** B. purch**ase** C. surf**ace** D. pal**ace**
6. A. choos**es** B. hous**es** C. ris**es** D. hors**es**
7. A. d**o**ctrine B. d**o**lphin C. d**o**mino D. d**o**cile
8. A. as**th**ma B. as**th**enia C. a**th**lete D. **th**eism
9. A. br**ea**th B. wr**ea**th C. w**ea**lth D. st**ea**lth
10. A. **o**bsolete B. **o**bstacle C. **o**bstinate D. **o**bey

B. Put a stress mark over the stressed syllable.

auxiliary autobiography carbonic champagne
correspondence longevity pragmatism synonymous
auctioneer percentage

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Word formation.

1. It was __________ of you not to offer her a drink. (HOSPITABLE)
2. I __________ how wide the stream was and fellin. (JUDGE)
3. If you continue to accept help without expressing any thanks or appreciation you may be accused of __________. (GRATITUDE)
4. Marty sometimes hurts others when he criticizes their work because he is too __________. (SPEAK)
5. Heavy rain and excessive use have the soil __________. (POVERTY)
6. The bicycle I lent Tom had been in good condition, but he returned it in __________ . (REPAIR)
7. Don't compare Jane with Peggy, the two are entirely __________. (SIMILARITY)
8. He told me __________ that he's thinking of resigning next year. (CONFIDE)

9. The troops were thoroughly __________ by this set–back. (MORAL)

10. All nations are __________ in the modern world. (DEPEND)

B. Multiple choices.

1. The show has only recently __________ from Warehouse Theater to the Playhouse.
A. transmitted B. transposed C. transferred D. transpired

2. There is a constant ________ of visitors to this important historic site.
A. current B. tide C. river D. stream

3. I wish we'd never bought him a TV – all he ever does is sit to ________ the box.
A. fixed B. stuck C. glued D. sealed

4. It was __________ when her cheque bounced that I realized that she had no money at all.
A. merely B. simply C. only D. just

5. Although he stood to gain nothing at all, he helped us out of the ________ of his heart.
A. benevolence B. generosity C. charity D. goodness

6. As you are non–resident in this country, I am afraid that you are ________ to vote.
A. inequitable B. illegible C. illegal D. ineligible

7. She was __________ out of 115 applicants for the position of Managing Director.
A. short–changed B. short–listed
C. short–sighted D. short–handed

8. I was ________ alarmed to see how much money had been spending.
A. somewhat B. something C. somewhere D. someone

9. The charity felt that they had ________ to help the old man who had no visible of support.
A. resources B. means C. methods D. ways

10. As the evening wore ________ everyone at the party became more relaxed.
A. on B. away C. along D. down

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

Put in suitable prepositions and adverb particles.

1. After four weeks of working in a school, he realized he wasn't cut __________ teaching. He didn't have enough patience.

2. The Chairman called _________ Mr. Smith to second the motion.
3. Stop wasting time! Get to my office _________ the double.
4. Now that Mary's forty, she thinks she's _________ the hill.
5. The children worked _________ a will to finish the project on time.
6. I memorized the speech, word _________ word.
7. The boss was really hot _______ the collar when you told him you lost the contract.
8. I have to study day and night to keep _________ top.
9. I'm afraid you're base when you state that this problem will take care _________ itself.
10. You can do anything you want _________ reason.

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in the blank with one appropriate word.

We believe that we live in a rational and scientific age, but we do not. We have simply transferred our ancient beliefs ______ (1) the paranormal to the scientific domain. In the Middle Ages, it was widely believed that the dead ______ (2) be brought back to life. Such beliefs, however, are not limited ________ (3) the Middle Ages. Nowadays, ________ (4) is science that is thought to be ________ (5) to perform such a miracle, and even now there are people _________ (6) kept deep frozen in anticipation of the scientific developments that will resurrect them. Similarly, although we no longer _____ (7) illness and madness as the work of witches and demons, we still attribute the inexplicable _______ (8) paranormal phenomena such as UFOS or aliens from outer space. In all _________ (9) these ancient myths will endure and adapt because they meet a _____ (10) for mystery that is a fundamental part of the human character.

B. Choose the best answer.

Of all the diseases that besat the human race, leprosy is by far the hardest to bear. It is usually disfiguring, often crippling, and not uncommonly fatal. What distinguishes leprosy from all other ailments is not the physiological dissolution that its victims must frequently endure, but the fear, horror, and violent loathing it excites in others.

The belief that leprosy reached its zenith in thirteenth and fourteenth century in Europe. It began to vanish about the middle of the fifteenth century, and was almost extinct by the middle of the sixteenth. Many reasons have been given to account for its decline, but the timely development of a diagnostic technique flexible enough to distinguish leprosy from other disfiguring diseases is considered the most persuasive. Most authorities believe that only a fraction of the innumerable victims of medieval leprophobia were actually suffering from leprosy.

Modern leprologist are capable of understanding the extraordinary horror of leprosy that haunted ancient and medieval man, but they find its present day persistence peculiar. Leprosy is no longer the mystery it once was, and modern understanding of its causes and cures permits most lepers to lead quite normal lives.

1. Leprosy is described as the disease
   A. easiest to contract. B. most often fatal.
   C. most difficult to cure. D. hardest to bear.
2. The factor that sets leprosy apart from other ailments is
   A. incurability.
   B. its painfulness.
   C. the loathing with which people regard it.
   D. the resultant permanent disfigurement.
3. The great aversion to lepers arose
   A. in medieval times. B. before the time of Christ.
   C. at the beginning of the plague. D. in the sixteenth century.
4. The writings of Mohammed held that lepers were
   A. unclean to be avoided.
   B. atoning for past sins.
   C. naturally antisocial.
   D. unfortunate victims of an unavoidable disease.
5. The thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in Europe marked the
   A. decline of leprosy.
   B. decline of aversion to leprosy,
   C. first attempts to cure leprosy.
   D. peak of the occurrence of leprosy.
6. The development of a diagnostic technique was significant because it
   A. could be used to diagnose many application.
   B. help to develop a rational attitude toward leprocy.
   C. distinguish leprosy from singular disease.
   D. uncover many unknown cases of leprosy.

7. The abrupt decline of leprosy may have resulted from the
   A. discovery that many supposed lepers were suffering from other diseases.
   B. disease becoming less contagious.
   C. eventual death of most lepers from their affliction.
   D. careful avoidance of lepers by others.
8. Modern leprologists think that
   A. there is no explanation for the ancient horror of leprosy.
   B. there is no reason to be horrified by leprosy today.
   C. leprosy was never mysterious.
   D. leprosy is incomprehensible.

PART FIVE: WRITING

A. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. They will not announce the decision formally.
   No formal ________________________________.
2. Its lack of irregular verbs makes Esperanto a unique language.
   Unlike l ________________________________.
3. It was his over–confidence that led to his defeat in the Wimbledon final.
   If ________________________________.
4. You certainly can't play your music after midnight.
   I won't ________________________________.
5. If he hadn't needed the money, he wouldn't have asked me for it.
   He must ________________________________.
6. You have little realization of how much I have sacrificed for you.
   Little ________________________________.
7. You've got a nerve, implying that it was all my fault.
   How dare ________________________________.
8. My job involves working from 6 p.m. till midnight.
   I'm ________________________________.
9. Is it really necessary for me to type the application?
   Does ________________________________.
10. I think you should buy a new pair of shoes and get rid of those trainers.
   It's ________________________________.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the given words. Do not alter these words.

1. He is becoming quite famous as an interviewer. (NAME)
2. We have made neither a profit nor a loss this year. (EVEN)
3. Someone paid five thousand pounds for the painting. (WENT)
4. I feel that I don't fit in with the people in the new office. (FISH)
5. He modestly understated his part in the rescue. (DOWN)
6. This interpretation is as valid as that one. (EQUALLY)
7. Not a word came out of her mouth. (LOST)
8. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed. (LEAF)
9. He gets very annoyed when you criticize him! (BULL)
10. Ill health resulted in his inability to do the job. (COPE)

PRACTICE 6

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. parachute B. championship C. champagne D. sugar
2. A. generation B. garage C. margarine D. flibbertigibbet
3. A. blood B. flood C. books D. trouble
4. A. dangerous B. break C. plane D. plan
5. A. fierce B. weird C. tearing D. weary
6. A. resettle B. hitting C. orange D. delicate

7. A. rehabilitation B. inheritance
C. dishonorable D. heir
8. A. quick B. quay C. keep D. queue
9. A. policeman B. spaceman C. fireman D. gentlemen
10. A. suitability B. supervisor C. building D. knew

B. Group the words whose stress patterns are the same.

mathematician blue–print circumstances arithmetic
pharmaceutical personify complimentary retrograde
interestingly educating

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence, or which best replaces the underlined part in each sentence.

1. The first job was to __________ the car with the equipment they would need.
A. supply B. charge C. load D. stock
2. It's a good idea to carry a ________ pair of shoes in case the ones you're wearing get wet.
A. repeat B. final C. double D. spare
3. The whole team _______ a great effort to raise the money for the expedition.
A. did B. made C. put D. took
4. Be careful you don't _________ on the ice on the floor.
A. swing B. slide C. slip D. sink
5. The assignment was to write a synopsis of our favorite novel.
A. evaluation B. summary C. critique D. dramatization
6. It is futile to go shopping when you don't have any money.
A. useless B. brilliant C. idiotic D. challenging
7. The number of illiterates in this country continues to rise.
A. people who cannot read and write
B. people without children
C. people who participate in sports
D. people who purchase more than they can afford
8. Tennis Wear has become a very lucrative business for both manufacturers and tennis stars.
A. illegal B. circumstantial C. expansive D. profitable

9. A television ad shows a busy baker with a new computer that the advertiser claims will help him "make dough".

A. a baking mixture — B. more customers
C. money — D. bread

10. At every faculty meeting, Ms. Volatile always manages to put her foot in her mouth.

A. trip over her big feet — B. say the wrong thing
C. move rapidly — D. fall asleep

B. Use the correct word form of each of the words given in brackets.

1. Japan's _________ (war) economy was an excellent example of an economic recovery.
2. The train became _______ (railway) at 60 miles per hour but no–one was seriously hurt.
3. I am afraid the club is not open to _________ (membership).
4. That _________ (respect) pupil should be severely punished.
5. The firm is surely _______ (staff). We have to take on more workers.
6. The real problem is that those countries are always in their political _________ (stable).
7. Thousands of African children are undernourished; they suffer from _________ (nutrition).
8. As a result of her _________ (brought) Ethel has strong sense of the difference between right and wrong.
9. There was a _________ (built) of gas and we were afraid there would be an explosion.
10. After the _________ (taking) several employees lost their jobs.

C. Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate preposition or particle.

1. He showed great ingenuity _________ solving the problem.
2. Don't let him lure you _________ agreeing.
3. You're silly not to avail yourself _________ this good opportunity.
4. The speaker made many allusions _________ the new scheme.
5. _________ reference _________ your recent letter, we regret to learn that the goods arrived in damaged condition.
6. Children are often fascinated _________ things around them.
7. The man is obsessed _________ the idea that he should become a famous person.

8. Work hard now, or you will end ______ being a miserable person out of work.

9. Would you please check ________ my composition before I hand it in to my teacher?

10. Perhaps, we'd better cross ________ his name because of his too frequent absence from class.

11. He really got his parents ________, losing lots of money in his business.

12. There's a determination to hunt ________ all the bribed officials involved in the "Orange Five" case.

13. Look ________ ______ sharp stones when you walk on the beach.

14. Several rare species are dying ________ owing to deforestation and careless hunting.

15. We had to take ________ the deliveries to make sure every piece was in good condition.

16. His exhaustion resulted from his having taken ______ too much work.

17. My mother always wins when she wants my father to switch _______ _______ the TV channel she likes.

18. She was able to carry ________ all the tasks assigned to her.

19. He has been a bit left behind and is now trying to catch _______ _______ others.

20. It is said that his new book will be brought ______ on the occasion of the Liberation Day.

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. He's intelligent and he ________ (work) hard so far. He ________ (pass) the exam, I think.

2. He became addicted to ________ (smoke). He really regretted ________ (not, take) his father's advice.

3. It is crucial that Alfred ________ (stop) using Keane.

4. You ever ______ (be) to Hue? – Yes, I ________ (be) there twice.

5. She ________ (not, allow) anybody ________ (read) her diary, but yesterday she ________ (find) her Mum ________ (read) it; she couldn't ________ (ignore) the incident.

6. The kids are interested ________ (go) on a picnic, but they say they dread _______ (travel) by motorbike because of the weather.

7. Why not __________ (try) __________ (put) an ad in the local paper if you want to sell your car?
8. We should prevent children __________ (watch) those bad stuff of motion pictures.
9. I ________ (consider) ________ (take) part in the next contest although I am now busy ________ (work) with a new group of students.

B. Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as those printed before them.

1. We can start at either 1 PM or 2 PM.
   It makes ____.
2. The boy was about to cry when he was reprimanded by his mother.
   The boy was on ____.
3. Why don't you consult your legal advisor about the contract?
   If ____.
4. Although her leg hurt, Van finished the marathon race.
   In ____.
5. It was such a pity that I couldn't go to the party.
   I'd ____.
6. The thief must have come in through the window.
   The thief almost ____.
7. All of you are likely to be able to enter college.
   The ____.
8. Alice lost all her hope; she decided to stop her business.
   Such ____.
9. Let's eat out this evening!
   How ____.
10. It was disappointing their son failed the entrance exam to university.
   Their son ____.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using the given words. Do not alter these words.

1. We have to settle this matter in a definitive manner. (ALL)
   ____
2. In the area, Thailand is much better than all other countries in football. (SHOULDERS)
   ____

3. This is not the first time he has openly disagreed with the party leader. (SWORDS)

____

4. He gambled, lost everything and began to owe money. (INTO)

____

5. They claim to provide the best service in business, but I think that can be questioned. (DISPUTE)

____

6. You should punish him severely so that others will be afraid to behave as he did. (EXAMPLE)

____

7. Did you see Alice at the party last night? (CATCH)

____

8. He is a generous person. (NAME)

____

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

Each of these groups of three sentences makes up a complete paragraph. In each case, put the sentences in the correct order to make a paragraph. Write the letters in the correct order in the space provided.

1. A. When we are speaking face–to–face with someone, how do we understand the meaning of the other person's speech?
   B. By the words that the other person uses, of course.
   C. This is true but it is not the whole truth.
2. A. The actual words contribute only between seven percent and ten percent to our understanding of the message.
   B. Such things as intonation (pattern of rising and falling voice pitch), rate of speech (slow, fast), and non–word sound (grunts, laughter) also contribute to our comprehension.
   C. Comprehension of another person's speech involves more than the actual words.
3. A. "I hate you" can mean "I love you" when we say it in a certain tone of voice.
   B. Tone of voice can indicate pleasure, anger, amusement, sarcasm, and the like.

C. These additional non–word ways of conveying meaning also involve sound, as do the spoken words, and they contribute another 20 per cent to 23 per cent to our comprehension.

4. A. The total comprehension of a spoken message involves more than words and sounds.

B. Incidentally, this explains why it seems more difficult to comprehend a foreign language over the telephone – we are only getting 30 percent of the clue that we need for comprehension.

C. Non–sound items, such as gestures, distance between the two speakers, eye movement, smiles, grimaces, and, in some situations, lip reading, contribute 70 percent to our comprehension.

1. _____ _____ _____ 2. _____ _____ _____
3. _____ _____ _____ 4. _____ _____ _____

PART FIVE: MISTAKE CORRECTION

Find and correct all the mistakes in the following passage. There are 11 of them. Mistake (0) is done for you as an example.

Simply be bilingual does not qualify no–one to interpreting. Interpreting does not merely a mechanical process of converting one sentence in language A into a same sentence in language B. Rather, it is a complex art in that thoughts and idioms which have no obvious analogues from tongue to tongue – or words which have multiple meanings – must quickly be transformed in many a way that the message is clearly and accurately expressing to the listener.

There are two kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and consecutive, each requires separate talents. The former, sitting in an isolated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference, speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting that a foreign–language speaker says as he says it – actually a sentence afterwards. Consecutive interpreters are the one most international negotiators use. They are mainly employed for smaller meetings without sound booths, headphones, and another high–tech gear.

CORRECTION

0. no–one → anyone 1. 2. 3.
4. 5. 6. 7.
8. 9. 10.

PRACTICE 7

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. f**ie**rce B. w**ei**rd C. t**ea**ring D. w**ea**ry
2. A. **re**settle B. **re**sell C. oran**ge** D. **re**sound
3. A. su**b**tlety B. inde**b**tedness C. bom**b**ard D. com**b**ing
4. A. re**h**abilitation B. in**h**eritance C. dis**h**onorable D. **h**eiress
5. A. **qu**ick B. **qu**ay C. **k**eep D. **qu**eue
6. A. ma**c**abre B. ma**ch**ismo C. **ch**emical D. **ch**ivalrous
7. A. combus**t**ion B. **ch**eaper C. educa**t**ion D. conges**t**ion
8. A. br**ea**kfast B. m**a**ny C. c**a**rry D. **a**ny
9. A. mon**ths** B. pa**ths** C. wrea**ths** D. you**ths**
10. A. brea**th**e B. wi**th** C. sou**th**ern D. **th**orough

B. List the words given in separate columns according to their stre patterns.

collaborate
syndicalism
physician
etiquette
memorabilia
cinematographer
perpendicular
wholesaler
palaeolithic
numerical
influences
arithmetic
personify
merchandise
auctioneer
parliamentary
inventories
hepatitis
incontrovertible
reliability

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Use the correct form of the word given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.

1. Those who oppose the legalization of drugs feel that ________ (crime) drugs would be a surrender in a drug war.
2. The two nations finally agreed to sign a(n) ________ (aggressive) pact to normalize their diplomatic relations.
3. Too much use of ________ (insect) can do harm to the health of people.
4. We can stop by that Chinese _______ (take) and get some food for the children.
5. The printed instructions are quite ________ (explain); there's no need for me to further explain anything.

6. It's just too late; the problem is now _________ (remedy).

7. Those corrupted officials tried to establish a ________ (coverage) for their shameful transaction with the Mafia.

8. The accused said he had made the confession under __________ (coerce).

9. The ________ (privacy) of the national airline has shown the government's flexibility in its economic policy.

10. Three pilots were _________ (supposition) on the plane when it crashed.

B. Choose the best word that fits each blank from A, B, C, or D.

1. In spite of being a very good student, she didn't fulfill her _________ later in life.

A. makings B. potential C. capability D. aptitude

2. You can't __________ that criticism to the local authority.

A. apply B. employ C. associate D. lay

3. From my viewpoint, the changes to the education system have been to good ________.

A. influence B. outcome C. upshot D. effect

4. Without qualifications, there will be no ________ of firms willing to employ you.

A. want B. inadequacy C. deficiency D. shortage

5. Having planned our weekends to watch football, we found the news of the home team's players' strike most _________.

A. disconcerting B. refreshing

C. activating D. debilitating

6. The audience ________ his appearance on stage with thunderous applause.

A. clapped B. protested C. rewarded D. hailed

7. Assembly–line ________ has made cars and motorbikes wonderfully cheap.

A. process B. system C. production D. creation

8. Some people's body clocks __________ poorer time than others.

A. keep B hold C. support D. preserve

9. His library book is __________ so he will have to pay a small fine.

A. expected B. expired C. overdue D. postponed

10. Consumers are warned not to buy items which look like they may have been ______ with.

A. used B. tampered C. bothered D. damaged

C. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition or particle to make meaningful sentences.

1. His fame is now _________ the wane.
2. Those students sitting _________ the back row of the class are very noisy.
3. Malcolm can't join us; he has gone _________ _________ the flu.
4. Your suspicions are quite _________ foundation.
5. Work piled _________ when I was away on holiday.
6. _________ retrospect, the experience has been useful.
7. He _________ has a mania collecting strange objects.
8. Doris dotes _________ her new baby.
9. Students are often nervous _________ their teachers.
10. Please, bear _________ me. I'm telling you the truth.
11. I've been _________ your essay, and I wore out three red pens making corrections.
12. The robber suddenly came _________ her with a knife.
13. You're not my boss; you can't dictate _________ me.
14. Is it possible to insure yourself _________ air pollution?
15. Our boss is _________ trouble; please gather _________ him now.
16. I think he's not serious _________ becoming a teacher. He just plays _________ the idea.
17. I'm sorry to say I can't read much _________ this.

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Complete the sentences in such a way that each of the sentences means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Working independently is sometimes a great advantage, I reckon.
   I think it ____.
2. Tom said to me, "Congratulations! I heard of your success in the driving test."
   Tom congratulated ____.
3. To get the best result, you should work as hard as you can.
   You should work the ____.
4. It was surprising the storm caused little damage in the area.
   The storm ____.
5. You won't find a school anywhere whose students get such good results.
   Nowhere _________________ the students get such good marks.

6. Let's watch TV anyway. There's nothing better to do this evening.
We might ____.

7. She was so attractive that every boy in the class ran after her.
Such ____.

8. Despite the lack of their financial support, wewill haveto carry out the project.
Whether ____.

9. It is now time you were working with your homework.
You are supposed ____.

10.Just keep the book if you still need it.
As ____.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the given words. Do not alter these words.

1. I haven't got a screwdriver, but I think this knife will do. (TURN)
____

2. Your empty promises won't have any effect on her. (ICE)
____

3. The boy does whatever his father wants in an obedient way. (ATTENDANCE)
____

4. The book was very dull. (DUST)
____

5. They have arranged to see the director tomorrow morning. (ARRANGEMENTS)
____

6. I really regret to have lost the opportunity to get the promotion. (BOAT)
____

7. He was finally able to adjust himself to the new working condition. (SWING)
____

8. His grandfather is now having an operation. (KNIFE)
____

9. His action was incomprehensible to his parents. (LOSS)
____

C. Put the verbs given in parentheses into their appropriate tense or form.

1. It's high time the local government _______ (do) something about the sewage system which _______ (not, upgrade) for years.
2. It is advisable that we _______ (be) economical in the economic recession.
3. The telephone, which is considered _______ (be) one of the most useful scientific achievements of the century, is said _______ (invent) by A. Bell.
4. They didn't come. They _______ (not, be) absent. They were supposed _______ (sit) for an important test during the afternoon.
5. The population _______ (increase) rapidly is Vietnam nowadays.
6. I'll phone you at eight. – No, I _______ (watch) a football match then.
7. They _______ (play) football for half an hour when it suddenly began to rain.
8. By the time we get there now, I'm afraid the meeting _______ (end).
9. His doctor advises that he _______ (eat) less meat.
10. You'd better _______ (work) on the project now. It's no use _______ (discuss) whether it is worth _______ (do).
11. We have postponed _______ (tell) anyone the news until someone considers (do) something about our matter.
12. He happened _______ (stand) outside the bank, and he witnessed the robbery _______ (take) place.
13. If you are to catch the first train, it will mean _______ (get) up at 5.00.

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill each numbered blank with one single suitable word.

Today's career women ____(1)____ all bossy, tough little executives ______(2)______ shoulder pads and powder dressing. Not all of them ______(3)______ 15 different languages, or profess total ______(4)______ in computer–speak. In ______(5)______, the only language self–made successes in the fashion ______(6)______ need other than their ______(7)______ native tongue is body talk ______(8)______ they have in spades; oh yes, and there is always the ______(9)______ of the eyes.

These are the supermodels of the1990s, the "drop dead" girl; so stunning _____(10)_____ make other women want to ______(11) ______ dead in sheer frustration. There they go winging their ______(12) ______ from one exotic destination to another, to be be–decked, be–frocked and photographed for the glossiest ______(13)______ only to take ______(14)______ the next day to serve another designer, ______(15)______ photographer and an enchanted ______(16)______ who are now becoming as familiar with Linda and Christy and Cindy and Naomi ______(17)______ they were with Madonna or Meryl or Julia Roberts. Unfortunately, Meryl and Julia and others ______(18)______ them insisted upon being photographed in baggy trousers and giving worthy ______(19)______ about how they only cared about their art and ______(20)______ to be like ordinary people.

B. The sentences in the following passage are in their wrong order. Put them back in the correct order by numbering them according to their appearance in the passage. The first one is done for you.

A. ______ As well as raining all day, the weather was also cold. At night, people in some Melbourne suburbs were switching on their heating as though it was winter.

B. ______ So even if the summer is cold and wet, people in Melbourne can still look forward to the possibility of a warm sunny autumn.

C. ______ The best weather in Melbourne, however, is not usually in the summer: it is in the autumn. The autumn usually has more pleasant days than the summer.

D. ______ Let me give you an example. At the beginning of 1992, Melbourne had its wettest January for over 100 years. It rained for nine days in a row.

E. ______ Melbourne people enjoy telling this joke to visitors: if you don't like the weather in Melbourne, don't worry, just wait five minutes, because it's sure to change.

F. ______ The scenery at this time of year is beautiful, too. Melbourne has many lovely garden and parklands with many beautiful trees.

G. __1__ The city of Melbourne, Australia has always had a reputation for unusual weather.

H. ______ It was so cold many people could hardly believe that it was summer at all.

I. ______ In the autumn, the trees change their colour to red, gold and brown.

J. ______ The weather in autumn usually consists of warm days and cool, comfortable nights.

K. ______ As they are blown in the air by the wind of a late autumn day, the leaves add life to the city.

PART FIVE: MISTAKE CORRECTION

There are ten mistakes in the following paragraph. Correct them. The first one is done for you.

More and more women are now joining the pay labour force worldly. They represent the workforce in all the sectors which are expanding as the result of globalization and trade liberalization the informal sector, included subcontracting; export processing or free trade zones; home working; and the "flexible", part–time, temporary, lowly–paid labour force.

Women's high participation in informal employment is partially due to the fact that many jobs in the formal economy are not opening to them: they are actively excluded of certain kinds of works or lack access to education and training or have domestic commitments. The increase of women's participation on the informal sector has been most marked in the countries like Sub–Saharan Africa which sharply economic decline and structural adjustment policies have reduced the official job market drastically.

1. is → are 2. ____ → ____ 3. ____ → ____ 4. ____ → ____

5. ____ → ____ 6. ____ → ____ 7. ____ → ____ 8. ____ → ____

9. ____ → ____ 10. ____ → ____

PRACTICE 8

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. dress**ed** B. laugh**ed** C. plough**ed** D. stopp**ed**

2. A. potato**es** B. dynam**os** C. wiv**es** D. scarf**s**

3. A. delic**a**te B. concentr**a**te C. priv**a**te D. accur**a**te

4. A. lak**es** B. stat**es** C. rais**es** D. stop**s**

5. A. grav**i**ty B. comfort**a**ble C. princ**i**pal D. crim**i**nal

6. A. **ch**aracter B. **ch**allenger C. **c**reature D. **ch**emistry

7. A. my**th** B. ba**th**e C. ba**th** D. brea**th**less

8. A. **ch**ild B. whi**ch** C. s**ch**ool D. cat**ch**

9. A. prom**i**se B. dev**i**ce C. prec**i**se D. l**i**ce

10. A. g**oo**d B.r**oo**f C. f**oo**t D. fl**oo**d

B. Underline the stressed syllables of the following words.

tranquilize ordinarily industry themselves superstructure
speciality geneticist supernatural recipe electrician

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Supply the correct word form.

1. His family suffered from his _________. (EXPEND)
2. We like _________ foods. (IMAGINE)
3. He _________ refused our suggestions. (DECIDE)
4. The soil has been _________ by erosion. (POVERTY)
5. It's good for you to listen to the explanation _______. (ATTENTION)
6. Most of the area has been _________. (ELECTRIC)
7. What a _________ building! (TASTE)
8. He feels sad about the _________ result. (SATISFY)
9. The boy _________ asked for permission. (REPEAT)
10. Your helpful advice is _________. (VALUE)

B. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. It is a long _________ from Tokyo to London.
   A. tour B. track C. flight D. travel
2. You're _________ your time, trying to persuade him, he'll never help you.
   A. wasting B. spending C. losing D. missing
3. He was ________ to steal the money when he saw it lying on the table.
   A. attracted B. dragged C. tempted D. brought
4. The _________ of blood always makes him feel sick.
   A. news B. scene C. form D. sight
5. You must be careful when you wash this _________ silk.
   A. wreak B. sensitive C. delicate D. feeble
6. The postman was _________ down the street by the dog.
   A. hunted B. chased C. run D. sped
7. His performance was _________ ; the audience was delighted.
   A. unmarked B. faultless C. worthless D. imperfect
8. I'd like to offer a small _______ to anyone who finds my missing dog.
   A. receipt B. repayment C. expense D. reward
9. The blue curtains began to ________ after they had been hanging in the sun for two months.
   A. fade B. die C. dissolve D. melt

10. The wind blew so strongly that the windows _________ in their frames.

A. rattled B. slapped C. flapped D. shocked

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Supply the correct Verb tenses and forms.

1. He got angry because he (not accustomed, make) _________ fun like that before.
2. The price of gold (say, go up) _________ now.
3. You (remember, lock) _________ the door before leaving?
4. A number of students (please, give) _________ the rewards by the headmaster last week.
5. (Not, hesitate, ask) _________ me for help when necessary.
6. She wasn't in. She (must, go out) _________ with her family.
7. Please lend me this book. I (return) _________ it to you as soon as I (finish, read) _________ it.
8. Most films (make, show) _________ in theatres.
9. Now I (regret, tell) _________ him the truth.
10. I (try) _________ in vain (contact) _________ him several times so far.

B. Fill in each blank with one preposition.

1. I agree _________ him _________ the viewpoint.
2. They appeal _________ the court _________ the unfair judgement.
3. She competes _________ other two contestants _________ the prize.
4. He looks _________ his father _________ appearance.
5. Luck _________ combination _________ hard work made him succeed.
6. I'd like to thank the speaker _________ behalf _________ all the attenders.
7. He gave me some money _________ payment _________ all my services.
8. I'm grateful _________ you _________ your help.
9. They are keen _________ working _________ the company.
10. Parents must be responsible _________ their kids _________ their actions.

C. Supply the phrasal verbs with their correct tenses.

1. The wind (just blow) _________ the candle.
2. The house (break) _________ by burglars last night.
3. The fire (burn) _________ he house before the fire brigade came.
4. He (call) _________ me on his way home tomorrow.
5. She (bring) _________ by her uncle since her parents' death.

6. Yesterday's flight (call) __________ due to the storm.
7. I (come) _________ these old photographs when I was looking for my pen.
8. The car (draw) __________ and the driver got out.
9. I often (turn) _________ late every night.
10. He often (go) _________ his promises.

D. Complete each sentence by using the cues given.

1. Thank / you/ lot/ willing/ lend/ me/money.
2. I/ need/ it/ buy/ book/ necessary/ exam.
3. Parents/ promise/ send/ I/ not/ receive/ yet.
4. Hope/ receive/ sooner/ later.
5. I/ back/ you/ as soon as/ receive/ money.

E. Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning, beginning with the given word.

1. You didn't attend yesterday's class so you can't do this exercise now.
   Had ____.
2. He had just left then the postman arrived.
   Hardly ____.
3. It will be necessary for him to try harder if he wants to win the prize.
   He ____.
4. You brought the umbrella along but it didn't rain.
   You needn't ____.
5. He regrets having invited her to the party.
   He wishes ____.

F. Paraphrase the sentence, using the exact word given.

1. There's no one here who would not like to be in your place. (BUT)
   ____
2. I'm telling you this so that you do not make a mistake. (FEAR)
   ____
3. You are broke. So am I. (BOAT)
   ____
4. He is often busy all day long. (GO)
   ____
5. We used to quarrel but we are friendly now. (TERMS)
   ____

6. His exercise is certainly not so difficult as it appears. (MEANS)

____

7. They fell in love when they first saw each other. (SIGHT)

____

8. What you say is, understood in one way, true but I should express it differently. (SENSE)

____

9. We continued waving until the train could not be seen any more. (SIGHT)

____

10. We haven't heard from him for ages. (TOUCH)

____

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in each numbered gap with one word.

About twenty per cent of the world's present energy already comes from the sun in one form or another. Special devices have been _____(1)_____ available to place on the _____(2)_____ of houses or flats to catch the sun's rays and thus heat water. Thousands of these _____(3)_____ are now being used to provide _____(4)_____ in homes throughout the United States while more than a million solar water–heating units have already been _____(5)_____ in homes in Japan. Other purposes for which energy is at present _____(6)_____ used include the extraction of salt _____(7)_____ seawater, irrigation and sewage disposal.

_________(8)_________ most people in developing countries, the need is __________(9)_________ for air condition or central heating but for cheap _____(10)_____ of cooking food, drying crops and lighting home.

B. Read the following passage then choose the correct answer to each question.

In an effort to attract more passengers, airlines are now providing frequent travellers with services that rival those of first–rate restaurants and hotels. The routine privileges most companies offer first–class and business clientele include express check–in, free drinks and headsets and more refined menus. In addition, a growing number of airlines have amenities such as fully reclining sleeper seats and furnish eye–shades and sleeper socks. At some international airports, companies have established membership lounges that allow business travellers the use of facsimile machines, personal computers, and private conference rooms. A few have even gone so far as to install video systems on the arm rests of seats and to serve meals upon request rather on fixed schedule. All of these services come at a price, however, that is reflected in ticket prices substantially above those regular coach classes.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
   A. Frequent Travellers B. Special Airlines Services
   C. First Class Accommodation D. The Airline Business
2. According to the passage, added airline privileges serve to
   A. compensate for a reduction in routes.
   B. improve coach class service.
   C. bolster employee morale.
   D. attract new clientele.
3. The word "amenities" most closely means __________.
   A. comforts B. accommodations
   C. refreshments D. incentives
4. Which of the following services is not mentioned in the passage?
   A. Meals when requested B. Free headsets
   C. Video Systems D. Public restrooms
5. According to the passage, business lounges are available _______.
   A. at most airport B. to members only
   C. during limited hours D. at a nominal charge

C. Put the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful passage.

_____ A. Since then I have written to you twice, and have tried to phone on several occasions, but I have had no reply.

_____ B. Naturally I took them back to the shop.

_____ C. They cost £35.00, which I do not think is cheap.

_____ D. This organization often prosecutes shops that sell faulty goods.

_____ E. However after only three weeks, I had to have them re-heeled.

_____ F. I bought a pair of shoes from your Oxford Street branch on 17 September last.

_____ G. If I do not hear from you in two weeks, I will get in touch with the Consumer Advice Bureau.

_____ H. I said that I did not want to choose another style, and that I wanted my money back.

_____ I. For a pair of shoes at this price, one would expect them to last several years.

_____ J. There I have told that I could have another pair of shoes, but that particular style was out of stock.

_____ K. Not only that, but they began to leak in rainy weather.

_____ L. The shop assistant informed me that she could not do this, and that if I wanted a refund I had to write to your office.

PRACTICE 9

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. s**ui**table B. bisc**ui**t C. g**ui**lty D. b**ui**lding
2. A. pa**ti**ent B. cre**sc**ent C. an**ci**ent D. ma**ch**ine
3. A. ph**y**sical B. m**y**thology C. rh**y**thmic D. ps**y**chological
4. A. n**a**ture B. ch**a**nge C. gr**a**vity D. b**a**sis
5. A. di**sc**ipline B. vi**s**ion C. **c**ylinder D. mu**sc**le

B. Pick out the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.

1. A. marketing B. ambitious C. fashionable D. immigrant
2. A. cucumber B. powerful C. strawberry D. appointment
3. A. promise B. survive C. succeed D. forgive
4. A. success B. message C. platform D. lipstick
5. A. relationship B. evaluate C. convenient D. favourable

PART TWO: GRAMMAR & STRUCTURES

A. Fill the blanks in these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. His doctor is trying to get him ___________ (admit) to a special hospital where he'll probably be looked after.
2. "Could someone help me lift the lawn–mower into the pick up truck?"
"I'm not busy. I _________ (help) you."
3. It is said that Dang Thai Son ________ (play) the piano for ten hours a day when he was a child.
4. There are just five awards, each ______ (consist) of 50,000 Swiss Francs.

5. We'll be in the same firm but we _________ (not/work) together because we'll be in different departments.
6. They _________ (complete) the new bridge by the end of the year.
7. Have you finished that book yet? You _________ (read) it for more than a week.
8. After his accident last week, Jeff promised he _________ (drive) more carefully.
9. "I'll hand the book over when I _________ (read) it," he said.
10. If you want to know the results of the election, I suggest you _________ (listen) to the radio news.

B. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in the parentheses.

1. "Leonard has been very _________ these past few days. I wonder what he is trying to hide from us," Devi said. (secret)
2. "Remember to _________ the water from the stream before you drink it," Kumar said. (pure)
3. As Mr. Schweitzer was not feeling well, his colleague _________ him of his duties. (relief)
4. Lisa is very _________. She always manages to look good in photographs. (photo)
5. After listening to his sad story, the old woman shook her head _________. (sympathy)
6. The king sent a huge army to curb the _________ in the south. (rebel)
7. The old man collapsed after doing some _________ exercises. (strain)
8. The vet sent us a note to remind us to _________ our dog against rabies. (vaccine)
9. My grandmother cannot recognize me sometimes. She is probably affected by _________. (senile)
10. My brother and I are _________ readers of mystery stories. (voracity)

C. Replace the words underlined in each sentence with a phrasal verb from the list.

break down
do without
go off
hang up
keep up with
look out
pick up
put off
run out
stand for

1. My car isn't as fast as yours. I won't be able to stay near you.
2. The torch doesn't work. The batteries must have been used up.

3. This radio doesn't receive the BBC World service very well.
4. The car is making a funny noise. I think it's going to stop working.
5. I was going to buy a motorbike, but I was discouraged by my parents.
6. People call me on the phone, but then put down the receiver.
7. Be careful! You're going to give yourself an electric shock!
8. It's difficult to manage if you don't have a washing machine.
9. The letters CD mean compact disc, actually.
10. Without a fridge, fresh food will become bad very quickly.

D. Supply the missing prepositions after the adjectives.

1. I hear you're very keen _________ football.
2. We're all very obliged _________ you.
3. I think he's capable _________ anything.
4. This service is free _________ charge.
5. Why is he so jealous _________ his sister?
6. John's very good _________ his hands.
7. He's quite careless _________ danger.
8. They went ahead contrary _________ my advice.
9. We're quite safe _________ danger here.
10. We were wrong _________ the election results.

E. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word in bold and other words.

1. It took her a long time to recover from her illness. (OVER)

____

2. I regret saying that to him. (WISH)

____

3. I'm sure that wasn't Tony we saw. He's in London. (CAN'T)

____

4. It is important that I post this letter tonight. (NEED)

____

5. I'm sure the children have been doing something terrible while we've been out. (UP)

____

6. The mechanic checked the tyres on my car. (HAD)

____

7. I think you should go to bed now. (TIME)

____

8. It was difficult for me to read the number plate in the fog. (MAKE)

____

9. Please don't tell Andrew about our conversation. (RATHER)

____

10. Unless you start studying now, it's possible that you will fail the exam. (COULD)

____

PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the article below and circle the letter next to the word which best fits each space.

Broadcasting has democratized the publication of language, often at its most informal, even undressed. Now the ears of the educated cannot escape the language of the masses. It (1) ______ them on the news, weather, sports, commercials, and the ever–proliferating game shows.

This wider dissemination of popular speech may easily give purists the (2) ____ that language is suddenly going to hell in this generation, and may (3) ______ the new paranoia about it.

It might also be argued that more Americans hear more correct, even beautiful, English on television than ever before. Through television more models of good usage (4) ______ more American homes than was ever possible in other times. Television gives them lots of (5) ______ English too, some awful, some creative, but that is not new.

Hidden in this is a (6) ______ fact: our language is not the special private property of the language police, or grammarians, or teachers, or even great writers. The (7) ______ of English is that it has always been the tongue of the common people, literate or not.

English belongs to everybody: the funny (8) ______ of phrase that pops into the mind of a farmer telling a story; or the (9) ______ salesman's dirty joke; or the teenager saying, "Gag me with a spoon"; or the pop lyric – all contribute, are all as (10) ______ as the tortured image of the academic, or the line the poet sweats over for a week.

1. A. circles	B. surrenders	C. supports	D. surrounds
2. A. thought	B. idea	C. sight	D. belief

3. A. justify B. inflate C. explain D. idealise
4. A. render B. reach C. expose D. leave
5. A. colloquial B. current C. common D. spoken
6. A. central B. stupid C. common D. simple
7. A. genii B. genius C. giant D. generalisation
8. A. turn B. twist C. use D. time
9. A. tour B. transport C. travel D. travelling
10. A. valued B. valid C. truthful D. imperfect

B. Complete the following article by writing the missing words in the spaces provided. Use only one word per space.

RABID BATS OUT OF HELL

Gold diggers in Peru are being attacked by vampire bats. These are not ordinary vampire bats; these ones carry rabies. No (1) _____ than 24 gold diggers from the town of Puerto Maldonado have died of rabies in the last three weeks, after (2) ______ their blood sucked by vampire bats. A special team of bat–catchers and doctors armed with 11,000 rabies vaccines has been sent to the area to try to stop the epidemic (3) ______.

The bats known locally as "vampires" have a wingspan (4) ______ more than one metre. They fly into the gold diggers' huts after dark and attach (5) ______ to the sleeping miners' heads, necks and feet. The bats' (6) ______ are very small and the victim rarely wakes up. According to Dr. Hugo Arana, head of the anti–rabies unit in Lima. The bats also (7) ______ an anticoagulant in their saliva which makes the blood flow more freely. This makes the imitation of the bite much (8) ______ He says that normally vampire bats feed on animals (9) ______ probably as a result of the rabies they simply look for the nearest living creature. Dr. Arana has plans to catch the bats by hanging nets between the trees.

Meanwhile local priests are trying to persuade the miners (10) ______ these attacks are not the work of evil spirits.

C. Read the following passage and then answer the questions below.

SLEEP

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7–8 hours' sleep alternating with some 16–17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The case, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls insistently for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a.m., one week, 8 a.m., to 4 p.m., the next, and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

One answer would seem to be longer periods on each shift, a month, or even three months. Recent research by Bonjer (1960) of the Netherlands, however, has shown that people on such systems will revert to their normal habits of sleep and wakefulness during the weekend and that this is quite enough to destroy any adaptation to night work built up during the week.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a corps of permanent night workers whose nocturnal wakefulness may persist through all weekends and holidays. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown in 1957. She found a high incidence of disturbed sleep, digestive disorder and domestic disruption among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these symptoms among those on permanent night work.

This latter system then appears to be the best long-term policy, but meanwhile something may be done to relieve the strains of alternate day and night work by selecting those people who can adapt most quickly to the changes of routine. One way of knowing when a person has adapted is by measuring his performance, but this can be laborious. Fortunately, we again have a physiological measure which correlates reasonably well with the behavioural one, in this case performance at various times of the day or night, and which is easier to take. This is the level of body temperature, as taken by an ordinary clinical thermometer. People engaged in normal daytime work will have a high temperature during the hours of wakefulness and a low one at night; when they change to night work the pattern will only gradually reverse to match the new routine and the speed with which it does so parallels, broadly speaking, the adaptation of the body as a whole, particularly in terms of performance and general alertness. Therefore by taking bodv temperature at intervals of two hours throughout the period of wakefulness it can be seen how quickly a person can adapt to a reversed routine, and this could be used as a basis for selection. So far, however, such a form of selection does not seem to have been applied in practice.

From "*Sleep and Dreams*" by Robert Wilkinson

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. The main theme of the passage is

A. the effects of lack of sleep.

B. sleep and body temperature.

C. how easily people can get used to working at night.

D. the effect of automation on working efficiency.

2. Why is the question "no mere academic one"?

A. Because of research by Bonjer and Brown.

B. Because sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness.

C. Because some people can change their sleeping habits easily.

D. Because shift working in industry requires people to change their sleeping habits.

3. The main problem about night work is that

A. people do not want the inconvenience of working on night shifts.

B. people are disturbed by changing from day to night routines and bark.

C. not all industries work at the same hours.

D. it is difficult to fine a corps of good night workers.

4. The best answer to the problem seems to be

A. not to change shifts from one week to the next

B. to have longer periods on each shift.

C. to employ people who will always work at night.

D. to find ways of selecting people who adapt quickly.

5. Scientists are able to measure adaptation by taking body temperature because

A. body temperature is a good basis for selection.

B. people have low temperatures at night.

C. the temperature reverses when the routine is changed.

D. people have high temperatures when they are working efficiently.

6. "The third" (line 13) means

A. the third week. B. the third shift.

C. a third of the time. D. the third routine.

7. "Another" (line 14) means

A. another routine. B. another shift.

C. another week. D. another person.

8. “This latter system” (line 28) refers to

A. Brown’s research.

B. spending a month or even three months on each shift.

C. having the same people on night shift all the time.

D. alternating day and night shifts.

9. “This” (line 32) refers to

A. a person’s performance.

B. measuring a person’s performance.

C. the physiological measure.

D. knowing when a person has adapted.

10. “This” (line 35) refers to

A. a physiological measure.

B. performance at various times of the day or night.

C. the level of body temperature.

D. a person’s performance.

PRACTICE 10

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. j**u**mbo B. j**u**nior C. j**u**nk D. j**u**ggle
2. A. m**a**nagement B. m**a**nacle C. m**a**lt D. m**a**lfunction
3. A. tr**o**ll B. d**o**ll C. tr**o**pical D. **o**tter
4. A. r**e**lents B. r**e**ligion C. r**e**lics D. r**e**live
5. A. sp**i**ll B. sh**ie**ld C. c**e**ment D. **e**xecutive
6. A. **th**ird B. **th**reat C. **th**us D. **th**under
7. A. **wh**olly B. **wh**iten C. **wh**ose D. **wh**oop
8. A. laun**ch** B. diges**t**ion C. sugges**t**ion D. Greenwi**ch**
9. A. c**a**ress B. c**a**reer C. c**a**rnivore D. c**a**rouse
10. A. h**oo**d B. h**oo**k C. d**oo**m D. g**oo**d

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best answer to finish the following sentences.

1. We believe that these animals could be saved if our plan were ______.

A. adopted B. taken up C. practised D. exploited

2. Local people are concerned about pollution from ______ oil wells.

A. maritime B. sea–going C. off–shore D. coastline

3. Through my binoculars, I watched a tiger stalking its ______.

A. nourishment B. adversary C. culprit D. prey

4. The strong garlic sauce tastes quite ______.

A. hot B. insipid C. bland D. pungent

5. He bought a pair of sunglasses with silver ______.

A. rims B. brims C. edges D. boundaries

6. The ______ from a nearby tree were scratching against the window.

A. trunks B. boughs C. twigs D. barks

7. Those campers are really ______. They have no idea how to set up a tent.

A. green B. blue C. white D. black

8. I was woken up by the sound of sheep ______ in the meadows.

A. neighing B. crowing C. bleating D. croaking

9. ______ beans are sweeter and tastier than big ones.

A. Dwarf B. Microscopic C. Minimal D. Miniature

10. Some sportsmen ______ to relax before a contest.

A. predict B. contemplate C. meditate D. conceive

B. Supply the correct forms of the words in parentheses.

1. Little Jimmy was a bit ______ today. (TROUBLE)
2. You cannot enter the country without the ______ documents. (REQUIRE)
3. The evidence in this case is entirely ______. (CIRCUMSTANCE)
4. The ______ of this scheme would have serious ______. (FAIL/ IMPLY)
5. There is a ______ living–room, with French windows. (SPACE)
6. Have you read the latest ______ about Madonna's private life. (REVEAL)
7. I was so angry that I was ______. (SPEAK)
8. A list of ______ events will be posted on the noticeboard. (COME)
9. Daves is not really a friend, only an ______. (ACQUAINT)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meanings.

1. Every day, it's the same old routine in my job.
   Day in ____.
2. Although the ticket may seem expensive, it is good value for money.
   Expensive ____.
3. Brenda is a star because a famous director saw her act in a school play.
   Unless ____.
4. I was greatly relieved to hear that her condition was not serious.
   It was with ____.
5. It is more than likely that she will succeed as an actress.
   She has ____.
6. Such a ridiculous proposal isn't worth serious consideration.
   There is ____.
7. Nobody expected her to lose, but she did.
   Against ____.
8. You must concentrate on your work more.
   You must apply ____.
9. If you weren't born in this country you can't vote in the election.
   Not ____.
10. It wasn't clear to us at the time how serious the problem was.
    Little ____.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the given words. Do not alter these words.

1. The police caught the burglar in the process of committing the crime. (RED)
   ____
2. My brother is not feeling terribly well these days. (WEATHER)
   ____
3. I suddenly realized the meaning of a "freebie". (DAWNED)
   ____
4. You look grumpy this morning. (BED)
   ____
5. She felt uncomfortable in the huge hotel. (FISH)
   ____

6. I regret shouting at him. (ONLY)

____

7. I was there when he admitted the truth. (PRESENCE)

____

8. I've hardly done anything today. (NEXT)

____

9. The demand for tickets was so great that people queued day and night. (SUCH)

____

10.If you don't have time, don't visit Mr Jones today because he will talk for a long time. (HEAD)

____

C. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or particle.

TEACHER TO STUDENTS

"I'm afraid I haven't got enough copies of this exercise. I tried to have more run (1) ______ but the photocopier had broken (2) ______ and the repairman didn't turn (3) ______ when he was supposed to. He did ring (4) _____ to say that he'd been held (5) ____ unexpectedly, but that's the second time that company has let us (6) ______ recently. Well, there's nothing else for it: you're just going to have to look (7) ______ with your neighbor. While you're doing that, I'll just give (8) ______ the test you did last week. Some of you slipped (9) ______ in a few places, but, on the whole, the results were good. If you carry (10) ______ as you've been doing, you should do fine!"

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with ONE word.

Although the rise in the global temperature by 4 percent predicted by many scientists may not sound like much, it is the difference between now and the last Ice Age, when huge glaciers covered Europe and most of Britain. Nobody knows (1) ______ what would happen in a warmer world, but we (2) ______ know some things. Heat a kettle and the (3) ______ inside it expands. The (4) ______ of the world has climbed more than half a degree this century, and the oceans have (5) ______ by at last 10 cm.

But (6) ______ as it takes several minutes for a kettle to begin warming, (7) _____ it may have taken the oceans thirty years to swell. This (8) ______ that the global warming we are now experiencing is a result only of the carbon dioxide we have dumped into the atmosphere (9) ______ to the 1960s. Since then, the (10) ______ of fossil fuels has increased rapidly. Scientists (11) ______ for the United Nations and European governments have been warning that (12) ______ the Dutch and the people of East Anglia will need to do will (13) ______ to build more extensive sea defences. Many of the world's great cities are (14) ______ risk, because they are (15) ______ at sea level. Miami, (16) ______ entirely built on a sandbank, could be (17) ______ away. But the effects of rising sea levels will be much (18) ______ for the developing countries. With a meter rise in sea levels, 200 million could become homeless.

There are other fears too, (19) ______ to a recent United Nations report. The plight of the hungry in northern Africa could (20) ______, as rainfall in the Sahara and beyond is reduced by 20 percent.

B. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066.

Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is English. Two–thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, constituting the largest number of nonnative users than any other language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
   A. The France influence on the English language
   B. The French influence on the English language
   C. The expansion of English as an international language
   D. The use of English for science and technology.

2. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

A. In 1066 B. around 1350

C. before 1600 D. after 1600

3. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world except

A. the slave trade B. the Norman invasion

C. missionaries D. colonization

4. The word "enclaves" (line 9) could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. communities B. organizations

C. regions D. countries

5. The word "proliferated" (line 10) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. prospered B. organized

C. disbanded D. expanded

PRACTICE 11

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. l**oa**n B. sh**ou**lder C. w**o**nder D. **ow**ner
2. A. toothbr**u**sh B. purp**o**se C. saucep**a**n D. reg**io**n
3. A. n**u**de B. r**u**thless C. tr**u**th D. D**u**tch
4. A. ve**h**icle B. **h**onest C. bronc**h**itis D. **h**otel
5. A. clim**b**er B. su**b**tle C. de**b**t D. proba**b**le

B. Pick out the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.

1. A. catalogue B. competitive C. experienced D. pedestrian
2. A. envelope B. government C. lavatory D. insurance
3. A. screwdriver B. imprudent C. preferably D. fortunately
4. A. cassette B. injured C. police D. hotel
5. A. moustache B. machine C. nuclear D. mistake

PART TWO: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Replace the verbs in bold with suitable phrasal verbs.

1. I **withdraw** that remark I made about you. ______
2. If you have a pain in your back, you'll just have to **endure** it. ______
3. Would it **inconvenience** you if I stayed for dinner? ______
4. I hope you aren't **delayed** in the rush–hour traffic. ______
5. She **invented** the whole story and she deceived us all! ______
6. His suitcase **disintegrated** on the luggage carousel. ______
7. He **had** the brilliant idea of immersing his assistants in salt water. ______
8. Having heard all the arguments I've decided to **support** your idea. ______
9. I find that stress at work often **causes** a headache. ______

B. Put the words given in parentheses into their appropriate forms.

1. Little Jimmy has been a bit ________ today. (TROUBLE)
2. You cannot enter the country withoutthe ______ documents. (REQUIRE)
3. The evidence in this case is entirely ______. (CIRCUMSTANCE)
4. The failure of this scheme would have serious ______. (IMPLY)
5. There is a ________ living–room, with French windows. (SPACE)
6. Have you read the latest ________ about Madonna's private life? (REVEAL)
7. The fuel ________ of this car is rather high. (CONSUME)
8. I was so angry that I was absolutely ________. (SPEECH)
9. A list of ______ events will be posted on the noticeboard. (COME)
10. Janet had to ________ from the team because of injury. (DRAW)

C. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. It's ________________ we last went roller–skating.
2. Don't be silly! It ______________ Sally you saw. She's in Scotland.
3. But for your help I ______________________ the prize.
4. It's after twelve. It's time you ______________ in bed.
5. By the end of this year, we __________________ each other for half a century!
6. It didn't rain, so we __________________ the umbrella after all.
7. Never before __________________ such heavy snow in April.
8. Be that ________________, your behaviour is still unacceptable.

9. If you'd told me you were ill, I ________________ the chemist's for you.

10. I have known I would become world champion ever since I ________________ racing.

PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the article and circle the letter next to the word which best fits each space.

OSCAR'S WINNING PERFORMANCE

Two boats, engines paralysed, are drifting helplessly towards rocks in a raging sea. Gale–force winds are blowing as a distress message is relayed to the _______(1)_______. The west coast search–and–rescue helicopter takes off from Shannon; its _____(2)_____ is Clew Bay in County Mayo.

The terrified crews on *Sundancer* and *Heather* Berry are only half–a–mile from disaster when Hotel Oscar, the Irish Marine Emergency Service helicopter arrives and the winch (a machine which is used to lift heavy objects or people who need to be rescued) crew _____(3)_____ saving their lives. There's no _____(4)_____ for the boats – the conditions are too bad for that. The threatening rocks will make matchwood of them. It's not easy to get the rescue line down on the pitching, rolling decks as the pilot, Captain Al Lockey hovers directly _____(5)_____. By the time the exhausted watchman has _____(6)_____ the two crew members of *Heather Berry*, the helicopter is running _____(7)_____ on fuel. The pair on *Sundancer* will have to be abandoned if _____(8)_____ else is to survive. As if that decision isn't difficult enough, screaming winds make for the treacherous flight out of the bay.

For Captain Lockey, 25 years a helicopter pilot and veteran of typhoon conditions off oil rigs in the South China Sea, this was the worst experience in a distinguished _____(9)_____. In fact, a change in wind direction was to _____(10)_____ *Sundancer* its horrible fate, much to the relief of the rescue crew whose hearts were breaking as they were forced to turn their backs and head for home. That was mission 47, accomplished just over three months after Hotel Oscar's contract began in July 1991.

1. A. shore   B. land   C. beach   D. seaside
2. A. direction   B. destination   C. journey   D. arrival
3. A. set off   B. set up   C. set out   D. set about
4. A. luck   B. way   C. hope   D. point

5. A. above B. higher C. ahead D. over
6. A. picked out B. picked up C. taken over D. taken off
7. A. low B. down C. short D. out
8. A. no one B. everyone C. someone D. all
9. A. job. B. role C. profession D. career
10. A. spare B. save C. rescue D. prevent

B. Put one suitable word in each space.

The port of Dover in South Eastern England is the ______(1)______ sight that greets many visitors from Europe as they approach Britain from the continent of Europe. The famous White Cliffs loom through the mist, the ferry noses into the harbour, and the passengers clutching their duty–free drinks file through Customs. Or at least that is the way it all ___(2)____ to be. Two significant changes _____(3)_____ dealt a heavy blow to a local economy already reeling under the force of the depression, with unemployment levels in East Kent higher than _____(4)_____ in Scotland and Wales. The first instrument of change has _____(5)_____ in the pipeline, as it were, for some _____(6)___ now. It is the Channel Tunnel, which threatens to transform Dover from a port handling a fifth of Britain's foreign trade with over fifteen million ferry passengers, to a small coastal town. ______(7)______ the bulk of the cross–Channel traffic should eventually use the tunnel, then Dover will be _____(8)______ with an inevitable decline over the next decade. _____(9)______ the tunnel provided 8,000 _____(10)______ during construction, this was only temporary, and over the years ______(11)______ the tunnel project began, ferry companies and related service industries have been shedding jobs in an effort to emerge _____(12)_____ competitive as possible for the smaller market which was to come. The ______(13)______ major blow was the opening of Europe's internal frontiers at the beginning of 1993. Dover Customs ______(14)______ work _____(15)_____ as Dover, ______(16)______ changes have spelled economic disaster for scores of small companies, many of ______(17)_____ employees are under 30, skilled in the use of computers and at ______ (18)______ half of whom speak one or more foreign languages. Hopefully Dover will recover, _____(19)_____ many other British towns ______(20)______ have seen the end of traditional industries in recent years. Just for now, though, the local unemployed face a gloomy future, and talk around here of "the light at the end of the tunnel" is understandably not very popular.

C. Reading.

PERCEPTION

It is often helpful when thinking about biological processes to consider some apparently similar yet better understood non–biological process. In the case of visual perception an obvious choice would be colour photography. Since in many respects eyes resemble cameras, and percepts photographs, is it not reasonable to assume that perception is a sort of photographic process whereby samples of the external world become spontaneously and accurately reproduced somewhere inside our heads? Unfortunately, the answer must be no. The best that can be said of the photographic analogy is that it points up what perception is not. Beyond this it is superficial and misleading. Four simple experiments should make the matter plain.

In the first a person is asked to match a pair of black and white discs, which are rotating at such a speed as to make them appear uniformly grey. One disc is standing in shadow, the other in bright illumination. By adjusting the ratio of black to white in one of the discs the subject tries to make it look the same as the other. The results show him to be remarkably accurate, for it seems he has made the proportion of black to white in the brightly illuminated disc almost identical with that in the disc which stood in shadow. But there is nothing photographic about his perception, for when the matched discs, still spinning, are photographed, the resulting print shows them to be quite dissimilar in appearance. The disc in shadow is obviously very much darker than the other one. What has happened? Both the camera and the person were accurate, but their criteria differed. One might say that the camera recorded things as they look, and the person things as they are. But the situation is manifestly more complex than this, for the person also recorded things as they look. He did better than the camera because he made them look as they really are. He was not misled by the differences in illumination. He showed perceptual constancy. By reason of an extremely rapid, wholly unconscious piece of computation he received a more accurate record of the external world than could the camera.

In the second experiment a person is asked to match with a colour card the colours of two pictures in dim illumination. One is of a leaf, the other of a donkey. Both are coloured an equal shade of green. In making his match he chooses a much stronger green for the leaf than for the donkey. The leaf evidently looks greener than the donkey. The percipient makes a perceptual world compatible with his own experience. It hardly needs saying that cameras lack this versatility.

In the third experiment hungry, thirsty and satiated people are asked to equalize the brightness of pictures depicting food, water and other objects unrelated to hunger or thirst. When the intensities at which they set the pictures are measured it is found that hungry people see pictures relating to food as brighter than the rest (i.e. to equalize the pictures they make the food ones less intense), and thirsty people do likewise with "drink" pictures. For the satiated group no differences are obtained between the different objects. In other words, perception serves to satisfy needs, not to enrich subjective experience. Unlike a photograph the percept is determined by more than just the stimulus.

The fourth experiment is of a rather different kind. With ears plugged, their eyes beneath translucent goggles and their bodies either encased in cotton wool, or floating naked in water at body temperature, people are deprived for considerable periods of external stimulation. Contrary to what one might expect, however, such circumstances result not in a lack of perceptual experience but rather a surprising change in what is perceived. The subjects in such an experiment begin to see, feel and hear things which bear no more relationship to the immediate external world than does a dream in someone who is asleep. These people are not asleep yet their hallucinations, or so–called "autistic" perceptions, may be as vivid, if not more so, than any normal percept.

From "The beginnings of perception" by N. F. Dixon

1. In the first paragraph, the author suggests that
   A. colour photography is a biological process.
   B. vision is rather like colour photography.
   C. vision is a sort of photographic process.
   D. vision and colour photography are very different.
2. The word "it", underlined in the first paragraph, refers to ______.
   A. perception
   B. the photographic process
   C. the comparison with photography
   D. the answer
3. In the first experiment, it is proved that a person
   A. makes mistakes of perception and is less accurate than a camera.
   B. can see more clearly than a camera.
   C. is more sensitive to changes in light than a camera.
   D. sees colours as they are in spite of changes in the light.

4. The word “that”, underlined in the second paragraph, refers to.

A. the proportion of black to white

B. the brightly illuminated disc

C. the other disc

D. the grey colour

5. The second experiment shows that

A. people see colours according to their ideas of how things should look.

B. colours look different in a dim light.

C. cameras work less efficiently in a dim light.

D. colours are less intense in larger objects.

6. “Satiated”, underlined in the fourth paragraph, means .

A. tired

B. bored

C. not hungry or thirsty

D. nervous

7. What does “to equalize the brightness", underlined in the fourth paragraph, mean?

A. To arrange the pictures so that the equally bright ones are together.

B. To change the lighting so that the pictures look equally bright.

C. To describe the brightness.

D. To move the pictures nearer or further away.

8. The third experiment proves that

A. we see things differently according to our interest in them.

B. pictures of food and drink are especially interesting to everybody.

C. cameras are not good at equalising brightness.

D. satiated people see less clearly than hungry or thirsty people.

9. The expression “contrary to what one might expect” occurs the fifth paragraph. What might one expect?

A. that the subjects would go to sleep.

B. that they would feel uncomfortable and disturbed.

C. that they would see, hear and feel nothing.

D. that they would see, hear and feel strange things.

10. The fourth experiment proves

A. that people deprived of sense stimulation go mad.

B. that people deprived of sense stimulation dream.

C. that people deprived of sense stimulation experience unreal things.

D. that people deprived of sens.–5 stimulation lack perceptual experience.

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning, beginning with the given word.

1. I am not to be disturbed under any circumstances.
   Under ______________________________.
2. It's a long time since I read such a good article.
   I ______________________________.
3. You will eventually appreciate what I am getting at.
   In ______________________________.
4. Everyone said that the accident had been Carol's fault.
   Carol ______________________________.
5. I'd rather you didn't go.
   I'd prefer ______________________________.
6. They'll arrive soon.
   It ______________________________.
7. Let's go home at the end of the second act.
   As soon as ______________________________.
8. This will be the group's first concert in the USA.
   This will be the first time ______________________________.
9. There is a rumour that you stole it.
   It ______________________________.
10. Fancy you and I meeting in the middle of Africa like this!
    It's really odd ______________________________.

B. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in brackets, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I can't find the answer without a calculator. (OUT)
   ____
2. Although it's expensive, it's a good hotel. (IF)
   ____
3. I didn't expect to see Tim there! (LAST)
   ____
4. Everyone who spoke to the victim is a suspect. (UNDER)
   ____
5. This is none of your business! (DOESN'T)
   ____

6. I should really be going now. (TIME)

____

7. Foolishly, I paid all the money before collecting the goods. (WHICH)

____

8. Robert had no idea of his next move. (DO)

____

9. It was only when I checked that I noticed the tyre was flat. (DID)

____

10. Please inform the relevant authorities at once. (DELAY)

____

PRACTICE 12

A. Give the correct Verb tenses and forms.

A big armed robbery (1) _____ (foil) yesterday when gunmen walked into a police ambush in central London.

The gang (2) _____ (hold up) a security van after it (3) _____ (collect) more than £ 60,000 from shops around the City, but they (4) _____ (not have) time to begin (5) _____ (put) their plan into operation. If it (6) _____ (succeed), it (7) _____ (be) one of the largest this year.

However the gang's carefully planned raid (8) _____ (betray), and police, (9) _____ (act) on a tip–off, knew where and when it (10) _____ (take) place

Officers from the Metropolitan Police flying squad and the firearm unit set an elaborate trap.

Plain–clothes detectives (11) _____ (position) in streets and cars around the London Electricity showrooms just north of the City, where the van (12) _____ (pick) up takings. The robbers, who were armed with pistols, (13) _____ (allow) to loiter outside the showroom entrance and wait for the van to arrive.

A police spokesman refused (14) _____ (discuss) what happened next or to say how many officers (15) _____ (involve) in the operation. Witnesses said that as the raid (16) _____ (begin), plain–clothes detectives came out from a side road and used a Post Office van to block off a possible escape route down the street.

Meanwhile, marksmen who (17) _____ (hide) behind a wall in front of the showroom appeared behind the gunmen and called on them (18) _____ (surrender).

The three (19) _____ (throw) to the ground and (20) _____ (handcuff). Scotland Yard said that no shots (21) _____ (fire).

Last night three men (22) _____ (interview) at City Road Police Station. They (23) _____ (appear) in court tomorrow.

B. Fill each blank with an appropriate preposition.

Some people are indifferent (1) _____ their surroundings. They seem quite satisfied (2) _____ simply having a roof over their head and being safe (3) _____ the elements. My surroundings are very important (4) _____ me, I like to have my possessions arranged nicely around me. I have a reputation (5) _____ being able to make any room (6) _____ a home (7) _____ home. Not that I'm obsessed (8) _____ tidiness or own anything valuable. It's a question (9) _____ being able to create a homely, comfortable atmosphere. Many people compliment me (10) _____ this. Once, however, I shared a flat (11) _____ someone who was noted (12) _____ his untidiness. He simply didn't care (13) _____ his surroundings. He dropped ash from his cigarettes, doing untold damage (14) ____ the carpet; he never made his bed, and there was no chance (15) _____ his ever doing the washing up. The dishes stood (16) _____ piles beside the sink. I tried to reason (17) _____ him, but he always had an excuse (18) ____ not doing anything. The only thing he was particular (19) ____ was his appearance. He spent hours preening himself in front of the mirror. There is a limit (20) _____ my patience. I am much happier living (21) _____ my own again.

C. Fill each blank with a suitable word.

Failure is probably one of the (1) _____ discouraging moments in our lives. Failure (2) _____ not however, break our spirit. Instead, we should use the (3) _____ learnt from our defeat to spur us (4) _____ to greater achievements.

It is understandably humiliating to admit (5) _____ have failed. Yet, this is an essential prerequisite (6) _____ success. To overcome the main barrier to your (7) _____ you have to admit that you are (8) _____ the great person you envision (9) _____ to be. Over-confidence can easily be mistaken (10) _____ confidence. There is but a thin boundary (11) _____ the two. Yet, the results can be shockingly (12) _____. While one can help you (13) _____ your goal, the other can dash your dreams to (14) _____.

There is, therefore, a (15) _____ to be modest and unassuming. The (16) _____ of success will be sweeter. Using confidence and knowledge, strike firmly (17) _____ your goal, and never be diverted (18) _____ it by a mild success. A premature celebration can easily obscure the task (19) _____ to be performed.

After you have succeeded, (20) _____ that confidence to improve yourself. Then personal progress can be guaranteed.

D. Choose the word or phrase which best fits each blank.

1. The government said that it would ensure that basic health care remained _____.

A. rewardable B. commendable

C. affordable D. palatable

2. He _____ to go skiing in Switzerland this June.

A. extends B. intends C. pretends D. portends

3. Lixian's grandmother _____ to her taking up mountain-climbing.

A. rejected B. subjected C. dejected D. objected

4. The judo exponent threw his _____ onto the floor with one swift motion.

A. repellent B. opponent C. component D. proponent

5. The manager told his assistant to _____ the mistake immediately.

A. rectify B. maltreat C. sanction D. banish

6. Dr Jin discovered that his home had been _____ by burglars.

A. annihilated B. exterminated

C. ransacked D. eliminated

7. Peter Ahmad and Zongwei were first, second and third _____ in the school cross country race.

A. respectively B. actively

C. responsively D. tremendously

8. After a hotly-contested match, the team from China _____ as the winner.

A. submerged B. reversed C. emerged D. converged

9. Mrs Zhang gave birth, to _____ twins yesterday night.

A. similar B. identical C. comparable D. assorted

10. The principal ____ the need for the students to study hard and do well in the examinations.

A. devised B. capsized C. emphasized D. ostracized

E. Fill each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. People usually associate the peacock with _____. (VAIN)
2. Rubber is a good _____ of electricity. (INSULATE)
3. The motorist was killed _____ when his car crashed into a lorry. (INSTANT)
4. That young man is a _____ politician. (PROMISE)
5. He believed in his _____ to jump down from the fourth story without getting hurt. (ABLE)
6. Michael is a third–year _____ student. (MEDICINE)
7. Meiling signed up for the _____ course. (ECONOMY)
8. The doctor discovered that Mrs Jin had a _____ tumour growing in her womb. (MALIGN)

F. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The translator must have an excellent, up–to–date knowledge of his source languages, full facility in the handling of his target language, which will be his mother tongue or language of habitual use, and a knowledge and understanding of the latest subject–matter in his fields of specialisation. This is, as it were, his professional equipment. In addition to this, it is desirable that he should have an enquiring mind, wide interests, a good memory and the ability to grasp quickly the basic principles of new developments. He should be willing to work on his own, often at high speeds, but should be humble enough to consult others should his own knowledge not always prove adequate to the task in hand. He should be able to type fairly quickly and accurately and, if he is working mainly for publication, should have more than a nodding acquaintance with printing techniques and proof reading. If he is working basically as an information translator, let us say, for an industrial firm, he should have the flexibility of mind to enable him to switch rapidly from one source language to another, as well as from one subject–matter to another, since this ability is frequently required of him in such work. Bearing in mind the nature of the translator's work, i.e the processing of the written word, it is, strictly speaking unnecessary that he should be able to speak the languages he is dealing with. If he does speakthem, it is an advantage rather than a hindrance, but this skill is in many ways a luxury that he can dispense with. It is, however, desirable that he should have an approximate idea about the pronunciation of his source languages, even if this is restricted to knowing how proper names and place names are pronounced. The same applies to an ability to write his source languages. If he can, well and good; it does not matter. There are many other skills and qualities that are desirable in a translator.

1. The source language should be

A. the translator's native language.

B. the translator's language of habitual use.

C. a language the translator speak as well as his mother tongue.

D. a language the translator is proficient in.

2. Which description of a translator would fit the author's requirements?

A. He is a slow but thorough worker.

B. He has contacts in printing and publishing.

C. He has good social skills.

D. He is well acquainted with his subject.

3. Why is humility desirable in a translator?

A. Because he must not impose his views on a translation.

B. Because he will be more faithful to the text.

C. Because he may sometimes need to accept help from others.

D. Because he will put up with being left alone.

4. Some good translators do not speak the languages they translate because

A. they are concerned with the written word.

B. they never meet the authors.

C. this allows them to work more efficiently.

D. this saves them expense during training.

G. Writing

What do you treasure most in your life?

PRACTICE 13

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (5pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

1. A. champagne B. moustache C. parachute D. headache
2. A. blizzard B. puzzle C. pizza D. drizzle
3. A. exemplary B. exhibition C. extinction D. eposure
4. A. clothes B. southeast C. mouths D. smoothly
5. A. advantage B. patronage C. assemblage D. massage

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

6. A. secretary B. literacy C. sanctuary D. proficiency
7. A. heat-seeking B. self-controlled C. tailor-made D. self-sufficient
8. A. commentary B. housewarming C. repentance D. gamekeeper
9. A. prestigious B. prosperous C. remedial D. unconscious
10. A. renewable B. unsociable C. agreeable D. applicable

II. WORD CHOICE (5pts)

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentence.

1. She was ________ with the results of the photo finish, which proved that she had come second in the race.
   A. resentful B. mistrustful C. sceptical D. disappointed
2. It is doubtful whether the momentum of the peace movement can be ________
   A. sustained B. supplied C. supported D. subverted
3. As I was ________ through the newspaper this morning, I came across a picture of an old army friend of mine.
   A. gazing B. glancing C. staring D. glimpsing
4. You have to be rich to send a child to a private school because the fees are ________
   A. astrological B. aeronautical C. astronomical D. atmospherical
5. Many of the jobs which have been created in this area can be directly ________ to tourism.
   A. supported B. dedicated C. attracted D. attributed
6. I like current affairs programmes that aren't afraid to tackle ________ subjects.
   A. concurrent B. controversial C. consecutive D. contradictory
7. Companies have to consider the age of the population when they are ________ new staff.
   A. recruiting B. enrolling C. enlisting D. raising
8. Fitting together the thousands of fragments of the broken vase was a long and ________ task.
   A. minute B. careful C. painstaking D. minuscule

9. The show has only recently __________ from the Warehouse Theatre to the Playhouse.

A. transferred B. transposed C. transmitted D. transpired

10. Although he stood to gain nothing at all, he helped us out of the __________ of his heart.

A. benevolence B. generosity C. charity D. goodness

III. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR (5pts)

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentence.

1. 'In this city, taking the bus is often __________ driving one's car.'

A. as convenient than B. so convenient for
C. more convenient than D. as convenient to

2. 'Why are you carrying an umbrella?'
'My mother made me __________ it.'

A. to bring B. bringing C. bring D. brought

3. 'That film really bothered me.'
'You mean __________ you didn't like it?'

A. to say B. say that C. saying D. that saying

4. 'I saw you shopping earlier.'
'You __________ have; I was at home all morning.'

A. shouldn't B. couldn't C. would D. won't

5. 'You mean that class is full?'
'If a student wants to take a class but ______ sign up, he must wait for the next one.'

A. to neglect to B. neglecting C. neglects to D. is neglected

6. 'Let's go have coffee.'
'OK, I have __________ time before my class starts.'

A. any B. much C. a few D. a little

7. 'Did your brother tell your parents about your car wreck?'
'Yes, but I wish he __________'

A. won't B. hadn't C. weren't D. isn't

8. 'Were you able to assemble Amy's new bicycle by yourself?
'Yes, since it was __________, anyone could do it.'

A. the easiest B. as easy as C. as easy D. so easy

9. 'How was your French class today?'
'Good! I __________ to give a short speech and it went well.'

A. had B. am supposed C. would have D. ought to have

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (5pts)

Choose the correct phrase to complete each sentence.

1. We have to __________ down the options before coming to a decision.

A. slow B. narrow C. bring D. wind

2. Did you notice Bob trying to ________ doing the washing-up.
A. get up to B. break out of C. get out of D. get along with

3. I was disappointed when I saw the film. It was a real ________
A. let-down B. breakdown C. turnout D. dropout

4. He gambled ________ his life's savings before starting on his wife's.
A. across B. around C. out D. away

5. The lecture hall gradually emptied as Professor Jackson ________ on.
A. kept B. passed C. rambled D. touched

6. Paloma will have to ________ her antiques, because she needs the money.
A. part with B. take out C. move on D. clear up

7. The speaker failed to get his message ________ to his audience.
A. around B. in C. across D. out

8. The road was closed, so we had to ________ and find an alternative route.
A. put down B. turn back C. go about D. go off

9. Giuseppe's secretary ________ a call to the office in Milan.
A. put through B. applied for C. put by D. set about

10. You shouldn't have sent Sebastian that Valentine's card. I think you've scared him ________!
A. back B. down C. off D. through

V. READING COMPREHENSION (10pts)

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

PASSAGE A

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over **five** in 1966. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this **surging** growth came from natural increase. The depression of the 1930's and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. the baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950's, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a **trend** toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until in 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer; more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards were cutting down the size of families. It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the western world since the time of the industrial Revolution.

Although the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966 (the increase in the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent) another large population wave was coming over the horizon. It would be composed of the children of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate **prior to** 1957.

1 What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Educational changes in Canadian society

B. Canada during the second World War

C. Population trends in postwar Canada

D. Standards of living in canada

2 According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?

A. In the decade after 1911 B. After 1945

C. During the depression of the 1930's D. in 1966

3 The word "five" in line 3 refers to__________

A. Canadians B. years C. decades D. marriages

4 The word "surging" in line 4 is closest in meaning to__________

A. new B. extra C. accelerating D. surprising

5. The author suggests that in Canada during the 1950's__________

A. the urban population decreased rapidly

B. fewer people married

C. economic conditions were poor

D. the birth rate was very high

6. The word "trend" in line 11 is closest in meaning to__________

A. tendency B. aim C. growth D. directive

7. When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest postwar level?

A. 1966 B. 1957 C. 1956 D. 1951

8. The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT__________

A people being better educated B people getting married earlier

C better standards of living D couples buying houses

9. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Industrial Revolution………

A. families were larger B. population statistics were unreliable

C. the population grew steadily D. economic conditions were bad

10. The phrase "prior to" in line 27 is closest in meaning to…………

A. behind B. since C. during D. preceding

PASSAGE B

Galaxies are the **major** building blocks of the universe. A galaxy is a giant family of many millions of stars, and it is held together by its own gravitational field. Most of the material universe is organized into galaxies of stars, together with gas and dust.

There are three main types of galaxy: spiral, elliptical, and irregular. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy: a flattish disc of stars with two spiral arms emerging from its central nucleus. About one-quarter of all galaxies have this shape. Spiral galaxies are well supplied with the interstellar gas in which new stars form; as the rotating spiral pattern sweeps around the galaxy it compresses gas and dust, triggering the formation of bright young stars in its arms. The elliptical galaxies have a **symmetrical** elliptical or spheroidal shape with no **obvious** structure. Most of their member stars are very old and since ellipticals are devoid of interstellar gas, no new stars are forming in them. The biggest and brightest galaxies. In the universe are ellipticals with masses of about 1013 times that of the Sun; these giants may frequently be sources of strong radio emission, in which case they are called radio galaxies. About two-thirds of all galaxies are elliptical. Irregular galaxies comprise about one-tenth of all galaxies and they come in many subclasses.

Measurement in space is quite different from measurement on Earth. Some terrestrial distances can be expressed as intervals of time: the time to fly from one continent to another or the time it takes to drive to work, for example. By comparison with these familiar yardsticks, the distances to the galaxies are incomprehensibly large, but **they** too are made more manageable by using a time calibration, in this case, the distance that light travels in one year. On such a scale the nearest giant spiral galaxy, the Andromeda galaxy, is two million light years away. The most distant luminous objects seen by telescopes are probably ten thousand million light years away. Their light was already halfway here before the Earth even formed. The light from the nearby Virgo galaxy set out when reptiles still **dominated** the animal world.

11. The word "major" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

A. intense B. principal C. huge D. unique

12. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

A. The Milky Way

B. Major categories of galaxies

C. How elliptical galaxies are formed

D. Differences between irregular and spiral galaxies

13. According to the passage, new stars are formed in spiral galaxies due

A. an explosion of gas B. the compression of gas and dust

C. the combining of old stars D. strong radio emissions

14. The word "symmetrical" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

A. proportionally balanced B. commonly seen

C. typically large D. steadily growing

15. The word "obvious" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

A. discovered B. apparent C. understood D. simplistic

16. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of elliptical galaxies?

A. They are the largest galaxies.

B. They mostly contain old stars.

C. They contain a high amount of interstellar gas.

D. They have a spherical shape.

17. Which of the following characteristics of radio galaxies is mentioned in the passage?

A. They are a type of elliptical galaxy.

B. They are usually too small to be seen with a telescope.

C. They are closely related to irregular galaxies.

D. They are not as bright as spiral galaxies.

18. The word "they" in line 23 refers to

A. intervals B. yardsticks C. distances D. galaxies

19. Why does the author mention the Virgo galaxy and the Andromeda galaxy in the third paragraph?

A. To describe the effect that distance has on visibility

B. To compare the ages of two relatively young galaxies

C. To emphasize the vast distances of the galaxies from Earth

D. To explain why certain galaxies cannot be seen by a telescope

20. The word "dominated" in line 29 is closest in meaning to

A. threatened B. replaced

C. were developing in D. were prevalent in

VI. CLOZE TESTS (10pts)

PASSAGE A

Because of all the horror stories associated with a visit to the dentist, there are few people who enjoy making a dentist (1)……….. Sitting in a hard chair, listening to the whining noise of a drill is usually enough to (2)……….the bravest person off, even before (3)……….has begun. In addition to that, there are long needles and hazardous x-rays to cope with.

All this may be about to change, though, as hi-tech equipment makes its way into the dentist's space-age (4)……….. The drill will be (5)……….by a new, painless instrument that fires metal particles at the tooth in order to cut through it. NASA software will calculate the change of tooth (6)……….and x-ray images will be provided without radiation.

The dentist's chair of the future will have significant changes (7)..........to it, too. It will be comfortable and able to warn the dentist if (8)..........become nervous by measuring their pulse. While (9)..........on the specially designed chair, they will be able to select their favourite TV show or a film to watch on a personalised 3D (10)..........to help them relax. These changes will make a visit to the dentist no more painful than sitting in the waiting room itself.

1. A. meeting B. appointment C. reservation D. rendezvous
2. A. take B. put C. get D. send
3. A. therapy B. cure C. healing D. treatment
4. A. studio B. office C. surgery D. bureau
5. A. exchange B. swapped C. replaced D. renewed
6. A. rot B. decay C. wear D. repair
7. A. done B. taken C. put D. made
8. A. patients B. customers C. clients D. contacts
9. A. leaning B. laying C. stretching D. lying
10. A. board B. frame C. screen D. projector

PASSAGE B

I have fond memories of working for a large organisation that had a department for Operational Research. The researchers were (11)________in studying the working habits of employees but the conclusions they (12)_______seemed obvious, a matter of common sense. (13)__________to what one might expect, however, this did not put an end to the research but was used as the basis for further experiment. A recent report in a scientific journal indicates that this is standard (14)________and by no means uncommon. And when all is said and done, it is reassuring to find that when researchers investigate areas with which we can all claim to be (15)_________ everything turns out to be very much as expected. For example, a recent psychological study has shown that people are far less (16)_________to lose their temper and shout at the boss than at members of their own family. Realising they risk being (17)__________, they bottle up their anger but then take it out on the innocent folk at home. Another great psychological discovery was that children take after their parents. They not only look like them but copy their behaviour. Concerned to (18)__________ their work from being thought completely pointless, researchers take refuge in jargon, which makes the conclusion sound less obvious. The ultimate test of the researchers, though, is to be (19)__________to undergo hardship for the (20)__________of a theory. A study of weather patterns over the past 15 years in Antarctica has finally solved the mystery of what killed Captain Scott and his companions on their expedition to the South Pole. It was the cold.

11. A. busy B. concerned C. devoted D. engaged
12. A. arrived B. gained C. got to D. reached
13. A. Contrary B. Despite C. Different D. Opposed

14. A. action	B. form	C. practice	D. usage
15. A. aware	B. familiar	C. informed	D. knowledgeable
16. A. common	B. likely	C. probable	D. usual
17. A. dismissed	B. ejected	C. evicted	D. expelled
18. A. avoid	B. prevent	C. resist	D. stop
19. A. agreed	B. dedicated	C. voluntary	D. willing
20. A. cause	B. proof	C. reason	D. sake

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. OPEN CLOZE TESTS (20pts)

PASSAGE A

In Hellenistic times, the idea had been posited that the earth rotated round the sun, but this did not win general (1) _________ and by the 16th century it was still generally accepted that the heavenly bodies (2)_________ around a stationary earth. In 1543, however, the Polish scholar Copernicus published a book putting forward the (3)_________ of heliocentric astronomy.

Copernicus' theory received little attention. During this time, however, Dutch craftsmen were experimenting (4)_________ glass lenses. They made spectacles and also telescopes for use at sea. One of these telescopes fell into the (5)_________ of the Italian teacher, Galileo Galilei, and he pointed the instrument (6)_________ the skies. By studying sun spots, the phases of Venus and the rings of Jupiter, he provided clear proof that Copernicus had been correct.

Galileo delayed publishing his findings (7) _________ he recognised that they would arouse a storm of controversy. Authority, (8)_________ of the Bible and of ancient authors, clearly supported a geocentric universe and the church still held authority as the arbiter of truth.

He published his findings in 1632 but, faced with the terror of the Inquisition, he recanted in 1633.

The (9)________ in navigation, first in Holland, then in France and (10)_______ all, in England, drove forward skills in cartography and geographical study. Progress in astronomy and in the construction of clocks were spin-offs from this. Landsmen could now own clocks which told the time with great accuracy.

PASSAGE B

If you're reading this leaning back in a comfortable armchair or crouched over the table, you're probably not (11)_________ your back any good. And if, as soon as you get home, you spend a couple of hours in an awkward position in front of a computer, that won't help your body, (12)_________ Even though we live in more comfortable circumstances than any previous generation, modern technology seems designed to give our bodies, or at (13)_________ our muscles and joints, a hard time. The Alexander technique is a system for retraining the body to react with the natural grace of a young child, in (14)_________ words to get rid of all the bad habits we have acquired since then and start again. The first lessons (15)________ of very simple actions such as sitting and standing and anyone watching might think that (16)________ at all was happening. The teacher gradually corrects your posture, the idea being that you can eventually learn to do this for (17)________ without anyone being there to guide you. It is not as easy as it sounds because the habits are ingrained; You can grow through a whole session, concentrating on getting everything right, but it is no sooner over (18)________ you may relapse and revert to doing (19)________ you've always done. Even now, after two years' practice, when I sense that the session is (20)________ to an end, I often get up from the chair too quickly and have to repeat the action. But if you persevere with the technique, the body will be free from tension and as a result you'll feel calmer and happier.

II. WORD FORMS (20pts)

Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. He argued that the crime rate would be reduced if drugs were to be ________, but few people agreed with him. (CRIMINAL)
2. The party was ruined by a couple of ________ who got very drunk. (GATE)
3. She is behaving in a very ________ way, drinking too much and taking drugs. DESTROY)
4. Television has an important role in ________ new scientific ideas. (POPULAR)
5. Africa is the world's driest continent, but the ________ of the rains is as much of a problem as the lack of them. (PREDICT)
6. They didn't even consider her for the job because she was 46 – it was a typical case of ________ (AGE)
7. The minister spoke ________ about the technical problems involved in building the tunnel. (KNOW)
8. People who have been abused as children often experience feelings of ________ (WORTH)
9. Unemployment is still ________ high in some areas of the country. (WRETCH)
10. His poems are full of unfulfilled ________ and desires. (YEARN)

Put the words given in the correct blanks. You have to use their correct forms to make a meaningful passage.

appetite – believe – create – deny – fish
marvel – mix – origin – resist – resource

The English are famous for talking about the weather but listen to any Italian conversation and it will normally be about cookery.

One of the most famous Italian sauces is pesto. Made from a (11)________ of garlic, basil, pine nuts, cheese and olive oil, it is (12)________ delicious. We all buy it from the supermarket, but you have to try the (13)________ from its home, Genoa, to really experience it. The word *pesto* means 'to pound' and it is the action of the pestle and mortar which is all important for this (14)_________ sauce. Along with the best basil and local olive oil, the pesto makers of Genoa use their wrist action to make an (15)_________ pale, luscious green sauce. Genoans really take their pesto seriously, and the (16)_________ of the Knights of the Confraternity of authentic pesto makers shows this. If you want to sample their cuisine, go to Genoa as I did. I visited a (17)_________ village called Vernazza. Sitting in a trattoria in the harbour, the (18)_________ smell of fish frying wafted over us as we tried, amongst other things, a kind of pesto called *salsa di noce*. It was a true culinary delight, made with the (19)_________ of past Italians who couldn't afford meat. It may sound (20)_________to those of you who want meat in a meal, but you would be mad to forgo it.

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Identify the mistakes and correct them.

Hundreds of thousand persons each year fall prey to some type of cancer, but new methods of radiation therapy have enabled doctors saving more lives than ever before. Medical researchers have developed several experimental forms of this time-honored cancer treatment that seem effectively in fighting the disease.

One promising approach involving exposing cancer cells to radiation by implanting a radioactive source directly into the malignant tissue. This process greatly increases the dosage but thus the effectiveness of the treatment. Other technique utilizes drugs to make cancer cells more susceptible to the effects of radiation and to make normal cells more resistant. Certain drugs are able to neutralize the genetic framework of cancer cells, thus making them more easy affected by radiation. Both techniques have seen some positive results in the treatment of unoperable brain tumors.

These and other methods have helped to raise the recover rate for cancer victims from 30 percent 40 years ago to around 50 percent today. This is encouraged news for those who fall prey to one of the world's leading killers.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. Sally is very disorganized so she has no chance of getting that secretarial job.
→ Were it ____

2. It appears that railroad agents distributed popular literature throughout the US and Europe.
→ Popular literature ______________________________________

3. There was a loud scream from backstage immediately after the concert ended.
→ No sooner ____

4. Scientists tried very hard to find a cure for this disease.
→ Enormous ____

5. The collapse of the company was brought about by a sudden price rise in raw materials. **(wall)**
→ The company ____

6. If it rains, they will hold the concert indoors. **(event)**
→ The concert ____

7. Celia finally managed to buy her own house after years of saving. **(did)**
→ Only ____

8. The Head Teacher is well known for his reliability and dedication. **(reputed)**
→ The Head Teacher _______________________________________

9. Henrik was very pleased to be selected for the team. **(delight)**
→ Much ____

10. John concluded that he should take the job. **(came)**
→ John ____

PRACTICE 14

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

Câu hỏi 1: PHONOLOGY (5 marks)

Choose the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. t**ow**er B. l**au**nch C. ar**ou**nd D. backgr**ou**nd
2. A. b**u**tcher B. concl**u**de C. p**u**ll D. p**u**t
3. A. j**u**nkyard B. s**u**nlight C. s**u**mmit D. s**u**pport
4. A. depo**s**it B. dispo**s**al C. clo**s**ure D. refu**s**al
5. A. ph**y**sical B. m**y**thology C. rh**y**thmic D. ps**y**chological

Pick out the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.

6. A. monotonous B. necessitous C. objectivity D. pessimism
7. A. masterpiece B. interface C. harrumph D. feminist

8. A. intercultural B. laboratorial C. aspiration D. geothermal

9. A. rabblement B. treasure C. bricklaying D. engraving

10. A. consistent B. estimate C. instinctive D. exhausted

Câu hỏi 2:

VOCABULARY , GRAMMAR, STRUCTURE , …

Choose the best answer.

1. The woman was _____ from hospital yesterday only a week after her operation.
A. ejected B. expelled C. evicted D. discharged

2. _______ further rioting to occur, the government would be forced to use its emergency powers.
A. Should B. Did C. Were D. Had

3. Unfortunately our local cinema is on the ………. of closing down.
A. verge B. hint C. edge D. threat

4. Because of cutbacks in council spending, plans for the new swimming pool had to be_______ .
A. stockpiled B. overthrown C. shelved D. disrupted

5. People living abroad are not _______ to enter for this competition.
A. enabled B. permissible C. capable D. eligible

6. He was very upset when the boss passed him _______ And promoted a newcomer to the assistant's job .
A. by B. up C. over D. aside

7. Please _______ from smoking until the plane is airborne.
A. refrain B. exclude C. resist D. restrain

8. We are planning a holiday in Hong Kong when Peter retires but I don't know whether it 'll whether it'll really every come _______ .
A. on B. out C. off D. round

9. According to the _______ of the contact , tenants must give six month's notice if they intend to leave.
A. laws B. rules C. terms D. details

10. The door hinges had all been oiled to stop them _______ .
A. squeaking B. screeching C. shrieking D. squealing

11. _____ any other politician would have given way to this sort of pressure years ago.
A Really B. Practically C. Actually D. Utterly

12. The singer's performance was so exciting that many of his fans were _______ enthusiasm.
A. carried away with B. moved to
C. taken back with D. stirred up with

13. Passengers are _______ not to leave cases and package here.
A. commanded B. informed C. notified D. Φ

14. Beaches were ________as police searched for canisters of toxic waste from the damaged ship.

A. sealed off B. cut off C. washed up D. kept out

15. Windows go ________towards defining the character of a house.

A. a long way B. far out C. all the way D. far away

16. If the number of berries on the holly tree is anything to ________, we are likely to have a hard winter.

A. look at B. go by C. point on D. think about

17. The air in the town centre was ________ with petrol fumes.

A. strong B. thick C. full D. unpleasant

18. This new advertising campaign is not ________ with our company policy.

A. consistent B. allied C. suited D. matched

19. He became a millionaire by ________ of hard work and considerable amount of luck.

A. process B. effect C. dint D. cause

20. There were a number of strong candidates for the post but Peter's experience ________the scales in his favor.

A. weighed B. tipped C. balanced D. overturned

21. The first thing ________ every morning is ________ and say a little prayer.

A. to do; kneeling down B. do; to kneel down

C. to do; to kneel down D. doing; kneeling down

22. Helen made a serious mistake, but her mother didn't punish her. She's lucky ________a second chance.

A. having given B. to have given

C. to have been given D. given

23. Immigrants to the city are mostly attracted by job ________.

A. opportunities B. chances C. occasions D. invitations

24. Many women now can delay having children and ________ their own interests thanks to birth- control methods.

A. make B. perform C. pursue D. bring

25. In the 1970s, the Chinese government started to ________birth –control programs throughout the country.

A. implement B. carry on C. force D. practice

26. His illness ________ his underachievement at work.

A. accounts for B. comes up C. relies on D. puts on

27. She was ________ the title " the Best Actress"

A. won B. presented C. honored D. awarded

28. Not until the early 1900s________ to vote in the United States.

A. women were allowed B. were women allowed

C. they allowed women D. when women were allowed

29. Many students do _____ jobs in hotels over the summer to earn money.

A. low B. poor C. menial D. inferior

30. Their plan to merge the two companies seems _______ to failure.

A. doomed B. fated C. compelled D. designed

Câu hỏi 3: READING COMHREHENSION (20 marks)

Reading1 : Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

What is meant by the term economic resources? In general, these are all the natural, man- made and human resources that go into the production of goods and services. This obviously covers a lot of ground: factories and farms, tools and machines, transportation and communication facilities, all types of natural resources and labor. Economic resources can be broken down into general categories: property resources – land and capital- and human resources – labor and entrepreneurial skills.

What do economists mean by land ? much more than the non-economist. Land refer to all natural resources that are usable in the production process: arable land, forest, mineral and oil deposits and so on. What about capital ? Capital goods are all the man- made aids to producing, storing, transporting, and distributing goods and services. Capital goods differ from consumer goods in that the latter satisfy wants directly, while the former do so indirectly by facilitating the production of consumer goods. It should be noted that capital as defined here does not refer to money. Money, as such , produces nothing.

The term labor refers to the physical and mental talents of human used to produce goods or services (with the exception of a certain set of human talents, entrepreneurial skills, which will be considered separately because of their special significance).

Thus the services of a factory worker or an office worker, a ballet dancer or an astronaut all fall under the general heading of labor.

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?

A. To explain the concept of labor.

B. To criticize certain uses of capital.

C. To contrast capital goods and consumer goods.

D. To define economic resources

2. Lines 3, the author uses the expression "This obviously covers a lot of ground…" to indicate that

A. the factories and farms discussed in the passage are very large.

B. Economic resources will be discussed in great depth.

C. The topic of economic resources is a broad one.

D. Land is an important concept in economics

3. Which of the following could be considered a capital good as defined in the passage?

A. a railroad B. money C. a coal mine D. human skills

4. The phrase "the latter" in line 13 refers to

A. economists B. non-economists

C. capital goods D. consumer goods

5. The skills of all the following could be considered examples of labor, as defined in the passage, EXCEPT

A. artists and scientists B. entrepreneurs

C. workers who produce services, not goods D. office workers

Reading 2: Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

About 8,000 people looked over the horseless carriages on November 3, 1900, the opening day of the New York Auto Show, and the first opportunity for the automobile industry to show off its wares to a sizeable audience.

By happenstance, the number of people at the show equaled the entire car population at that time . At that time, 1o million bicycles and an unknown number of horse- and buggies provided the prime means of transportation. Only about 4,000 cars were assembled in the United States in 1900, and only a quarter of those were gasoline powered . (The rest ran on stream or electricity.)

After viewing the cars made by 32 carmakers, the show's audience favored electric cars because they were quiet. The risk of a boiler explosion turned people away from steamers , and the gasoline powered cars produced smelly fumes. The Duryea Motor wagon Company, which launched the American auto industry in 1892, offered an additive designed to mask the smell off the naphtha that it burned.

The prices were not that different than they are today. Most cost between $800 and 4 1500, or roughly $11,000to $ 18,500 in today's prices . many of the 1900 models were cumbersome – the Gasmobile, the Franklin, and the Orient, for example , steered with tillers like boats rather than with steering wheels.

The black-tie audience at the show viewed the display more as a social outing than as the extravaganza that auto shows were about to become.

6. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "by happenstance" as used in line 4.

A. generally B. for example C. coincidentally D. by design

7. According to the passage, people at the 1900 New York Auto Show favored cars powered by

A. electricity B. naphtha C. gasoline D. steam

8. What was the highest price asked for a car at the 1900 new York Auto Show in the dollars at that time?

A. $ 800 B. $ 1500 C. $11,300 D. $18,500

9. The passage implies that the audience viewed the 1900 New York Auto Show primarily as a formal social affair

A. a chance to buy automobiles at low prices

B. an opportunity to learn how to drive

C. a chance to invest in one of thirty-two automobile manufacturers.

D. Φ

10. It can be inferred from the passage that auto shows held after 1900

A. were more spectacular B. involved fewer manufacturers

C. were more formal D. involved less expensive cars

Reading 3: Read the following text carefully and choose the best answer for each numbered blank by circling the letter A, B, C or D.

The overall outlook for the hotel and tourism industry in Vietnam is very (11) ________. Tourism is viewed as an important economic (12) ________ in the future development of this country, and it is easy to see why Vietnam , among the countries in South East Asia, has become increasingly popular as a new (13) ________ destination. The sublime beauty of the country 's natural settings is very (14) ________. The sights, the sounds and the tastes of Vietnam leave a lasting memory for many foreign (15) ________. Its key destination such as Dalat, Phan Thiet, Hoi An or Nha Trang are offering, indeed, great tourism (16) ________.

Combine this with the friendly nature of the Vietnamese people and the current political (17) ________, and we are set for solid growth pattern for the years to come. It is therefore not a surprise that foreign (18) ________ to Vietnam have steadily increased during the past few years.

Also important is the increasing demand from the domestic market. It is projected that 17 million domestic (19) ________ will make a short trip in 2005 within the country for leisure and (20) ________.

11. A. positive B. famous C. good D. proud

12. A. goal B. force C. growth D. task

13. A. tour B. tourist C. tourism D. touring

14.A. impress B. impressing C. impression D. impressive

15. A. visitors B. friends C. foreigners D. people

16.A. value B. industry C. growth D. worth

17. A. stable B. stability C. unstable D. instability

18. A. arrive B. arriving C. arrival D. arrivals

19. A. tourists B. people C. guides D. interpreters

20. A. relax B. relaxing C. relaxation D. relaxed

B. WRITING

Câu hỏi 4: ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 marks)

There are 10 errors in the following passage. Find them and correct them.

It's a sound you will probably never hear, a sick tree sending out a distress signal. And a group of scientists has heard the cities, and they think some insects also hear the trees and are drawn to them like vultures to died animal.

Researchers with the U.S. department of Agriculture's Forest Service fasten sensors to the bark of drought-stricken trees and clearly heard distress calls. According to one of the scientists, most of parched trees transmit their plight in the 50-to 500-kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than 20 kilohertz.)Red oak, maple, white pine, and birch both make slightly different sounds in the form of vibrations at the surface of the wood.

The scientists think that the vibrations created when the water columns inside tubes that run the length of the tree break, a result of too little water flowing through them. These fractured columns send out distinctive vibrations patterns. Because some insets communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may pick up the trees' vibrations and attack the weakened trees. Researchers are now running tests with potted trees that has deprived of water to see if the sound is what attracts the insects. "Water-stressed trees also smell differently from other trees, and they experience thermal changes, so insects could be responding at something other than sound," one scientist said.

Câu hỏi 5: (10 marks)

Read the passage and choose the correct word . Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

Science has told us so much (1) _______ the moon that it is fairly easy to imagine what it would be like to go (2)_______ it is certainly not a friendly place. As there is no air or (3)_______, there can be no (4) _______ of any kind. There is no variety of scenery (5)_______ For mile after mile there are only flat plains of dust with mountains around them. Above, the sun and stars (6)_______ in a black sky. If you step out of the mountain shadows, it will mean moving from severe cold into great heat. These extreme (7)_______ continually break rocks away from the surface of the mountains. The moon is also a very silent word for sound waves can only travel (8)_______ air. But beyond the broken horizon, you see a friendly sight, our earth is shinning more brightly (9)_______ the stars. From distance, it looks (10) _______ an immense ball, colored blue and green and brown.

Câu hỏi 6: Prepostions / Particles (5 marks)

Fill in each blank with the correct preposition or particle

1.The new regime determined to phase _______ compulsory military service.

2. Vanessa is allergic to tobacco smoke, so she can't put _____ _____ smoking.

3. She should have been here but she's gone _____ with flu.

4. She saw ______ the deception immediately.

5. She tried to set _____ a few minutes each day for her exercise.

6. The store had to lay ____ a number of clerks because sales were down.

7. This song is very popular when it was first recorded , but now it's starting to catch ______.

8. If you could drop _____ the laundry on the way to work , I'll pick it up on Monday.

9. " That run-down old house that David bought looks terrific." " Yes, he 's fixed it ______.

10. Did Amanda ever complete her project ?"She 's almost finished . She just has a few minor problems left to iron ______.

Câu hỏi 7 : WORD FORM (20 marks)

1. Read the text and then fill in the blank with the correct form of the word chosen from the box.

learn	*train*	*distinguish*	*need*	*correct*
continue	*capability*	*sophisticate*	*familiar*	*psychological*

Pigeons have been taught to recognize human facial expressions, upsetting long-held beliefs that only humans had evolved the _____(1)____ nervous system to perform such a feat. In recent experiments at the University of Iowa, eight __(2)__ pigeons were shown photographs of people displaying emotions of happiness, anger, surprise, and disgust. The birds learned ___(3)_____ between these expressions. Not only that, but they were also able to ___(4)_____ identify the same expression on photographs of _______(5)_______ faces.

Their achievement does not suggest, of course, that the pigeons had any idea what the human expression meant.

Some ____(6)____ have theorized that because of the importance of facial expression to human communication , humans developed special nervous systems ___(7)____ of recognizing subtle expressions. The pigeons cast double on that idea , however.

In fact, the ability to recognize facial expressions of emotion is not ___(8)_____innate even in human babies, but may have to __(9)__ in much the same way pigeons learn. In experiments conducted several years ago at the University of Iowa , it was found that pigeons organize imagines of things into the same logical categories that humans do.

None of this work would come as any surprise to Charles Darwin, who long ago wrote about the ___(10)_____ of mental development from animals to humans.

2. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

11. Even if you are good at your knowledge, you shouldn't be ________. (confident)

12. The pain became_______ during the night so I called the doctor. (endure)

13. She gave a(n)_________ gasp of pain as the doctor inserted the needle. (volunteer)

14. The small boy picked up some _________of pebbles for a simple game. (hand)

15. In spite of all __________, she refused to give up.(courage)

16. I was told she would be at the meeting, but clearly I was ________. (inform)

17. She's accused of being _________ since she's never been to any class party. (social)

18. The ______ of the knowledge of Miss Universe 2008 surprised us. (extend)

19. In design and quality of manufacture they were ____________by Italians. (class)

20. They were brought up to behave in a __________ way in public. (civilization)

Câu hỏi 8 : VERB TENSES - VERB FORMS (10 marks)

Complete the following sentences , using verbs in their appropriate forms.

1. When we came in, a meal (already prepare) for us.
2. It is essential that everyone (have) some experience.
3. I (think) about you a lot lately and I (come) to the conclusion that I (not be) able to live without you.
4. The grass looks as if it (not cut) for years.
5. Jack (promote) last year if he (be) able to communicate well in German.
6. We asked the librarian for the book the professor (recommend) while he (give) his lectures on the history of World war II.

Câu hỏi 9: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)

1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it (10 marks)

1. Under no circumstances should you phone the police.

The last ____.

2. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.

Had it not ____.

3. He looks really like his father in many ways.

He takes ____.

4. You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.

Refusal ____.

5. James spoke to his employers before signing the contract.

James didn't ____

2. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence **as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence** but using the word given. This word **must not be altered in any way.**

1. Nobody could possibly believe the story he told us.

(beyond)

2. There are several categories of people who do not have to pay the new tax.

(exempt)

3. If interest rates are cut, the economic situation may improve.

(reduction)

4. The President arranged for me to use his chauffeur- driven car whenever I liked.

(disposal)

5. My cat has lost its appetite.

(off)

PRACTICE 15

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

1. A. anxiety B. complexion C. anxious D. luxury
2. A. tasty B. wastage C. nasty D. hasten
3. A. smooth B. breathe C. sooth D. bathe
4. A. preface B. prepare C. preparation D. prejudice
5. A. prayer B. layer C. player D. conveyor

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

6. A. marvelous B. catalogue C. solidify D. militant
7. A. necessary B. imaginary C. secretary D. different
8. A. photography B. photographic C. photographer D. enthusiasm
9. A. geology B. geothermal C. geometry D. geography
10. A. persuade B. surpass C. exchange D. moment

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

Choose the option that best completes the blank.

1. It's an awful ________ your wife couldn't come. I was looking forward to meeting her.

A. harm B. sorrow C. shame D. shock

2. Owing to the fog, his flight from Tokyo was ________ .

A. belated B. unscheduled C. overdue D. unpunctual

3. I put the scarf with my mother's ________, intending to pay for it on my way out.

A. purchases B. material C. objects D. expenditures

4. By appearing on the soap powder commercials, she became a ________ name.

A. housewife B. housekeeper C. house D. household

5. I'm afraid you've got the wrong end of the ________.

A. loaf B. pot C. leg D. stick

6. The sick man's condition is grave, but with careful nursing he will still have a chance to ________

A. pull through B. pull together C. pull off D. pull up

7. ________ for director must have surprised you.

A. You nominated B. You're being nominated

C. Your being nominated D. Your nominating

8. "I can't remember us ever ________", replied the stranger.

A. to meet B. to have met C. being met D. having met

9. It was touch and ________ whether he could make the cake in time for the wedding.

A. go B. taste C. hit D. guess

10. Although he didn't actually say he wanted a radio for his birthday. He did ________ pretty strongly.

A. imply B. suggest C. mention D. hint

11. She should have been here but she's ________ a terrible cough.

A. gone down with B. gone through with

C. come for D. come up against

12. An artist has to ________ his imagination and experience when he engaged in artistic creation.

A. make up B. draw on C. stick on D. follow up

13. Her face is not very attractive but she has a marvelous ________.

A. form B. figure C. shape D. curve

14. ________ the invention of the steam engine, most forms of transport were horse-drawn.

A. Akin to B. Prior to

C. In addition to D. With reference to

15. Their eventual choice of the house was ________ by the time Peter would take to get to the office.

A. related B. consequent C. determined D. dependent

16. Her business must be going rather well, ________ by the car she drives.

A. deducing B. deciding C. inferring D. judging

17. My cousin obiviously didn't ________ much of an impression on you if you can't remember meeting her.

A. create B. do C. make D. build

18. In court she was ________ to have stolen the company money.

A. claimed B. accused C. charged D. alleged

19. Lucy said that she'd baby-sit for us on Saturday evening, so as long as she ________ we'll be able to go to the concert after all.

A. keeps her words B. has the last words

C. minces her words D. sticks her words

20. He couldn't __________ his father that he was telling the truth.

A. admit B. confide C. trust D. convince

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: Read the following text and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 pts)

In the world of birds, bill design is a prime example of evolutionary fine-tuning. Shorebirds such as oystercatchers use their bills to pry open the tightly sealed shells of their prey; hummingbirds have stiletto-like bills to probe the deepest nectar-bearing flowers; and kiwis smell out earthworms thanks to nostrils located at the tip of their beaks. But few birds are more intimately tied to their source of sustenance than are crossbills. Two species of these finches, named for the way the upper and lower parts of their bills cross, rather than meet in the middle, reside in the evergreen forests of North America and feed on the seeds held within the cones of coniferous trees.

The efficiency of the bill is evident when a crossbill locates a cone. Using a lateral motion of its lower mandible, the bird separates two overlapping scales on the cone and exposes the seed. The crossed mandibles enable the bird to exert a powerful biting force at the bill tips, which is critical for maneuvering them between the scales and spreading the scales apart. Next, the crossbill snakes its long tongue into the ***gap*** and draws out the seed. Using the combined action of the bill and tongue, the bird cracks open and ***discards*** the woody seed covering action and swallows the nutritious inner kernel. This whole process takes but a few seconds and is repeated hundreds of times a day. The bills of different crossbill species and subspecies vary - some are stout and deep, ***others*** more slender and shallow. As a rule, large-billed crossbills are better at seeming seeds from large cones, while small-billed crossbills are more ***deft*** at removing the seeds from small, thin-scaled cones. Moreover, the degree to which cones are naturally slightly open or tightly closed helps determine which bill design is the best.

One anomaly is the subspecies of red crossbill known as the Newfoundland crossbill. This bird has a large, ***robus***t bill, yet most of Newfoundland's conifers have small cones, the same kind of cones that the slender-billed white-wings rely on

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The importance of conifers in evergreen forests

B. The efficiency of the bill of the crossbill

C. The variety of food available in a forest

D. The different techniques birds use to obtain food

2. Why does the author mention oystercatchers, hummingbirds, and kiwis in the first paragraph?

A. They are examples of birds that live in the forest

B. Their beaks are similar to the beak of the crossbill

C. They illustrate the relationship between bill design and food supply

D. They are closely related to the crossbill

3. Crossbills are a type of ________.

A. shorebird B. hummingbird C. kiwi D. finch

4. The word "gap" in the passage is closest in meaning to ________.

A. opening B. flower C. mouth D. tree

5. The word "discards" in the passage is closest in meaning to ________.

A. eats B. breaks C. finds out D. gets rid of

6. The word "others" in the passage refers to ________.

A. bills B. species C. seeds D. cones

7. The word "deft" in the passage is closest in meaning to ________.

A. hungry B. skilled C. tired D. pleasant

8. The word "robust" in the passage is closest in meaning to ________.

A. strong B. colorful C. unusual D. sharp

9. The final paragraph of the passage will probably continue with a discussion of ________

A. other species of forest birds

B. the fragile ecosystem of Newfoundland

C. what mammals live in the forests of North America

D. how the Newfoundland crossbill survives with a large bill

10. Where in the passage does the author describe how a crossbill removes a seed from its cone?

A. The first paragraph B. The second paragraph

C. The third paragraph D. The fourth paragraph

Reading 2: You are going to read a newspaper article about sleep. Five paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A – F the one which fits each gap (1 – 5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (10 pts)

Tiredness, it is often claimed, has become the modern conditions. As the richer, busier countries have grown, so sleeplessness and anxiety have also grown in the popular psyche. Research in the USA has found 40 million Americans to be chronically affected, and some recent best-selling novels in Britain have featured insomniacs as protagonists, or sleep-research laboratories as their settings.

1	

Recently, a sleep researcher fried an experiment. He offered his subjects the opposite of the modern routine. "I allowed them to sleep for up to 14 hours a night for a month. It took them three weeks to reach an equilibrium of eight-and-a-quarter hours. That indicates a great rebound of sleep – sleep that they hadn't been getting.

2	

For guinea pigs, they advertise in the student newspapers. Subjects are picked up by taxi, paid $ 5 an hour, and asked to adjust their sleeping patterns according to instructions. Dr. Louise Reyner provides reassurance: "Some people are quite worried, because you're putting electrodes on their heads, and they think you can see what they're dreaming or thinking."

3	

The young men all deny they are going to fall asleep. Dr. Reyner has a video recording of one trying not to. At first the person at the wheel is very upright, wet and bleary eyes determinedly fixed on the windscreen. Then he begins to blink briefly, every now and again; then for longer, and more often, with a slight drop of the head. Each nod grows heavier than the last. The blinks become a 10-second blackout. Every time, he jerks awake as if nothing has happened. But the car, by the second or third occasion, has shot off the carriageway.

4	

But apart from these findings, what else do we know about human sleep with any kind of certainty? It is known that humans sleep, like other mammals, according to a daily cycle. Once asleep, they switch between four different stages of unconsciousness, from stage one sleep, the shallowest, to the stage four, the deepest. When dreams occur, which is usually during the lightest sleep, the brain paralyses the body except for the hands and eyelids, thus preventing injuries.

However, there is a strong degree of certainty among scientists that women sleep for half an hour longer than men, and that older people require less sleep, though they don't know why. When asked what sleep is for, some sleep researchers reply in cosmic terms: "Sleep is a tactic to travel through time without injury."

5	

A. Beyond this, certainties blur into theories. It is often suggested, for example, that sleep repairs body tissue, or restores muscles, or rests the frontal section of the brain that controls speech and creativity. But all of this may happen more quickly during relaxed wakefulness, so no one is really sure.

B. Part of this interest is in sleep in general: in its rhythms, its uses and in problems with sleeping. But a central preoccupation remains. "People need more sleep," says one leading sleep researcher. "People cut back on sleep when they're busy. They get up too early to avoid rush hour."

C. The sleep researchers seems interested in this theory. But the laboratory is not funded to investigate such matters. Its sponsors what its research to lead to practical solutions such as deciding where Take a break signs should be placed on motorways, and how different kinds of food and drink can affect driving and sleeplessness.

D. A coffee might have helped. Two cups, Dr. Reyner says, even after no sleep at all, can make you a safe driver for half an hour or more. She recommends a whole basket of alertness products: tablets, energy drinks, caffeinated chewing gum. Shift workers, she is quite sure, could probably use them.

E. In fact, the laboratory's interest is more physical. In a darkened room stands a motorway simulator, the front section of a car facing a wide projection screen. The subjects are always told to arrive at 2pm, in the body's natural mid-afternoon lull, after a short night's sleep or no sleep at all. The projector is switched on and they are asked to drive, while answering questions. An endless road rolls ahead, sunlight glares; and the air is warm.

F. In Europe, such propositions are perhaps most thoroughly tested in a small, unassuming building on a university campus in the English midlands. The university sleep research laboratory has investigated, among many subjects, the effects of fatigue on sailors, the effects of airport noise on sleepers, and the dangers of motorway driving for flagging drivers.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

HOME LIFE

Men are lazy in the home, according to an official survey (1) __________ today. They have about six hours' a week more free time than wives, but play very little (2) __________ b in cooking, cleaning, washing, and ironing, according to the Social Trends Survey by the Central (3) __________ Office.

Nearly three quarters of married women (4) __________ to do all or most of the housework, and among married men the proportion who admitted that their wives did all or most of the housework was only slightly lower.

The survey (5) __________ that washing and ironing was the least popular task among men, with only one percent (6) __________ this duty, compared with 89 percent of women, and 10 percent sharing equally.

Only 5 percent of men (7) __________ the evening meal, 3 percent carry out household cleaning duties, 5 percent household shopping , and 17 percent wash the evening dishes. But when household gadgets break down, (8) __________ are carried out by 82 percent of husbands.

The survey says that , despite our economic problems, the majority of Britons are substantially better (9) __________ than a decade ago. We're healthier, too- eating healthier foods and smoking less.

The (10) __________ Briton, not surprisingly, is more widely traveled than a decade ago. More people are going abroad for holidays, with Spain the favorite destination.

1. A. emerged B. edited C. published D. furnished
2. A. role B. section C. work D. part
3. A. Numerical B. Ordinal C. Cardinal D. Statistical
4. A. pronounced B. uttered C. claimed D. emitted
5. A. pointed B. evolved C. planned D. showed
6. A. forming B. formulating C. performing D. burdening
7. A. prepare B. process C. undertake D. fit
8. A. repairs B. fixing C. fittings D. amendments
9. A. over B. off C. through D. on
10. A.a. medium B. average C. popular D. normal

B. WRITTEN TEST

V. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

Complete the following sentences with the correct form and tense of the verbs given in bracketst.

1. By next October, my parents (marry) __________ for thirty years.
2. My father (work) __________ for the same oil company for 40 years before he retired last year.
3. You (pass) __________ the test. Don't worry.
4. Dave (expel) __________ from school for his repeated misbehaviours.
5. Ask your friends (sit) __________ on the same bench (exchange) __________ the papers you and they (write) __________, (correct) __________ the grammatical mistakes you can find in your friends' paper.
6. He resented (be) __________ unjustly accused and implored the judge (reconsider) __________ the trial.
7. Two people (report) __________ to (injure) __________ in an explosion at a factory in Birmingham early this morning.

VI. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Complete each blank with a suitable preposition or adverb particle.

1. He was the sort of person who immediately made you feel __________ ease.
2. The monk told me that the old woman had not really died. He said that she simply passed __________ her next life
3. Is it possible to insure yourself __________ nuclear attack?

4. The shop is closing down and selling __________ all the stock at reduced price
5. I've take this watch __________ pieces and now I can't put it together again.
6. We got lost last night and ended __________ in the next town.
7. Suddenly, __________ warnings, the door burst open and she rushed in.
8. These traditions have been handed __________ from generation to generation.
9. I was __________ the impression that you had to be twenty-one to vote in general elections.
10. Just as the sun was breaking __________, a loud bang was heard at the back of the house.

VII. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets.

1. Dolphins are __________ curious animal. (NATURE)
2. He has few friends because he is so __________. (SOCIETY)
3. It's a __________ possibility, but I don't suppose it will happen. (THEORY)
4. Do you feel __________ to the new job? (ATTRACT)
5. Women who are slimming can never enjoy a meal without being afraid of __________ their diet. (ORGANISE)
6. The trouble with Mr. Brown is that he's so __________. One minute he goes mad when you come late; the next he says nothing. You never know where you are! (CONSIST)
7. Jackie suffered as a child from a very strict __________. (BRING)
8. The audience was __________ small because of the heavy rain. (DISAPPOINT)
9. It's much more __________ to buy larger size packets. (ECONOMY)
10. He felt __________ certain about his success. (TOLERATE)

VIII. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided below. (0) has been done as an example.

CHANNEL TUNNEL WILL NOT MEET

Red-faced executives at Euro tunnel were *trying making* light of a report that the two sides of the channel tunnel, which have been under construction for the last five years, will not meet in the middle. Not until the latest surveyor's report published they realized the terrible truth: the two ends will be approximately 300 metres apart when the digging is completed at the end of the year, which will cost an additional £20 million to put right. The error is thought to stem from the fact that while English engineers have been doing calculations in feet and yards, the French have been used centimetres and metres. An Euro tunnel spokesman denied this a serious matter and said: 'We never actually expected the two ends would meet up exactly. It could be a lot worse, and we are absolutely delightedd to have got so closely. All we need to make is to put in a few sharp corners and everything will be all right.

0. trying making → trying to make

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

IX. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word.

NOTHING'S NEW IN MEDICINE

Throughout the ages, disease has stalked our species. Prehistoric humans must quickly have learnt what could be (1) ________ without danger, and how to avoid plants that could bring (2) ________ illness. They found leaves, berries and the bark of different trees that could actually (3) ________ wounds and cure the sick, and it soon became a special skill to understand natural medicine.

Ever since the dawn of (4) ________, medicine men and wise women have always been expert in treating diseases and have dispensed medicine with ritual and magic. Through (5) ________. and error they discovered treatments for almost any affliction prevalent at the time. The precious recipes for preparations which could (6) ________ pain, stop fits, sedate or stimulate were handed down from generation to generation, although there was (7) ________ exact understanding of the way in which the medicines worked. Nevertheless, despite the power of these primitive medicines, generations were still ravaged by disease.

During the last 150 years, scientists and doctors, (8) ________ work has focused on these early medicines, have learnt that their power derived (9) ________ certain chemicals which were found in herbal remedies or could be synthesised in the laboratory. In just such a way, advances in modern medicine continue. aided by the discoveries (10) ________ centuries ago by our ancestors.

X. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Use the words given in brackets

1. His holiday failed through lack of support. (back)

____

2. His grandfather is now having an operation. (knife)

____

3. His action was incomprehensible to his parents. (loss)

____

4. The boy does whatever his father wants in an obedient way. (attendance)

____

5. They will consider age and experience when they decide the salary. (account)

____

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Begin with the words given.

6. The teachers agreed to introduce the new methods.
There was ____

7. You didn't believe his story, did you?
You were not ____

8. He surprised me very much when he said he loved me.
He took ____

9. She acted brilliantly in the school play.
She gave ____

10. John and his friend arrived in Ho Chi Minh City at the same time.
John's arrival ____

PRACTICE 16

PHẦN A: TRẮC NGHỆM (40 điểm)

Câu 1: PHONOLOGY(5 điểm)

A. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from that of the others.

1. A. amateurish B. bureaucracy C. amplifier D. humanism
2. A. refusal B. cafeteria C. northeast D. detoxify
3. A. ancestor B. momentum C. insomnia D. redundant
4. A. delicacy B. literature C. temperate D. supremacy
5. A. laborious B. geological C. delicious D. experiment

B. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

6. A. basilisk B. bison C. basic D. basin
7. A. subtlety B. indebtedness C. combing D. bombard
8. A. nominate B. shortage C. promenade D. marmalade
9. A. recital B. tighten C. prejudice D. ice-hockey
10. A. ragged B. sacred C. dogged D. scared

Câu 2: VOCABULARY -WORD CHOICE (5 điểm)

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

1. The recent economic crisis has brought about a _______ in world trade.
A. slump B. sag C. droop D. tilt

2. Although insects are harmful to plants, their existence contributes a great part to _____ which helps to make a balanced environment.
A. biology B. biophysics C. biochemistry D. biodiversity

3. His emotional problems ______ from the attitudes he encountered as a child, I think.
A. stem B. flourish C. root D. sprout

4. Politicians should never lose _______ of the needs of the people they represent.
A. view B. sight C. regard D. prospect

5. Unfortunately our local cinema is on the _________ of closing down.
A. verge B. hint C. edge D. threat

6. The competition he set up for young musicians is another _______ of his life-long support for the arts.
A. exposition B. token C. exhibition D. manifestation

7. Because of cutbacks in council spending, plan for the new stadium had to be _____.
A. stockpiled B. overthrown C. shelved D. disrupted

8. No matter how angry he was, he would never ________ to violence.
A. resolve B. recourse C. exert D. resort

9. Stop __________ about the bush, John! Just tell me exactly what the problem is.
A. rushing B. hiding C. beating D. moving

10. If you want a flat in the center of the city you have to pay through the ________ for it.
A. teeth B. back of your head
C. nose D. arm

Câu 3: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES (5 điểm)

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

1. He insisted that his method _________ correct.
A. be B. should C. were D. was

2. Polyphony is a synonym of counterpoint, ________ the term "counterpoint" is generally associated with the technique of polyphonic music.
A. unless B. formerly C. though D. additional

3. That book is by a famous anthropologist. It's about the people in Samoa ________ for two years.
A. that she lived B. that she lived among them
C. among whom she lived D. where she lived among them

4. ________ his good education, Taro knew little about Japan, because he left Japan when he was very young.

A. In place of B. Instead of C. Along with D. With all

5. ____________ after the Second World War that test pilots first attempted to break the "sound barrier."

A. It was shortly B. Shortly

C. There was shortly D. Being shortly

6. ________ more help, I could call my neighbor.

A. Needed B. Should I need C. I have needed D. I need

7. I was astonished that he turned down the job – I ________ it would have been ideal for him.

A. have thought B. would have thought

C. am thinking D. had been thinking

8. However good Schoenberg ________, I still find his modern music very difficult to appreciate.

A. could have been B. may have been

C. should have been D. would have been

9. The construction of the modern airport is ________.

A. being progress B. working out C. in plan D. under way

10. The trouble with Tom is that he ________ sport.

A. is obsessed in B. is keen of C. is obsessed with D. in favor of

Câu 4: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (5 điểm)

Choose the most suitable preposition or phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. Before you finish this project, check ________ your supervisor for further instructions.

A. on B. on with C. back with D. up

2. While looking for my nail clipper, I came ________ a knife that I thought I had lost.

A. at B. with C. up D. across

3. It's difficult to ________ luxuries when you're used to having them.

A. cut down on B. cut down at C. cut off on D. cut down into

4. Governments should ________ international laws against terrorism.

A. bring up B. bring about C. bring in D. bring back

5. "Can you read that sign?" – "Just a minute. Let me ________ my glasses."

A. put off B. put on C. put with D. put away

6. Confidently he answered one question after another ________ everyone's satisfaction.

A. for B. in C. with D. to

7. His success can be put ________ his cleverness and good luck.

A. up to B. down to C. forward D. on

8. The small boat drifted helplessly ________ the mercy of the wind and waves.

A. in B. with C. to D. at

9. A corporation might write a debt ________ if it looks uncollectible.

A. away B. out C. over D. off

10. The tennis player wore his elbow ________ from many years of playing.

A. off B. out C. up D. away

Câu 5: READING COMPREHENSION (10 điểm)

Choose the item among A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passages.

Passage 1:

Psychologists have debated a long time about whether a child's upbringing can give it the ability to do outstandingly well. Some think that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. **Others**, however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be developed. The truth lies somewhere between these two extremes.

It seems very obvious that being born with the right qualities from gifted parents will increase a child's ability to do well. However, this ability will be fully realized only with the right upbringing and opportunities. As one psychologist says, "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel."

Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly after birth and brought up by different parents. They found that achievement was based on intelligence, and later influenced by the child's environment.

One case involving very intelligent twins was quoted. One of the twins received a normal upbringing, and performed well. The other twin, however, was brought up by extremely supportive parents and given every possible opportunity to develop its abilities. That twin, though starting out with the same degree of intelligence as the other, performed even better.

This case reflects the general principle of intelligence and ability. The more **favorable** the environment, the more a child's intelligence and ability are developed. However, there is no link between intelligence and the socioeconomic level of a child's family. In other words, it does not matter how poor or how rich a family is, as this does not affect intelligence.

Gifted people cannot be created by supportive parents, but they can be developed by them. One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years earlier than ordinary performers, often because their parents had recognized their ability. These musicians then needed at least ten years' hard work and training in order to reach the level they were capable of attaining.

People who want to have very gifted children are given the following advice:

- Marry an intelligent person.
- Allow children to follow their own interests rather than the interests of the parents.
- Start a child's education early but avoid pushing the child too hard.
- Encourage children to play; for example, playing with musical instruments is essential for a child who wants to become an outstanding musician.

1. The upbringing of highly intelligent children requires_______.

A. an expensive education	B. good musical instruments
C. parental support and encouragement	D. wealthy and loving parents

2. The word "**others**" used in the first paragraph refers to_______.

A. other people	B. other scientists
C. other children	D. other geniuses

3. When scientists studied intelligence and ability in twins, they found that______.

A. ability depends mainly on intelligence and achievement

B. intelligence and development are irrelevant to ability

C. ability depends both on intelligence and on environment

D. different twins generally have different levels of ability.

4. Scientists chose twins for their study because______.

A. each twin has the same environment as his/her twin

B. they are born into the same family, hence the same upbringing

C. they have the same economic background and hence the same opportunities

D. they have the same genetic background, usually with similar intelligence

5. How were great musicians different from ordinary musicians in their development?

A. Their ability was realized at an early stage and then nutured.

B. They practice playing their instruments for many years.

C. They concentrated on music to the exclusion of other areas.

D. They were exceptionally intelligent and artistic.

6. The writer advises that gifted children should be allowed to follow_______.

A. their own interests

B. their parent's interests

C. only their interests in musical instruments

D. only their interests in computer games

7. When encouraging their gifted children, parents should avoid________.

A. pushing their children too hard.

B. letting them play their own way

C. permitting them to follow their own interests

D. starting their education at an early age

8. The remark: "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel." in the passage means that in order to become a genius________.

A. you need to have good health and good nourishment

B. you need intelligence and you need to develop it

C. you should try to move quickly and efficiently

D. you must nourish your brain and train your muscles hard

9. The word "**favorable**" in the passage mostly means___________.

A. "good for someone and making him/her likely to be successful"

B. "helping somebody to be more intelligent compared to other people"

C. "of high quality or an acceptable standard"

D. "under the control or in the power of somebody else"

10. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT___________.

A. educational development depends completely on economic well-being

B. a child's intelligence is influenced by that of his/ her parents

C. to become successful, a child needs both native intelligence and development

D. studying different twins is a useful scientific procedure

Passage 2.

American Online is one of the big name on the Internet, and unlikely many other digital companies, it actually make a profit. But the company which its rivals call the " Cyber-cockroach" was launched only in 1992. Before that **it** was a small firm called control Video Corporation, and it made video games. Then Steven Case, a former Pizza Hut marketing executive arrived and took the company online, innovative, fast moving, and user-friendly, American Online appeals to people who want to surf the Internet, but who do not have a lot of experience. For the same reason "teachies", people who think they are more expert with computers, look down on American Online and its users. Recently, American Online (or AOL, as it calls itself) joined with Time Warner – a multi-million-dollar movie and magazine company – to create a multimedia giant.

Now, AOL has begun to expand abroad. In many European countries, including the United Kingdom, it is hard to buy a computer magazine that does not have a free AOL introductory offer. The company also puts advertisements onto the television, and employs people to hand out its free introductory disks at places like train stations. As the Internet gets faster AOL is changing. With many homes getting high-speed connections through fiber optic cables or the new ADSL technology, the "Cyber-cockroach" will have to show that, like real cockroaches, it can survive in almost any environment.

11. What is the passage about?

A. A computer company
B. A solfware company

C. An Internet Company
D. A video company

12. The word "it" in line 3 refers to ___________

A. American Online
B. Cyber-cockroach

C. Control Video Corporation
D. Digital company

13. Who does Steve Case work for?
A. AOL B. Pizza Hut
C. Control Video Corporation D. None of these

14. How do "teachies" feel about American Online?
A. They think it is a Cyber-cockroach
B. They think it is for experts
C. They think it is a movie and magazine company
D. They feel superior to its users.

15. American Online has the following characteristic EXCEPT ________.
A. innovative B. fast moving C. user-friendly D. experienced

16. People who use America Online are probably ________.
A. video game playersB. "teachies"
C. movie fans D. people new to the Internet

17. America Online is an unusual digital company because ________.
A. it used to make video games B. it is innovative
C. it makes money D. it has joined with another company

18. Which marketing idea is NOT mentioned?
A. Advertisements on the Internet B. Advertisements on TV
C. Free disks in journals D. People giving disks away.

19. What does the article say about AOL's future?
A. It will do well B. It will do badly
C. It will face challenges D. The article doesn't say

20. This passage is about ________.
A. technology B. a history of the Internet
C. computer users D. a successful business

Câu 6: CLOZE TEST(10 điểm)

Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D that best completes the sentence.

Cloze test 1.

The Industrial Revolution in Britain was built on the use of machines in factories. Since the 1950s, Britain's (1) ______ industries have replaced machine operators with computers, and this (2) ______ has led to a decline in the number of (3) ______ in many factories. Goods are bought and used much more than ever before but a lot of these goods are imported. By the beginning of the 20th century, other industrial countries like the USA were (4) ______ with Britain's exports, and countries in the Far East have been able to provide cheaper (5) ______ since the 1970s. Areas located with heavy industries are suffering high unemployment. During the last 30 years, there has been a constant rise in smaller industries (6) ______ as "light industries". These ones use electricity and are not (7) ______ on raw materials such as coal so they are "footloose", i.e. they can be located anywhere. They produce such things as washing machines or spare (8) ______

Some of these industries produce nothing at all, but provide services like distribution. The consumer boom of the 1980s and the increased leisure time of most Britons have led to rapid (9) ______ in service industries like banking, tourism, retailing and information processing, and in industries which distribute, maintain, and repair (10) ______ consumer goods.

1. A. manufacturing B. big C. large D. running
2. A. replacement B. change C. exchange D. automation
3. A. employers B. employees C. labors D. servers
4. A. working B. familiar C. competing D. fed up
5. A. things B. products C. produce D. imports
6. A. considered B. regarded C. known D. worked
7. A. dependent B. reliable C. dependable D. command
8. A. details B. parts C. sections D. gadgets
9. A. growth B. increase C. expansion D. extension
10A. A. everyday B. home C. household D. expensive

Cloze test 2.

The role of translation enabling literature to pass beyond its natural frontiers is receiving growing recognition. In view of the general increase in this (11) ______, it is not surprising that many people with literacy interests and a knowledge of languages should think of adopting translating as a full- or part-time (12) ______. Some advice may usefully be given to such would-be translators.

The first difficulty the beginner will (13) ______ is the unwillingness of publishers to entrust a translator to anyone who has not already (14) ______ a reputation for sound work. The least publishers will (15) ______ before commissioning a translator is a fairly lengthy (16) ______ of the applicant's work, even if unpublished. Perhaps the best way the would-be translator can begin is to select some book of the type which he or she feels competent and eager to translate, translate a (17) ______ section of the book and then submit the book and the translation to a suitable publisher. If he or she is extremely lucky, this may result in a commission to translate the book. More probably, however, publishers will (18) ______ the book as such but if they are favorably (19) ______ by the translation, they may very possibly commission some other books of a (20) ______ nature which they already have in mind.

11. A. field B. category C. group D. class
12. A. work B. employment C. occupation D. line
13. A. encounter B. involve C. reveal D. introduce
14. A. formed B. set C. founded D. established
15. A. instruct B. oblige C. demand D. direct
16. A. instance B. case C. specimen D. model
17. A. substantial B. main C. grand D. plentiful

18. A. exclude B. reject C. object D. disapprove
19. A. impressed B. convinced C. affected D. taken
20. A. common B. same C. similar D. joint

PRACTICE 17

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. (5 pts)

1. A. certificate B. delegate C. appropriate D. initiate
2. A. equation B. selection C. cooperation D. condition
3. A. message B. passage C. massage D. damage
4. A. double B. courageous C. cousin D. country
5. A. culture B. pure C. mature D. cure

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list. (5 pts)

6. A. emergency B. fertilizer C. modernity D. original
7. A. politics B. musician C. historic D. alternative
8. A. energetic B. scientific C. economic D. arithmetic
9. A. interfere B. referee C. dynamic D. picturesque
10. A. facility B. celebration C. mausoleum D. entertainment

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (20 pts)

1. What he said was just ____________. It was not true.
A. imaginable B. imaginative C. imaginary D. imagery

2. in my experience, Jack doesn't usually lose his ___________ like that.
A. temper B. mind C. calmness D. character

3. ___________ members of the class has to be responsible for his own actions.
A. Each of the B. Every C. None of D. All

4. "Which one would you like to have?" – "________ of them is OK, I think."
A. Both B. None C. Neither D. Either

5. I'd like to buy the radio, but I haven't got any money on me at the moment. Could you _________ for me a day or two?
A. bring it round B. lay it in
B. C. take it in D. put it on one side

6. "Were you told to get dinner ready?"
"No, I did it of my own ________."
A. desire B. accord C. idea D. will

7. Mr Newrich invited his guests to an expensive restaurant. However, he felt __________ at ease.
A. sick B. painful C. ill D. unwell

8. Police blamed a small hooligan __________ in the crowd for violence which uccurred.
A. constituent B. element C. division D. portion

9. His parents died when he was very young so he was __________ by his aunt.
A. grown up B. taken care C. taken after D. brought up

10. I have been eating honey so my fingers are __________.
A. dirty B. sticky C. wet D. yellow

11. After the guests had left we were allowed to eat the __________ cakes.
A. remaining B. left C. missed D. additional

12. Don't be so __________! He was only joking.
A. sensible B. senseless C. sensitive D. insensitive

13. The conspirators were plotting the __________ of the government.
A. overthrow B. disaster C. demolition D. catastrophe

14. Many Asian countries still rely on rice as the __________ food.
A. staple B. capital C. superior D. winning

15. Just think! Next month you'll be __________ and it seems like only yesterday you were a baby.
A. in your teens B. in your teenage C. at your teens D. teenager

16. "Another cup of coffee?" – "No, but thanks __________."
A. not at all B. for all C. all the same D. you for all

17. There is some controversy over who is responsible for that __________ of penicillin.
A. creation B. discovery C. invention D. revolution

18. He said he would sue us, but I don't think he'll __________ his threat.
A. achieve B. bring about C. perform D. carry out

19. I haven't been __________ Pete lately.
A. getting up to B. getting through to
C. getting on with D. getting round to

20. Could you speak __________ a bit? We can't hear you at the back of the room.
A. out B. loud C. over D. up

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

You are going to read a newspaper article. For question 1 – 10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (10pts)

Archaeology has long been an accepted tool for studying prehistoric cultures. Relatively recently the same techniques have been systematically applied to studies of the more immediate past. This has been called "historical archaeology," a term that is used in the United States to refer to any archaeological investigation into North American sites that postdated the arrival of Europeans.

Back in the 1930s and 1940s, when building restoration was popular, historical archaeology was primarily a tool of architectural reconstruction. The role of archaeologists was to find the foundations of historic buildings and then **take a back seat to** architects.

The mania for reconstruction had largely subsided by the 1950s and 1960s. Most people entering historical archaeology during this period came out of university anthropology departments, where they had studied prehistoric cultures. They were, by training, social scientists, not historians, and **their** work tended to reflect this bias. The questions they framed and the techniques they_used were designed to help them understand, as scientists, how people behaved. But because they were treading on historical ground for which there was often extensive written documentation, and because their own knowledge of these periods was usually limited, their contributions to American history remain **circumscribed**. Their reports, highly technical and sometimes poorly written, went unread.

More recently, professional archaeologists have taken over. **These** have sought to demonstrate that their work can providing fresh insights into daily lives of ordinary people whose existences might not otherwise be so well documented. This never emphasis on archaeology as social history has shown great promise, and indeed work done on this area has led to a reinterpretation of the United States past.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

   A. Social scientists' lack necessary skills and knowledge in historical archaeology.

   B. The contribution of architects and social scientists to historical archaeology.

   C. The origin and progress of historical archaeology.

   D. That historical archaeology has changed its focus over the years.

2. According to the passage, when was there a lot of building restoration?

   A. Prior to the 1930s.
   B. In the 1930s and 1940s.
   C. After 1940s.
   D. In the 1940s and 1950s.

3. Which is the closest in meaning to "**take a back seat to**" in paragraph 2?

   A. leave the work to
   B. sit at the back of
   C. be under the control of
   D. be directed by

4. Which is the closest meaning to "**their**" in paragraph 3?

   A. departments
   B. prehistoric cultures
   C. scientists
   D. historians

5. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that the techniques used by historians and those by scientists were __________.

   A. nearly the same
   B. both designed to help them understand history
   C. equally useful for historical archaeology
   D. different to each other

6. Which is the closest meaning to "**circumscribed**" in paragraph 3?

A. Consumed   B. restricted   C. gigantic   D. unknown

7. According to paragraph 2, social scientists in the 1950s and 1960s __________.

A. had studied in archaelogy departments in universities

B. used techniques that couldn't help them understand people's behaviors

C. did not have enough knowledge for their work at that time

D. had excellent writing skills

8. Which is the closest meaning to "**these**" in paragraph 4?

A. contributions   B. reports   C. archaeologists   D. insights

9. The passage implies that the reason professional archaeologists have taken over historical archaeology was that __________.

A. social scientists were not able to make historical archaeolg grow

B. they wanted building restoration to become popular again

C. architects could not do their job as successfully as they expected

D. no more social scientists were trained to become historical archaeologists

10. The author of this passage is trying to __________.

A. criticized social scientists for unable to develop historical archaeology

B. compare techniques of social science and those of history

C. chronicle the development of historical archaeology

D. state the roles of archaeologists and architects in building restoration

Reading 2

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with a suitable phrase or sentence from the list bellow. (10 pts)

WINTER WONDERLAND

Carol Whitely looks at what's available if you're planning on going away this winter.

Holidays are a summer thing, right? Sun, sand and sea? Wrong.

1. __________ . And we're not just disappearing to find distant sun, although places like Australia are very popular winter destinations. From Europe to America, there are some great breaks if you like fun served cold. Whether it's action are relaxation you need, you're hound to find something to suit you.

Traditionally a winter holiday has meant skiing, and we still flock in our thousands to the slopes. 2. __________. one of the more popular places to find it is in Chamonix, in the French Alps. Chamonix caters for beginners, but the real appeal of this resort is the cross country ski trails and ski mountaineering. 3.__________. One of the highest cable cars in Europe will take you far above the town and you can spend a few hours getting back down at breakneck speed!

If you prefer a quieter life, treat yourself to a bit of luxury at Jukkasjarvi, a village in northern Swedish Lapland. 4.__________It is constructed in November and last until the end of April, when the spring sun finally wins the battle and the hotel melts. 5.__________. There are around 300 rooms with beds of ice covered with reindeer skins and thermal sleeping bags.6.__________ Just don't ask the management to turn up the heating or you might find yourself without a room!

The hotel includes an ice-art exhibition, an ice sauna and a cinema with a huge screen carved out of, you've guessed it, ice. If that's not enough for you, there's lots to do in the sounding region, including skating at the local rink, and it's a short trip to the town of Kiruna for the Snow Festival. 7. __________. Learn something aout the local Sami culture and find out what it's really like to spend you life in the snow.

When you've had enough relaxation, take the daredevil in you on a winter wilderness adventure. Fly into Anchorage, Alaska, for the start of your dog sledding tour. 8. __________. You'll be shown how to handle your huskies by an experienced guide and then you'll set off together into great unknown. 9. __________. Spending the night in comfortable log cabins and the day exploring the vast icy glaciers with your team of dogs, you'll vow never to waste a week lying on a beach again!

Today's winter wanderer has so much choice that there's no excuse for just sitting at home staring at grey skies. More and more companies are realising that we don't all want to spend Christmas eating turkey and sitting watching the TV. 10. __________

A. There you can watch concerts, reindeer races and even a winter fashion show.

B. You'll travel out of town by car and by snowmobile to where your adventure begins.

C. These demand a little more than your average downhill run, so you need to be physically fit.

D. There's nothing like the feeling of freedom aas you are pulled along the ground through spectacular frozen scenery.

E. Find out more from your local travel agent and get packing!

F. Here, every November, 100 tons of ice and 300 tons of snow become the Ice Hotel.

G. They'll keep you warm in temperatures between -4°C and -9°C, although it has been known to drop to -25°C.

H. It has become world famous and attracts guests from all four corners of the globe.

I. Increasingly, though, people are looking for an extra challenge.

J. More and more of us are getting away from it all in the winter.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 pts)

Bat are not the dirty, bloodthirsty (1) ________ that they are portrayed to be in vampire films. Of the hunreds of species of bats, only three rely on blood meals. In fact, the majority eat fruit, insects, spiders, or small animals. They consume an enormous number of pests, (2) ________ many varietie of plant life, and help reforest (3) ________ land by (4) ________ millions of undigested seeds.

Almost all bets use echolocation to (5) ________, especially at night. As they fly, they emit a series of high-pitched squeaks at the rate of about fifty per minute. As these (6) ________ bounce off objects in their path, an echo is detected by the bats' sensitive ears which informs them of the direcdtion and distance of abstacles so that they can (7) ________ corrective ar evasive action. But bets are not blond as widely assumed. In fact, all species of bats can see, probably about as well as human beings.

It is also a little-known fact that bats are highly social creatures. Thousands or even millions of individual bats may belong to a (8) ________, hanging upside down in caves or in trees. Within their social systems, bats assume specialized roles some may guard the entrance to their caves others may (9) ________ for food, and still others may warn the colony of (10) ________ danger.

1. A. counterparts B. extinction C. echolocation D. monsters
2. A. pollinate B. fossilize C. navigate D. scout
3. A. barren B. evasive C. belated D. elaborate
4. A. consuming B. excreting C. evacuating D. descreasing
5. A. navigate B. uncover C. accurate D. find
6. A. forests B. factors C. bats D. signals
7. A. excrete B. differ C. undertake D. include
8. A. cave B. colony C. regulation D. reservation
9. A. warn B. adapt C. provide D. scout
10. A. undigested B. evasive C. approaching D. confined

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form. (10 pts)

- Teresa (1. type)________________ all day and still (2. not finish) ________________ the report.
- You must (3. be)________________ very pleased when you (4. hear) ________________ you (5. win)________________ the prize. What______ you (6. do)________________ to celebrate?
- The murder (7. arrest)________________ last week (8. admit)) ________________ all his sins.
- The doctor suggested her (9. stay)________________ in bed for a week.
- Your new pair of jeans (10. be))________________really fashionable.

II. WORD FORMS

Give the correct form of words in the brackets (10 pts)

TV ADVERTISEMENTS

In most parts of the world, the (0. economy) ***economic*** basis of the television industry is the (1.sell)____________ of advertising time. This is so important and (2.profit) ____________ that is funds all the technical and staff costs involved in the (3.produce) ____________ of programmes for a variety of audiences. This is no (4.differ) ____________ from that employed by newspapers and magazine when they sell advertising space of their pages, except that (5.view) ____________ have little choice but to watch the advertisements, with the added annoyance of (6.interrupt) ____________ during their favourite programmes. One (7.except) ____________ is the BBC which state funded and so does not show (8.commerce) ____________ . This avoids the situation where children watching TV are (9.easy) ____________ influenced by persuasive advertising for junk food items which their parents may consider (10.health) ____________.

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or particle (10 pts)

A report (1) _______ the notorious Fiveways School, visited recently (2) ______ government inspectors, was published (3) _______ a yesterday's newspaper. The report highlights inadequate strategic planning, poor standards (4) ______ teaching, and semi-derelict building conditions as being largely to blame (5)_______ the problems (6) _______ Fiveways, which is branded "the worst (7)_______ Europe. "Our reporters entered the school by prior arrangement and witnessed (8) _______ first hand the chaos. (9) _______ the day of their visit, our reporters learned that one disruptive student had been given a three-week suspension for punching a friend in the face. Our reporters saw students virtually running riot, throwing stones (10) _______ building's windows and doors, and verbally abusing one another.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. (10 pts)

ACCIDENTAL INVENTORS

A number of products that we common use today were developed quite by accident. Two of many possible examples of this concept are the Leotard and the Popsicle, each of which came to when an insightful person recognized a potential benefit in a negative situation.

The first of these accidental invention is the Leotard, a close-fitting, one-piece garment worn today by dancers, gymnasts, and acrobats, between others. In 1828, a circus performer named Nelson Hower was faced on the prospect of missing his performance because his costume was at the cleaners. Instead of cancelling his part of the show, he decided performing in his long underwear. Soon, other circus performers began performing the same way. When popular acrobat Jules Leotard adopted the style, it became known as the Leotard. Another product invite by chance was the Popsicle. In 1905, eleven-years-old Frank Epperson stirred up a drink of fruit-flavored powder and soda water and then mistakenly left the drink, with the spoon in it, out on the back porch overnight. As the temper dropped that night, the soda water froze around the spoon, creating a tasting treat. Years later remembering how enjoyed the treat had been. Epperson went into business producing Popsicle.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with one suitable word. (10 pts)

FROST AND FIRE

Iceland has been called the "land of Frost and Fire." This is a very satisfactory (1)______________, for the mountains on this island in the North Atlantic are capped with snow the (2)______________ around, and there are scores of fiery volcanoes. Contrary to what most people think, (3)______________, Iceland's climate is not extremely cold.Most days are quite agreeable because of the warm (4)______________ of the Gulf Stream.

When the Vikings began to (5)______________ in Iceland in 874 AD, they found books and crosses the showed the Irish had already been there. It is likely that Irish and Scotch had come to Iceland aout seventy years (6)______________ the Vikings arrives. These explorers, however, had made (7)______________ lasting settlements. The first real colonists were Scandinavians who came directly from Morway, Sweden, and Denmark. Since were Scandinavians who came directly from Morway, Sweden, ans Denmark. Since Iceland is adjacent (8)______________ one of the most important shipping routes between the United States and England, it (9)______________ very important during the Second World War.

The people of Icland have very high educational standards. It is said that more books are sold in Iceland in (10)______________ to its population than in any other country in the world.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given. (10 pts)

1. Since the supermarket closed early, we couldn't buy anything. **(having)**
   → The supermaket ____.
2. My math scores are higher than those of other subjects this semester. **(highest)**
   → My math ____.
3. I couldn't realize how important the family is only after I left home.
   → Not until ____.

4. She is proud that she is such a good DJ.

→ She prides ____.

5. He's been writing the novel for nearly two years.

→ It is ____ the novel.

6. Scientists have tried very hard to find a cure for this disease.

→ Enormous ____.

7. In my opinion, Simon was a fool not to accept their job offer. **(down)**

→ I think ____ their job offer.

8. I was surprised not to see Meg at the party but I later heard she was ill. **(apparently)**

→I was surprised that Meg ____________________ she was ill.

9. They chose not to drive because they thought there would be too much snow. **(fear)**

→ They chose ____ too much snow.

10. He makes sure that he isn't associated with policies he disagrees with. **(distances)**

→ He makes sure ____ he disagrees with.

PRACTICE 18

A.PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (Multiple choice questions)

Câu hỏi 1: (5 điểm)

PHONOLOGY

I. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the three in each question.

1. A. tough B. plough C. enough D. cough
2. A. transfer B. station C. cable D. stable
3. A. exaggerate B. exist C. anxiety D. complexion
4. A. little B. whistle C .gentle D. battle
5. A. adventure B. addict C .adjective D. advent

II. Choose the word whose stressed syllable is different

1. A. ambassador B. authoritative C. mischievous D. referring
2. A. enthronement B. execution C. apparently D. opposed
3. A. propaganda B. influential C. estimation D. euphemism
4. A. eruption B. obliteration C. discretion D. proximity
5. A. tyranny B. colossal C. explicit D. tycoon

Câu hỏi 2: (5 điểm)

WORD CHOICE

1.The burglar's presence was betrayed by a ………. floorboard.

A. cracking B. crunching C. groaning D. creaking

2.Although they had only been invited for lunch they …….. until supper time.

A. stayed on B. stayed out C. stayed up D. stayed in

3.I am never free on Tuesday evenings as I have a ….. arrangement to go to the cinema with a friend.

A. long-standing B. long-lived C. long-range D. long-lasting

4. …………. any other politician would have given way to this sort of pressure years ago.

A. Really B. Practically C. Actually D. Utterly

5.Hardly had the van turned the corner when one of the back wheels ....

A. broke away B. turned C. came off D. rolled down

6.In case the ……… of the certificate fails to come, just keep it in the safe.

A. holder B. owner C. patron D. recipient

7. 'Color' is just a …………. from 'Colour'.

A. change B. difference C. variant D. merge

8.His political career is now hanging by a ………

A. rope B. hair C. string D. line

9.That gentleman-like official is believed to be a ……… of Ly Cong Uan

A. follower B. descendant C. grandson D. relative

10.I have no time to argue with this self-………. women.

A. controlled B. dominated C. opinionated D. liked

Câu hỏi 3: (5 điểm)

STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR

I.*Structures*

1. Thirty-eight national sites are known as parks, another eighty-two as monuments, and ……….

A. the another one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites.

B. the other one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites.

C. seventy-eight plus one hundred more as historical sites.

D. as historical sites one hundred seventy-eight.

2. Having been selected to represent the Association of American Engineers at the International Convention, ………..

A. the member applauded him. B. he gave a short acceptance speech

C. a speech had to be given by him. D. the remember congratulated him.

3. He has received several scholarships …………

A. not only because of his artistic but his academic ability.

B. for both his academic ability as well as his artistic.

C. because of his academic and artistic ability.

D. as resulting of his ability in the art and the academy.

4. The jurors were told to ....

A. talk all they wanted | B. make a lot of expressions

C. talk with their minds open | D. speak freely

5. ...., we drove the horses into brewing

A. Aware that a tornado was brewing | B. Because a tornado brewing.

C. Although a tornado was brewing | D. A tornado was brewing

II.Grammar

1. Alice .... have told him how mad she was at him, but I'm not sure what she told him.

A. should B. must C. may D. can

2. Scarcely .... wearing a dinner jacket.

A. anyone was | B. was anyone

C. someone was | D. was someone

3. I need to find an apartment before I can move .... I can find one in the next week or so, I will move to Chicago the first of next month.

A. Provided that B. Even if C. Only if D. If only

4. Would you be .... my letter while I'm away?

A. too good as to forward | B. as good as forward

C. so good as to forward | D. so good as to forwarding

5. You will get .... if you are caught doing that.

A. telling on | B. to tell against

C. to have been told of | D. told off

Câu hỏi 4: (5 điểm)

PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. Linguists have discovered that Nostratic and proto-Indo-European have many words in ....

A. relation B. affinity C. common D. conjunction

2. Managers claim we are in desperate .... of greater investment in our industries.

A. requirement B. excess C. need D. lack

3. This neighbourhood looks a little .... and tatty these days.

A. well-heeled B. well-off C. run down D. down and out

4. The builders told us that that pile of cement was .... was to their requirements.

A. excess B. extra C. surplus D. spare

5. The discovery of oil brought ………. wealth to the country.

A. untold B. unsaid C. uncalculated D. unannounced

6. Born into a rich family, he has …….. for nothing all his life.

A. needed B. required C. lacked D. wanted

7. This area is absolutely …………. for more investment.

A. crying out B. breaking down C. better off D. cutting back

8. The sudden ………….. in viewing figures encouraged more advertises to turn to television.

A. upshort B. upturn C. upkeep D. uptake

9. I'm afraid my youngest son has never been particularly quick on the ………….

A. upshort B. upturn C. upkeep D. uptake

10. That was a bit of a ………. for the books: I never expected him to show up.

A. turn-up B. turn-out C. turn-in D. turn-away

Câu hỏi 5: (10 điểm)

READING COMPREHENSION

I.*Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer.*

Though *harvesting* ice is not a new concept, recently it has been considered in a way. Scientists have been studying this idea of harvesting ice as a possible solution to the problem of the world's *dwindling* fresh water supply. Ninety percent of the earth's fresh water is in the icecap of Antarctica. If only 10 percent of that ice could be towed to civilization. It could provide water for 500 million people. But the problem, of course, is one of melting. How can a giant iceberg be towed across the sea without melting? The answer could lie in enclosing the floating ice in iceberg be cylindrical container made of a high strength synthetic fabric. If the iceberg were *nudged* into the fabric container, which is opened at both ends, then the ends could be sealed and the sea water pumped out. After that it could be towed to civilization. The melting rate would be slowed down and the synthetic *cocoon* would act a holding tank for the water. Engineering this project, which might include a container up to one kilometer in length and 100 meters in diameter, would be a *feat*, but engineers say it is possible. After all, fishermen in North Australia sometimes use nets 8 kilometers long and 20 meters across.

1. What is the main subject of this passage?

A. The dwindling water supply on earth. B. Fresh water in the Antarctic

C. A solution to fresh water needs D. The making of a synthetic cocoon

2. The word ***"harvesting"*** as used in line I most likely refers to which of the following?

A. Cutting and gathering B. Sorting and assembling

C. Producing and selling D. Accumulating and storing

3. Of all the earth's water, the icecaps of Antarctica contain.

A. 10 percent of the fresh water B. 10 percent of the salt water

C. 90 percent of the fresh water D. 90 percent of the salt water

4. The word ***"dwindling"*** in the 3 could be replaced by which of the following?

A. developing B. insignificant C. inferior D. declining

5. How does the author propose to transport the ice?

A. by pulling it B. by chopping it C. by piping it D. by melting

6. According to the passage, the purpose of the fabric container is to..................

A. protect the ice B. diminish the speed of melting

C. cause the ice to float D. pump out the sea water

7. In line 9 the word ***"nudged"*** is closest in meaning to ....

A. imagined B. glued C. melted D. pushed

8. As used in line 11, the word "***cocoon***" refers to

A. protection against insects B. a tank in the boat

C. a very large net D. a protective covering

9. The word ***"feat"*** in line 14 is most similar in meaning to which of the following ?

A. expensive undertaking B. difficult task

C. disagreeable job D. critical step

10. The purpose of the last sentence is to ....

A. reinforce the feasibility of the project

B. compare fishermen to engineers

C. contrast iceberg containers and fishing nets

D. define the size of the container

II. Read through the following text and then choose the best phrase or sentence given below to fill each of the gaps. Write one letter (A-O) in each of the number gaps. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all.

Every teacher knows that not all students are good examinees. Some are too tense, become over-anxious or too stressed and then perform below expectations just. When it matters most. Teachers try to help by compensating, believing (1).......... They will cure his fear of exams.

So, at last, (2) ...., I completely rewrote the Business Studies Revision Course at this secondary school. The central idea of the course is to treat the examination as an event, a challenge, a performance, (3) ...., a drama production, or perhaps a major music concert, (4) .... and very definitely on the public stage. The idea is to show that the exam is not a test, (5) .... To show how good the candidate is.

The objective is to improve students' final performance (6) .... control and ability to cope. The theme of "total preparation for performance" teaches them that (7) .... are obviously important, they are only two of the five skills required, (8) ...., mental skills and management skills. These additions give a new dimension (9) ...., increasing enjoyment and motivation. They widen a student's focus and help to convince some of the less confident students that there are many ways in which they can actively contribute towards their (10) ....

(A) much like a sports match.
(B) self-confidence and self-esteem
(C) by increasing self-confidence
(D) relying on my expertise alone
(E) to a student's revision
(F) that if they boost a student's academic knowledge
(G) by improving a student's revision
(H) but an opportunity
(I) those not mattering so much
(J) drawing on my teaching experience and sports psychology skills
(K) but bigger and more important
(L) But a real desire
(M) while knowledge and examination techniques
(N) despite the need for sustained effort
(O) the other being coping strategy
(P) of the project

Câu hỏi 6: (10 điểm)

CLOZE TEST

I. Choose the best answer

In the US industries that generate hazardous wastes want to dispose of them as cheaply as possible. Private companies hired to dispose of this waste compete with each other to offer the lowest prices to these industries. The government does not get involved. Beyond setting minimum safety standards.

Unfortunately, the (1) ……… of companies that generate and dispose of waste is to save money, (2) ……….. to guarantee safety. These companies usually send waste to landfills because this is cheaper than recycling or incineration. Disposal firms who want to increase their business must cut corners to lower costs and (3) ……….. customers. At the same time, relatively (4) ……….. is done to reduce the volume of waste generated, because disposal costs (5) ……… relatively modest.

Things are different in Denmark. There the government (6) ……….. in the waste disposal process beginning (7) ……….. the front establish and (8) …….. waste disposal facilities. This company, called Kommunichem, has a (9) ……… on waste disposal. Generators of hazardous waste (10) ……… ship their waste to one of Kommunichem in the waste disposal facilities. In this system, there is no price competition in the waste disposal business.

1. A. solution B. license C. importance D. goal
2. A. not B. just C. besides D. something
3. A. survive B. efficient C. gain D. prosper

4. A. more B. this C. recycling D. little
5. A. still B. have C. remain D. cheap
6. A. interferes B. participates C. involves D. controls
7. A. to B. by C. of D. at
8. A. operate B. found C. prepare D. generate
9. A. power B. profit C. monopoly D. responsibility
10. A.help B. disposal C. take D. must

II.Read the passage and then choose the correct answers for the numbered blanks.

Our classes take place for three hours every morning from Monday to Friday. The (1) ……. class size is twelve and the average is ten. We use modern methods (2) ……… teaching and learning, and the school has a language laboratory, a video camera, and recorder. You will only be successful in improving your English ; however, if you work hard and practice (3) ……….. English as much as you can. You will take a short (4) ……….. in English as soon as you arrive. In this way, we can put you in a (5) ……… at the most suitable level.

There are two classes at the elementary level: one is for complete (6)………… and the other is for students who know only a little English. In both classes you will practice simple conversations. In the class at the Intermediate level, you will have a lot of practice in communicating in (7) ……….. situations because we help you to use the English you have previously (8) …………. in your country. You will also to build up your vocabulary.

The emphasis is on oral communication practice in a wide variety of situations at the advanced(9) …………. . You will learn how to use language correctly and appropriately when you talk to native speakers. In addition, you will develop such study skills as reading efficiently, writing articles and reports, and note-talking from books and lectures.

1.A. maximum B. minimum C. small D. large
2. A. in B. of C. on D. for
3. A. speak B. to speak C. speaking D. of speaking
4. A. test B. exam C. course D. lesson
5. A. form B. class C. grade D. course
6. A. starters B. beginners C. new-comers D. learners
7. A. life-real B. real-life C. real lives D. lives-real
8. A. got B. gained C. studied D. learnt
9. A. knowing B. knowledge C. understanding D. skill

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu hỏi 1: (20 điểm) OPEN CLOZE TEST

I. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

When some psychiatrists attempt to explain genius, they talk in terms of mental disturbance. This is a strange way of describing remarkable men. (Sadly, it is usually men, (1) ……….. occasionally women are also mentioned.) Psychiatrists often (2) ……….to geniuses as people who tend to be oversensitive, melancholy and even schizophrenic; they channel their destructive energy into their masterpieces. A survey (3) ………. out on 30 American writers revealed that 37% of them (4) ………. from depression. A British study of famous artists (including poets, painters and sculptors) showed that 38% had received some sort of psychiatric treatment.

An alternative (5) ……… of intelligence, expressed at a recent conference in the French city of Bordeaux, sees geniuses as people who matured very early and are workaholics with an amazing (6) ………. to produce a lot of work in a short space of time. Bach, for example, with his 46 volumes of musical compositions. Does this mean intelligence and even genius is a question of how much is created? We don't know the answer yet, but Thomas Edison, one of the greatest inventors (7) ………….. all time, said that genius is 1% inspiration and 99%, perspiration!

Other interesting (8) ………… about geniuses are that they tend to be born in spring, (9) ………. Leonardo and Shakespeare, and they become orphans in their early childhood. One (10) ………. whether it is a sign of good or bad luck to be born a genius.

II. Fill each blank in the following passage with one suitable word.

There are people whose (1) ………… begins from the moment of their death. Hemingway is one of them. He was a great man. The whole of his creative work was a long (2) …………. for Hemingway, the man and the writer, had many enemies. Perhaps his greatest enemy was war. He heated it with (3)……… his heart, with his (4)…….. body in which 28 bullets had (5)……….. their traces.

Hemingway hated those who (6) ………. a business of war. In an introduction to his famous (7) ………….. novel "A Farewell to Arms", Hemingway said that wars were started by people who (8) .... from them, and he suggested that those (9) ………. people should be shot on the (10)………… first day of war, by sentence of the people.

Câu hỏi 2: (20 điểm) WORD FORMS

I. ***Word formation:***

1.The launch of the space-rocket was delayed because the fuel system was ....

(FUNCTION)

2. They try to overcome their financial …….. coming from the project. **(THORN)**
3. He was standing in the middle, in the ….. of the picture. **(GROUND)**
4. The slight ………. In his left hand was corrected by surgery . **(FORM)**
5. I watched a ………. Of rain move slowly down the window. **(DROP)**
6. Politeness is one thing. Real kindness is another. You must learn to ……… between them. **(DIFFER)**
7. We have been given ……… that the water is safe to drink. **(SURE)**
8. At the beginning of nineteenth century, Britain's ……… was France. **(ENEMY)**
9. The firm maintained that the strike was organized by a group of political ……. **(ACT)**
10. In London she was …………..… By a rich woman who looked after her and helped her. **(FRIEND)**

II. Word formation

Some recent research into (1) ……….. between men and women **CONVERSE**
has produced results which will surprise few women. Men are always
interrupting women when they talk. One (2) ……… feels that men regard **RESEARCH**
female talk as a kind of conversational (3) ………. .They expect women **HOUSE**
to play a supporting role. So a man interrupts in a display of (4) ……… **DOMINATE**
of control. Men also have a much more (5) ……… listening style. **PLEASANT**
Whereas a woman uses gestures or say: "mm", a man will say such thing
as "ring" or " okay" thus settle the stage for an (6) ……. . Conversation **INTERRUPT**
of this kind, then, hardly has (7) ……….. communication. Male talk is **MEAN**
often (8) ………. while women are more tentative, asking more questions **ARGUE**
and tending to build up their replies on what the other person had said.
The research would indicate that women are better (9) ……… than men. **LISTEN**
Yet, listening secretly to conversation between groups of women, one has
the (10) ……….. of several simultaneous monologues into man would be **IMPRESS**
able to get a chance to speak.

Câu hỏi 3: (10 điểm) ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In most line of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. Write the unnecessary word in the space next to the question number below. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a stick (v).

Ex: 0. v
0. of
0. exactly

When I told an architect friend that I was writing a brief book on	0.
opera, he asked if it would tell him "what he was missing". The	0.
feeling of that he was missing something was a step in the exactly	0.
right direction, but the fact that he had lived in England for 45 years	1.
without setting his foot in the theatre for an opera performance was a	2.
reflection on the small part that opera plays in the lives of the	3.
majority of so intelligent people in Britain. The basic appeal of opera	4.
is to the heart, if not the head, and the British find the outpouring of	5.
emotion and passionate melody feel a little embarrassing. Unlike for	6.
the Italians, the Germans and the French, the British have no native	7.
operatic tradition of long standing, and so this opera has remained a	8.
largely suspect foreign important, which indulged in by the rich, and	9.
condemned by intellectuals on the old premise that "anything too	10.
silly to be said, could be sung". Opera is not really something like	11.
that at all. The half of its origins may be aristocratic, but the other	12.
half are firmly rooted in the songs, stories and dances of such	
popular entertainment through the centuries.	

Câu hỏi 4: (20 điểm) SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. If anyone succeeds in solving the problem, it will probably be him.
→ He is the most ………………………………………………………………

2. Mr.Foster asked me to write this letter to you.
→ It is at ………………………………………………………………

3. Regarding payment, most major credit cards are acceptable.
→ As far as ………………………………………………………………

4. My parents think that I should go to university rather than start a job immediately.
→ My parents would prefer ………………………………………………………………

5. The soldiers entered the castle while it was dark.
→ Under ………………………………………………………………

6. This patient's condition is rather worrying if you look at his medical history.
→ Given ………………………………………………………………

7. This is our temporary office.
→ For ………………………………………………………………

8. I'm more interested in the people than the job.
→ It's not ………………………………………………………………

9. Julia soon calmed down and explained her problem.
→ Julia soon pulled ………………………………………………………………

10. I can't imagine myself ever singing in public.
→ I would ………………………………………………………………

PRACTICE 19

I. Circle A, B, C, or D whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others. (20m)

1. A. Thames B. through C. thank D. thigh
2. A. too B. food C. soon D. good
3. A. ghost B. honest C. home D. hour
4. A. whistle B. little C. gentle D. battle
5. A. comfortable B. come C. some D. comb

II. Circle A, B, C, or D which has different stressed syllable from the rest. (20m)

6 A. apparent B. appetite C. apartheid D. apartment
7 A. eccentric B. eclectic C. ecocide D. ectopic
8 A. stabilize B. stadium C. stamina D. starvation
9 A. technical B. tedious C. teenager D. tequila
10 A. engineer B. enchanter C. enclosure D. enforcement

III. Circle a, b, c, or d for the best answer. (15m)

1. I'd like to buy that glass vase you have in the window – the one with the roses ……… on the side.
A. inscribed B. tattooed C. designed D. etched

2. Although the patient received intensive treatment, there was no ………… improvement in her condition.
A. decipherable B. legible C. discernible D. intelligible

3. The official inquiry into the accident……… the captain of all responsibility.
A. cleared B. released C. freed D. relinquished

4. After his long illness, the old man appeared so thin and ……… that a gust of wind might have blown him away.
A. flimsy B. frail C. withered D. faint

5. The lamp would not work because of a ……… in the switch.
A. defect B. mistake C. stoppage D. hindrance

6. The taxi had to ……… because the traffic lights had turned red.
A. set up B. catch up C. cut up D. pull up

7. You had better keep a box of matches ……… in case the lights go out again.
A. by hand B. handy C. in touch D. in the way

8. The kitchen was small and …… so that the disabled woman could reach everything without difficulty.
A. complete B. complex C. compact D. composite

9. He's not really ill; he's just putting it ……… .
A. over B. on C. up D. round

10. As the sky darkened it soon became obvious that a violent thunderstorm was ……............. .

A. imminent B. instantaneous C. immediate D. eminent

11. Enough money has been raised to ……… the hospital's survival.

A. ensure B. endow C. enable D. empower

12. ……… the invention of the steam engine, most forms of transport were horse-drawn.

A. Akin to B. With reference to C. In addition to D. Prior to

13. When John was arrested for drunken driving, he expected to lose his driving license, but he was ……… with a fine.

A. let through B. let off C. let out D. let down

14. We intend to ……… with the old system as soon as we have developed a better one.

A. do up B. do away C. do down D. do in

15. From time to time he ……… himself to a weekend in a five-star hotel.

A. craves B. indulges C. treats D. benefits

16. By .... the housework done, my mother has more time to pursue her career.

A. ordering B. taking C. having D. making

17. Had she worked harder last summer, she ....

A. wouldn't have been sacked B. wouldn't have sacked

C. wouldn't sack D. wouldn't be sacked

18. If you want to develop inner tranquility, you have to stop .... by every little thing that happens.

A. bothering B. being bothered C. to bother D. to be bothered

19. My supervisor is angry with me. I didn't do all the work I .... last week.

A. should have done B. may have done

C. need to have done D. must have done

20. Not until the end of the 19th century .... become a scientific discipline.

A. plant breeding has B. did plant breeding

C. plant breeding had D. has plant breeding

21. Many trains have been cancelled and long …………………… are expected.

A. distance B. postponements C. timetable D. delays

22. The journalist refused to ……………………. the source of his information.

A. disclose B. expose C. propose D. enclose

23. Is the lift is working?. - No , it's ………..Lets use the stairs.

A. out of work B. impossible C. in danger D. out of order

24. The thief managed to .... the police barricade.

A. break through B. break in C. break on D. break up

25. ....! Things will get better.

A. Cheer on B. Cheer at C. Cheer up D. Cheer in

26. The police are trying to .... on drunk drivers.

A. crack up B. crack down C. crack through D.crack in

27. He is so funny! He really cracks me ....

A. up B. around C. on D. of

28. I though the movie was going to end, but it just ....

A. dragged in B. dragged on C. dragged into D. dragged up

29. If you're telling someone to ...., you're telling them to relax.

A. calm out B. calm down C. calm in D. calm on

30. This is the time of year when stores ....their prices, so you can get good deals.

A. mark on B. mark through C. mark down D. mark up

Câu hỏi 3:

A. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D for the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10. (10m)

Until recently, hunting for treasure from shipwrecks was mostly fantasy; with recent technological advances, however, the search for **sunken** treasure has become more popular as a legitimate endeavor. This has caused a debate between those wanting to salvage the wrecks and those wanting to preserve them.

Treasure hunters are spurred on by the thought of finding caches of gold coins or other valuable objects on a sunken ship. One team of salvagers, for instance, searched the wreck of the RMS Republic, which sank outside the Boston harbor in 1900. The search party, using side-scan sonar, a device that projects sound waves across the ocean bottom and produces **a profile** of the sea floor, located the wreck in just two and a half days. Before the use of this new technology, such searches could take months or years. The team of divers searched the wreck for two months, finding silver tea services, crystal dinnerware, and thousands of bottles of wine, but they did not find the five and a half tons of American Gold Eagle coins they were searching for.

Preservationists focus on the historic value of a ship. They say that even if a shipwreck's treasure does not have a high monetary value, it can be an invaluable source of historic artifacts that are preserved in nearly **mint condition**. But once a salvage team has **scoured** a site, much of the archaeological value is lost. Maritime archaeologists who are preservationists worry that the success of salvagers will attract more treasure-hunting expeditions and thus threaten remaining undiscovered wrecks. Preservationists are lobbying their state lawmakers to legally restrict underwater searches and unregulated salvages. To counter their efforts, treasure hunters argue that without the **lure** of gold and million-dollar treasures, the wrecks and their historical artifacts would never be recovered at all.

Question 1: What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Searching for wrecks is much easier with new technologies like side-scan sonar.

B. Maritime archaeologists are concerned about the unregulated searching of wrecks.

C. The search of the RMS Republic failed to produce the hoped-for coins.

D. The popularity of treasure seeking has spurred a debate between preservationists and salvagers.

Question 2: The word "**sunken**" is closest in meaning to which of the following words?

A. broken	B. underwater	C. ancient	D. hollow

Question 3: Which of the following could best replace the phrase "**a profile**" as used?

A. a projection	B. an execution	C. a highlight	D. an outline

Question 4: Which of the following statements is best supported by the author?

A. The value of a shipwreck depends on the quantity of its artifacts.

B. Preservationists are fighting the use of technological advances such as side-scan sonar.

C. Side-scan sonar has helped to legitimize salvaging.

D. The use of sound waves is crucial to locating shipwrecks.

Question 5: The author uses the phrase "**mint condition**" to describe ....

A. something perfect	B. something significant
C. something tolerant	D. something magical

Question 6: All of the following were found on the RMS Republic **EXCEPT** ......

A. wine bottles	B. silver tea services
C. American Gold Eagle coins	D. crystal dinnerware

Question 7: From the passage, you can infer that a preservationist would be most likely to ....

A. shun treasure-seeking salvagers	B. be a diver
C. put treasures in a museum	D. do archaeological research

Question 8: The word "**scoured**" is most similar to which of the following?

A. scraped away	B. scratched over
C. scrambled around	D. searched through

Question 9: What is the closest meaning to the word "**lure**"?

A. knowledge	B. attraction	C. luxury	D. glare

Question 10: The second and third paragraphs are an example of ....

A. chronological order	B. explanation
C. specific to general	D. definition

B. Read the following passage adapted from Cultural Guide – OALD, and circle A, B, C, or D for the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 20. (10m)

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. In the 1960s feminism became the subject of intense debate when the women's liberation movement encouraged women to reject their traditional supporting role and to demand equal status and equal rights with men in areas such as employment and pay.

Since then, the **gender gap** between the sexes has been reduced. The Equal Pay Act of 1970, for instance, made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work, and in 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs. In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made. Women now have much better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

In the US the movement that is often called the "first wave of feminism" began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called **glass ceiling** that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

Question 11: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19th century, ______.

A. British women did not complete their traditional supporting role

B. most women did not wish to have equal status and equal rights

C. British women did not have the right to vote in political elections

D. suffragettes fought for the equal employment and equal pay

Question 12: The phrase "**gender gap**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. the visible space between men and women

B. the difference in status between men and women

C. the social distance between the two sexes

D. the social relationship between the two sexes

Question 13: Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as _____.

A. American women who were more successful than men

B. American women with exceptional abilities

C. pioneers in the fight for American women's rights

D. American women who had greater opportunities

Question 14: The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) _____.

A. was not officially approved

B. changed the US Constitution

C. was brought into force in the 1960s

D. supported employers, schools and clubs

Question 15: In the late 20th century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by _____.

A. the Equal Rights Amendment   B. the Equal Pay Act of 1970

C. the Equal Opportunities Commission   D. the Sex Discrimination Act

Question 16: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.

B. The women's liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.

C. The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20th century.

D. The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20th century.

Question 17: The phrase **"glass ceiling"** in paragraph 4 mostly means _______.

A. an imaginary barrier   B. an overlooked problem

C. a ceiling made of glass   D. a transparent frame

Question 18: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

A. There is now no sex discrimination in Britain and in the US.

B. Many American women still face the problem of household chores.

C. An American woman once had to fight for the chance to become a doctor.

D. British women now have much better employment opportunities.

Question 19: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US

B. women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights

C. the British government did not approve of the women's liberation movement

D. women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts

Question 20: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Opportunities for Women Nowadays

B. Women and the Right to Vote

C. The Suffragettes in British Society

D. Feminism in Britain and the US

Câu hỏi 4:

Every nation has a set of rules, either written or unwritten, which (1) ……… how people act with each other. (2) ………, written rules are often laws, and they control how we drive, operate a business or run a government. Individuals who (3) ……… laws may be fined or put in jail. Because illegal behavior generally harms other individuals or (4) ……… at large, our court system must punish people who disregard these formal rules.

Informal rules, often called "manners" or "etiquette" describe correct and incorrect (5) ……… in such situations as eating in a restaurant going on a date, or working in an office. If one is impolite or (6) ……… in these situations, other people often consider the (7) ……… immature and insensitive. And although we can strongly disapprove of such misconduct, we cannot (8) …… punish someone for simply being inconsiderate or unpleasant.

Neither laws (9) ……… manners are inflexible; both change as society develops. For example, in the early twentieth century, the selling of alcohol was (10) ……… by the 18th Amendment to the Constitution.

1. A. forces B. determines C. decides D. argues
2. A. Formally B. Solemnly C. Importantly D. Decently
3. A. displace B. disrepute C. displease D. disobey
4. A. band B. disrepute C. society D. group
5. A. action B. thought C. treatment D. behavior
6. A. misbehaves B. violates C. misunderstands D. behavior
7. A breaker B. offender C. doer D. liar
8. A legally B. rightly C. correctly D. really
9. A not B. and C. nor D. or
10. A discouraged B. stopped C. prevented D. prohibited

Câu hỏi 5:

B. Circle the most suitable preposition among A, B, C or D for each numbered gap to complete the passage. (10m)

If you look at the sky (11) …… a clear night, you will see that there are so many twinkling lights that nobody is able to count them all. Most of these lights are stars. They are (12) …… big moving balls in the sky. The stars we see (13) …… night are much farther away (14) …… our sun, which is also a star. Some of these stars are like our earth, they are (15) …… more solid material. They are called planets. They shine just as a mirror does when you hold it (16) …… the sunlight. Instead (17) …… giving (18) …… the light of their own, these planets reflect the light (19) …… our sun. The other planets of the sun are much closer (20) …… our planet earth than the stars are. However these other planets are very far away. It would take a spaceship traveling more than 60,000 miles an hour about five months to reach the nearest one.

11. A. on B. at C. in D. from
12. A. as B. like C. above D. under
13. A. on B. at C. beside D. beyond
14. A. between B. of C. from D. next
15. A. from B. by C. of D. in
16. A. to B against C. opposite D. across
17. A. along B. from C. with D. of
18. A. up B. back C. out D. in
19. A. from B. of C. with D. by
20. A. to B. away C. from D. within

Câu hỏi 6:

HOME-ALONE FATHERS

The number of (1) .... fathers has increased considerably in recent years in Britain. We spoke to one such dad, Steve Baker, about how he copes with it all. Steve, 43, has brought up his two teenage sons since he and his wife (2) .... up two years ago. "It's (3) .... more difficult for a man than it is for a woman," says Steve. "It's a full-time job, whoever you are. Fortunately for me, my employers were very (4) .... in the first new months and they let me take time off work to get myself organized.

As far as the housework is (5) ...., I don't mind cooking, as I've always been good at that; it's the ironing I can't (6) ....! Generally (7) ...., the boys and I get on very well together but of course, sometimes we have rows. That's when I really miss having someone there with me to help me (8) .... I have had a couple of relationships in the last two years but they haven't (9) .... out. That has a lot to do with the fact that I put my kids before anyone else. I take fatherhood very (10) ...."

Câu hỏi 7:

A lot of language teachers are still don't (1) .... American English in the classroom, (2) .... parents often complain that in the (3).............. their children do at school American spelling is (4).............. as a mistake most learner agree that, for the (5) .... of teaching, the two kinds of English should not be mixed, but teacher should not split hairs, there has been an (6) .... of words and phrases(7) .... the Atlantic going on for quite time, and modern British English contains so many "Americanisms" that is often difficult to draw a sharp line. Technical (8).............. as well as some slang expression from TV films have been taken over and have (9) .... in British English, and often the British are not even aware that these words did not exist in their language (10) ....

Câu hỏi 8:

1. These objectives are certainly ………….. We have to try new ones. **(ATTAIN)**
2. He admitted that his cruel joke was ……………. **(INTEND)**
3. The …………… answer to my question was "no". **(VARY)**
4. He is normally very ------- so you will be lucky if you get any information out of him. **(COMMUNICATE)**
5. He is laughing …………… **(HEART)**
6. Justice is often………………..…. as a blindfolded woman holding a pair of scales. **(PERSON)**
7. We hope to see more …………… schools where children of different races can get used to working together. **(INTEGRATE)**
8. Country lanes are often …………… in winter. **(PASS)**
9. She is at a very …………… age. **(IMPRESS)**
10. They made their …………… departure just before the floods. **(PROVIDE)**

There is a saying that first impressions are generally correct and I would say that (11)……………, throughout my entire life, I have found this to be true apart from one notable exception of a good friend and neighbour with whom my first (12) ………….. was decidedly unfriendly.

At the time of our first meeting I was living in a (13) …………… area of London, not far from the exit of a dual (14) ………….. and this meant that although it was a residential street, even with the (15)…………… will in the world, drivers would often travel dangerously fast within inches of my front door. This used to really annoy me and I have to admit I did often go a bit (16)…………… in expressing my anger even though (or perhaps because) I knew I didn't stand a (17)…………… chance of being taken notice of or even noticed at all. So when one day, I shouted my usual string of swear words at a rapidly passing car and it immediately screamed to a halt, my first reaction was an enormous sense of (18)……………. But then the driver of the car opened his window and shouted a stream of swear words back at me. So the next morning, I was more than a little surprised to find an apology note from the same motorist in my mail box explaining that in an attempt to (19) …………… his career as an up and coming IT (20)…………… he had been driving too fast the previous evening and inviting me to have dinner with him and his wife.

11. ALL …………… 12. CHANGE ……… 13. DEPRIVE …………
14. CARRY ………… 15. GOOD ………… 16. BOARD …………
17. REASON ……… 18. ACHIEVE ……… 19. FAR ………………
20. CONSULT ………

Câu hỏi 9:

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of major limiting factors in world	1. ………
crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to	2. ………
increased desertification and the loss of former arable lands.	3. ………
Consequently, those plant species are well adapted to surviving in dry	4. ………
climates are being looked at for an answer in developing more efficient	5. ………
crops to grow in marginally arable lands.	6. ………
Plants use several mechanics to ensure their survival in desert	7. ………
environments. Some involve purely mechanical and physical adaptations,	8. ………
such as the shape of the plant's surface, small leaf size, and extensive	9. ………
root system. Some of adaptations are related with chemical mechanism.	10. ………
Many plants, such as cactuses, have internal gums which give them	11. ………
water retaining properties. Another chemical mechanism is that of the	12. ………
epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts like a cover to protect the	13. ………
plant which prevents loss of internal moisture.	

Câu hỏi 10:

Rewrite these sentences as suggested

1. Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week.
   An increased ……………………………………………………………………
2. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.
   Rather ……………………………………………………………………
3. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.
   The moment……………………………………………………………………
4. He never suspected that the bicycle had been stolen.
   At no time ……………………………………………………………………
5. She was dismissed because her typing was poor. (LOST)
   ……………………………………………………………………
6. In the area, Thailand is much better than all other countries in football. (SHOULDERS)
   ……………………………………………………………………
7. The claim to provide the best service in business, but I think that can be questioned. (DISPUTE)
   ……………………………………………………………………
8. You should punish him severely so that others will be afraid to behave as he did. (EXAMPLE)
   ……………………………………………………………………
9. The boy does whatever his father wants in an obedient way. (ATTENDANCE)
   ……………………………………………………………………
10. I really regret to have lost the opportunity to get the promotion. (BOAT)
   ……………………………………………………………………

PRACTICE 20

Câu hỏi 1:

PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. psychiatrist B. psychiatric C. psychics D. psyching
2. A. elaborate B. gracious C. aquaplaning D. international
3. A. competitive B. controversial C. promote D. commercial
4. A. necklace B. preface C. palace D. replace
5. A. belies B. invariably C. guidelines D. crystalline

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

6. A. illustrative B. illustrate C. illustrator D. illustrious
7. A. amicable B. agreeable C. admirable D. arguable
8. A. legitimacy B. courageous C. relativism D. indefinite
9. A. introduce B. multimedia C. conscientiously D. facsimile
10. A. extricate B. meandering C. quandary D. hedonist

Câu hỏi 2:

WORD CHOICE

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences

1. He says he isn't afraid of risking his own _____ in the mission and he won't give it up.
A. neck B. ears C. head D. mind
2. We have to _____ the hard time hoping that things will change for the better in the future.
A. maintain B. endure C. persist D. outlive
3. Seldom does she refuse to do her friends a good _____, but on that occasion she was too busy to pay attention to other people's problems.
A. assistance B. turn C. aid D. backing
4. Betty says she cannot stand looking at the rat, _______ touching it.
A. even so B. let alone C. what if D. as far as
5. Beyond all _____, it was Alice who gave away our secrets.
A. fail B. conclusion C. dispute D. contradiction
6. They said I'd be on ______ for the first two or three weeks as they want to find out about my skills.
A. testing B. examination C. inspection D. probation
7. Pasta in its various forms is the ____ diet in Italy.
A. common B. staple C. usual D. obvious
8. 'What did you talk about?' - 'Oh, ___________.'
A. pins and needles B. here and there
C. this and that D. leaps and bounds

9. The ___ of the project has been suspended because of the inadequate financing.

A. implementation B. establishment C. installation D. exploration

10. The _____ man refused to give his son a single cent to start his own business.

A. miserly B. meager C. economical D. frugal

STRUCTURE & GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer that grammatically fits each of the blanks in the following sentences.

1. _____, in the center of old Sanaa, many of the city's houses, some ten centuries old, will collapse if restoration isn't started soon.

A. There are B. It is C. There D. Being

2. The bell _____ the end of the period rang, _____ our heated discussion.

A. indicating, interrupting B. indicated, interrupting

C. indicating, interrupted D. indicated, interrupted

3. Every minute must be made full use ___ English.

A. of studying B. to study

C. of being studied D. of to study

4. Hibernating animals breathe _____ during their long sleep, which may last for six months, _____ it is hardly noticeable.

A. so slowly – that B. as slowly – as

C. the slowest – when D. far slower – than

5. _____ law degrees as today.

A. Never have so many women received

B. Never have women ever received

C. Never so many women have been receiving

D. Never have there been so many women receiving

6. ____ by the policeman, his face went pale with fear.

A. For being tied B. Having been tied

C. What he did was seen D. His hands tied

7. _______ workers found accidentally while constructing a new subway line in Mexico city yielded new information about previous civilizations in the area was well-documented.

A. Relics that B. That relics that

C. It was relics that D. Not until relics had

8. He was ____________ we had expected.

A. much efficient at written work than

B. efficiently working like

C. not nearly as efficient at working as a writer as

D. not more efficient in writing than

9. It is clear _____ the city government will have to raise taxes if the police force is going to be strengthened.

A. what B. that C. whatever D. whether

10. After the flood had left so many homeless, the __________ donated whatever they could spare of their food, clothing and shelter.

A. town-neighborhood people
B. neighbor town people
C. people town neighbors
D. neighboring towns people

Câu hỏi 3

PREPOSITION & PHRASAL VERB

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences

1. Andrew is a draftsman ___ profession, but he works as a clerk at the post office.

A. in B. at C. with D. by

2. She is too weak _____ mathematics to ever pass the exam. She won't succeed even _____ her hundredth effort.

A. at/at B. at/in C. in/at D. in/in

3. I got up at six, started my work half an hour later and stayed there until five p.m _____ no free time ______ between.

A. within/ at B. in/of C. with/in D. in/to

4. He is generous ________ a fault.

A. without B. to C. at D. for

5. Adam felt sick _____ heart after his girlfriend had walked out _____ him.

A. in/ against
B. by/by
C. with/to
D. at/on

6. We feared we would have to sell the house to pay off the debts and couldn't find any better solution to ________ this problem.

A. get round
B. come off
C. pull out
D. run up against

7. How big are the profits we can expect the London branch to ____ this year?

A. give off
B. round up
C. spring up
D. turn in

8. I suggest we _______ more coal in case the forecasts of a long and heavy winter should come true.

A. put in B. lay in C. give in D. do in

9. It is said that the corruption can hardly be _______ especially among top officials.

A. borne out B. rooted out C. worn off D. owned up to

10. Has Danny _______ the New Year's reception yet?

A. taken up B. snapped up C. seen about D. backed down

READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

MIGRATION

Various types of migration have occurred **perpetually** throughout history. The earliest evidence tells of groups of people who were hunter-gatherers and nomads. These people lived off the land that bordered their homes. When resources were used up, survival was a matter of finding more resources. Surprisingly, these groups were able to return to previous locations after several cycles of migration. The lives of nomads were not as gruelling as it was usually made out to be. Instead, their livelihood contributed to the ecological system and they were very much a crucial factor in the system.

Nomadic life was plain and nomads possessed few personal assets. Their environment was their source of survival, not just for food and drink but also for basic items like tools. Clothes and jewellery were made from animal skin and beans respectively. It was not difficult to obtain the materials prerequisite for whatever they needed. The thought of rebuilding houses on a quotidian basis might seem daunting but it had become part and parcel of their daily routine. Everyone chipped in to help build the houses and quickly as possible. Contrary to popular belief, women were often seen joining pieces of wood together or packing straw and wood to form roofs. It is a wonder that each new home could be made as comfortable as the previous ones.

During the onset of industrialisation, factory work was commonplace. Massive rural-urban migration took place. Thousands of workers shifted from farm to factory work. Assembly line work was supposed to provide a much better form of livelihood for these farmers than the rigorous work on the farm. However, the supply of homes could not keep up with the demand and squatters became the new homes of these workers. They were not better off in the city compared to the countryside. Hygiene was poor and there were **exiguous** water facilities. Overcrowding led to the outbreak of many diseases.

Migratory farm labour was also common during the 1920s and 1930s. Unversed and without land, these farmers were forced to migrate from one state to another in America in search of jobs in the different farms. Jobs were aplenty during harvest time and luckily, these occurred at different times of the year, depending on the states. At any one harvest, about two hundred thousand workers might be needed. Fruit and berry crops required additional hands during harvest time but wheat played the most significant role in periodic rural migration.

Besides harvesting, packing of berry crops and other fruits also required a large amount of help. Workers moved in groups together with their families. Each acre of land was assured of help from both the young and old. However, with technological advancement, there was fervent competition for jobs at the farms. From the planting to the harvesting and later the packing as well, less and less manual labour was needed. Five men replaced the three hundred men that used to perform a task and machinery was used for menial and repetitive work.

During the Great Depression in the 1930s, pea-pickers were also another migrant group of workers who found it arduous to make ends meet. Staying in tents, these groups moved about from place to place. However, when the harvest was poor, there was little that could be done. Some of the men were actually workers in the city but many had lost their jobs. The pea-pickers, who were the women, were left to bear the brunt of taking care of the family. Large families with an average of seven children were commonplace. The lucky ones outlived the ordeal on frozen vegetables that they had obtained the season before.

Throughout history, people have moved from one place to another in search of better jobs and opportunities. The hapless ones were usually the working lass. Without proper education and armed with manual skills, many of them were in the clutches of the inevitable technological advancements.

Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Write your answer (A, B, C or D) in the numbered box.

1. The word "**perpetually**" as used in the first line can be best substituted by the term ....

A. outrageously B. particularly C. undyingly D. incessantly

2. Why were nomads able to live on very few assets?

A. They were too satisfied to seek possessions of other things.

B. They were able to manage with their assets.

C. They retrieved other needed things from their environment.

D. They made other things from natural materials.

3. Why does the writer mention "*the supply of homes*" and "*exiguous water facilities*" in the third paragraph?

A. To lessen the lures of urban life.

B. To compare life in the city and in the countryside.

C. To relinquish the disaffection towards urban life to readers.

D. To concentrate on the lack of infrastructure.

4. How did the Great Depression affect the pea-pickers?

A. The introduction of machines made them redundant.

B. They were left with the responsibility of family care.

C. The crises left them in makeshift tents.

D. They had to search for a longer time for food.

5. The word "**exiguous**" used in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to the word ....

A. inadequate B. ample C. indulgent D. inexhaustible

For each of the following sentences, decide whether they are true, false or not given by writing T, F or NG respectively in the numbered box.

6. The working class was forced to compete for their jobs in light of mechanisation.

7. Rural-urban migration resulted from the need for better living conditions.

8. Wheat harvesting required more farmhands than any other kinds of crops.

9. Metropolitan area observed minimal spreading of diseases.

10. Nomads are believed to have lived more exhaustingly than they actually did.

PASSAGE 2

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Ranked as the number one beverage consumed worldwide, tea takes the lead over coffee in both popularity and production with more than 5 million metric tons of tea produced annually. Although much of this tea is consumed in Asian, European, and African countries, the United States drinks its fair share. According to estimates by the Tea Council of the United States, tea is enjoyed by no less than half of the U.S. population on any given day. Black tea or green tea – iced, spiced, or instant – tea drinking has spurred a billion-dollar business with major tea producers in Africa and South America and throughout Asia.

Tea is made from the leaves of an evergreen plant, Camellia sinensis, which grows tall and lush in tropical regions. On tea plantation, the plant is kept trimmed to approximately four feet high and as new buds called flush appear, ***they*** are plucked off by hand. Even in today's world of modern agricultural machinery, hand harvesting continues to be the preferred method. Ideally, only the top two leaves and a bud should be picked. This new growth produces the highest quality tea.

After being harvested, tea leaves are laid out on long drying racks, called withering racks, for 18 to 20 hours. During this process, the tea softens and becomes limp. Next, depending on the type of tea being produced, the leaves may be crushed or chopped to release flavor, and then fermented under controlled conditions of heat and humidity. For green tea, the whole leaves are often steamed to retain their green color, and the fermentation process is skipped. Producing black teas requires fermentation during which the tea leaves begin to darken. After fermentation, black tea is dried in vats to produce its rich brown or black color.

No one knows when or how tea became popular, but legend has it that tea as a beverage was discovered in 2737 B.C. by Emperor Shen Nung of China when leaves from a Camellia dropped into his drinking water as it was boiling over a fire. As the story goes, Emperor Shen Nung drank the resulting liquid and proclaimed the drink to be most nourishing and refreshing. Though this account cannot be ***documented***, it is thought that tea drinking probably originated in China and spread to other parts of Asia, then to Europe, and ultimately to America colonies around 1650.

With about half the caffeine content as coffee, tea is often chosen by those who want to reduce, but not necessarily ***eliminate*** their caffeine intake. Some people find that tea is less acidic than coffee and therefore easier on the stomach. Others have become interested in tea drinking since the National Cancer Institute published its findings on the antioxidant properties of tea. But whether tea is enjoyed for its perceived health benefits, its flavor, or as a social drink, teacups continue to be filled daily with the world's most popular beverage.

1. *Why does the author include statistics on the amount of tea produced, sold, and consumed?*
   A. To demonstrate tea's popularity
   B. To show the expense of processing such a large quantity of tea
   C. To explain why coffee is not the most popular beverage worldwide
   D. To impress the reader with factual sounding information
2. *Based on the passage, what is implied about tea harvesting?*
   A. The method has remained nearly the same for a long time.
   B. It is totally done with the assistance of modern agricultural machinery.
   C. It is no longer done in China
   D. The method involves trimming the uppermost branches of the plant.
1. *What does the word* **"they"** *in paragraph 2 of the passage refer to____?*
   A. new buds B. tropical regions
   C. tea pickers D. evergreen plants
2. *Which of the following is* **NOT** *true about the tea production process?*
   A. Black tea goes through two drying phases during production.
   B. Black tea develops its dark color during fermentation and final drying.
   C. Green tea requires a long fermentation process.
   D. Green tea is often steamed to keep its color
3. *The word* **"documented"** *in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by which of the following word?*
   A. kept B. proved C. stored D. ignored
4. *According to the passage, what is true about the origin of tea drinking?*
   A. It began during the Shen Nung dynasty
   B. It may have begun some time around 1650
   C. It is unknown when tea first became popular.
   D. It was originally produced from Camillia plants in Europe.
5. *The word* **"eliminate"** *in paragraph 5 could be best replaced by which of the following word?*
   A. increase B. reduce C. decrease D. remove
6. *According to the passage, which may be the reason why someone would choose to drink tea instead of coffee?*
   A. Because it's easier to digest than coffee
   B. Because it has a higher nutritional content than coffee

C. Because it helps prevent cancer

D. Because it has more caffeine than coffee

7. *Where in the passage does the author mention research conducted on the beneficial effects of tea drinking?*

A. In paragraph 4 B. In paragraph 2

C. In paragraph 1 D. In paragraph 5

8. *What best describes the topic of this passage?*

A. The two most popular types of tea

B. How tea is produced and brewed

C. The benefits of tea consumption worldwide

D. Tea consumption and production

Câu hỏi 4:

GUIDED CLOZE

PASSAGE A

Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage.

WIKIPEDIA

The online encyclopaedia Wikipedia challenges our preconceptions about factual information.

Before Wikipedia, it was (1)________ as read that encyclopaedias were written by paid experts. In other (2)________, before Wikipedia, the 'reader' of an encyclopaedia had no control over the content. Wikipedia has changed all that, as anyone is allowed to edit and add content. The idea has certainly (3)_______ on and, for millions of people, Wikipedia (4)____ a vital need.

Wikipedia's founders (5)_____ that, on the whole, the information on the site is no less accurate than more traditional encyclopaedias. Despite this, critics have (6)_____ the site for its inaccuracies. Articles on the site have certainly (7)_____ things which are not in fact true. However, although these have received wide media (8)___, they essentially (9)________ the problem. Most people have little (10)______ how many inaccuracies there are in traditional printed encyclopaedias too.

1. A. given B. taken C. made D. put

2. A. speech B. ways C. words D. terms

3. A. got B. put C. taken D. caught

4. A. says B. responds C. tells D. answers

5. A. insist B. assist C. consist D. desist

6. A. pronounced B. renounced C. denounced D. announced

7. A. assented B. assigned C. asserted D. associated

8. A. treatment B. coverage C. handling D. usage

9. A. exaggerate B. boast C. flatter D. extend

10. A. gist B. hint C. hunch D. inkling

GUIDED CLOZE

PASSAGE B

The money that some professional sportsmen earn shouldn't impress anyone when you take into consideration the fact that only a few of them manage to (1)________ immortality and everlasting fame. And once they reach their prime and (2)________ their talent at their best, they are fully conscious that their brilliant careers won't last for ever. They live under a constant pressure of being (3)__________ and subsequently replaced by someone who is younger, faster and more accomplished. For that reason, objectives like retirement benefits and pensions are of great concern to all professional athletes.

Some of the retired competitors go as far as to organize strikes and rallies to (4)________ their protest against any policy unresponsive to their demands (5)__________ the younger professionals seek more upgrading solutions to the problem as more and more of them attach a proper significance to receiving a solid education, even at university (6)______. Such an approach should help them find interesting and well-paid jobs once their sports career is over.

A completely new strategy has been (7)__________ by the schools priding themselves (8)____________ supporting their own teams. Their authorities insist that the sports clubs members achieve high academic standards or else they are debarred (9) ____________ partaking in certain sports events, which may lead to further disruption in their professional careers.

By these practical and most effective (10)________, combining education with sports activity, the image of the professional athlete as being brainless and unintelligent may eventually be changing to the sportsmen's benefit.

1. A. obtain B. fulfill C. attain D. succeed
2. A. do B. show C. keep D. display
3. A. outcast B. outshone C. outstayed D. outgrown
4. A. voice B. claim C. insist D. speak
5. A. whereby B. whereas C. whereupon D. wherein
6. A. degree B. grade C. standard D. level
7. A. assembled B. installed C. devised D. emerged
8. A. with B. on C. for D. in
9. A. from B. into C. off D. by
10. A. grounds B. results C. factors D. means

Câu hỏi 5:

OPEN CLOZE

PASSAGE A

Complete the following passage by filling in each blank with one suitable word

KRAKATOA

Volcanic eruption has been a constant threat to our natural environment for millions of years, but seldom in recent times (1)___________ a volcano erupted with the ferocity of Krakatoa.

Krakatoa, (2) _________ is a volcanic island group in Indonesia, erupted on 27th August 1883. Not only was the explosion (3)_______ loud that it was heard as far away (more than 3,000 km) as Perth in Australia, (4)______ it is also recognized as (5)______ the loudest sound (6)______ recorded.

Tens of thousands of people in the region were killed, many (7)______ in the enormous tsunamis which the eruption produced – tsunamis which eventually reached South Africa and the English Channel.

The explosion also had a major effect on the (8)________ world's weather system. The volcanic dust in the atmosphere reduced the (9)_______ of sunlight reaching the earth's surface, reducing global temperatures by more than one degree centigrade. Only after five years had passed (10)_______ global temperatures begin to normal.

PASSAGE B

One of the hazards that electronic media like the television, radio or computers (1)______ these days is the decline in book reading.

The concern (2)_____ mainly to the younger generations who are strongly tempted by the glamour of the silver screen and, consequently, don't recognize the importance of acquiring first-hand information from books.

To encourage reading for pleasure and to propagate a while array of publications like encyclopedias, reference books, manuals or fiction, radical (3)______ should be applied. Firstly, more (4) ______ ought to be put on the educational (5) ______. Youngsters should be made to feel comfortable while reading either for information or self-satisfaction in public places like airports, buses or on the beach. Secondly, libraries must be subsidized more accurately in order to provide the potential reader with (6) _________ choice of publications and to become more publically active so as to put books at people's (7) _______ rather than keep them under lock and key. Fund collecting actions organized by libraries might also (8) ______ the public awareness of the advantages of becoming engrossed in a good book.

Finally, the mass media themselves might contribute considerably (9)______ recommending of purchase or valuable best-sellers and inspiring their viewers to enrich their knowledge and erudition, and thus help them to (10) __________ the habit of spontaneous everyday reading.

Câu hỏi 6:

WORD FORMATION

TASK 1

1. Behavior of this kind is _________ to the Crown and should be accounted for as quickly as possible. (CREDIT)
2. A _____ amount of expensive building materials have been donated for the construction of the health center. (SUBSTANCE)

3. In Canada, 26 % of the federal ________ are women; with one-third of judges at provincial level. (JUDGE)
4. The fear of injury is always ________ in an athletes mind at this late stage. (UP)
5. They are calling for the release of the hostages on ________ grounds. (HUMAN)
6. Nothing is known about her ________ and background. (PARENT)
7. There is no evidence to suggest that disease is either ________ or infectious. (INHERIT)
8. She was given the ________ task of informing the losers. (ENVY)
9. The boy's ______ behavior was the primary reason for which he was expelled from school. (OBJECT)
10. Despite the immense ________ of a grateful nation, miller has slumped into struggle and despair. (GOOD)

TASK 2

probable	seem	ecology	mount	assess
wild	mystery	live	favor	threat

LIFE IN EXTREME CONDITIONS

Until relatively recently, it was thought that extreme heat and cold presented (1)____ problems to (2)_______ organisms and that all life existed in a narrow range of (3)______ temperatures. However, the discovery of extremophiles has forced a (4)_____ of that view.

Extremophiles are bacteria that survive, and even thrive, in (5)_____ impossible conditions. (6)_____ as it may seem, some exist at temperatures exceeding 80°C in geysers and hot springs, while others live in the freezing conditions of the Antarctic (7)______. While most species of larger animals are (8)_____ by global warming, even to the point of extinction, that kind of (9)_____ change may actually benefit the extremophiles. These (10)_____ organisms may survive long after the human race.

Câu hỏi 7:

ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

Beds play an important role on allowing a person to get a good night sleep. Many different types of beds in the market today provide with a source of comfort that is tailored to individual needs. Most of them are soft enough to ensure that the bed follows the contours of a person's body, yet allowing a person to feel comfortable when he is tossing and turning in bed. There are mattresses filled with different types of materials and sewn with different types of clothes. The need to farther improve the quality of mattresses shows the importance of the bed as a piece of furniture in a home. Whether it is reclining, sleep or even have a meal, people seek to buy the most comfortable beds for them.

A latex foam bed is one such bed. Latex is obtained from the rubber tree and it solidifies quickly and becomes rubbery and elastic. These rubber particles are suspended by soap in water and the liquid will then whip into foam and poured into a mould. Hundreds of heated pins pierce the mould to create air chambers for natural ventilation. The core of this mixture is then rinsed, washed and squeezed until it is damp. The dampness is removed by a hot air oven and further frozen to cool it. Latex foam mattresses therefore have a like-spring resilience that not only follows the contours of a person body when he is asleep but is also able to revert to the original shape not taking on the body impression of anyone.

Câu hỏi 8:

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. The direct aim of the statement is to make the public aware of the present situation. (BOILS)
   → ____
2. I can't cope with my new job, and that bothers me. (DEPTH)
   → I wish ____________________________________
3. My parents are furious with me for getting a tattoo and so have grounded me. (ARMS)
   → My parents, ________________________________
4. The accusation was that the Prime Minister made his statement less powerful because of public opinion. (WATERING)
   → ____
5. Although Rudy really didn't want to play cricket on Sunday, he agreed in the end. (DEAD)
   → Despite ____________________________________
6. We would always take great care when flying at night. (WITS)
   →We always ___________________________________
7. It's only with his last novel that he's attained any notice in the literary world.
   → Until the __________________________________
8. The accident wasn't her fault because her car was stationary at the time.
   → Her car not ________________________________ it.
9. This supermarket sells products at prices suitable for people from all walks of life.
   → People from any ____________________________
10. By some it is supposed that bad luck may be avoided by knocking on wood.
   → That knocking ______________________________

PRACTICE 21

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

Câu 1: **A.** production **B.** procedure **C.** product **D.** provide
Câu 2: **A.** contract **B.** language **C.** cancel **D.** image
Câu 3: **A.** naked **B.** crooked **C.** markedly **D.** backed
Câu 4: **A.** decision **B.** design **C.** invisible **D.** disease
Câu 5: **A.** enough **B.** plough **C.** tough **D.** rough

II. Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.

Câu 6: **A.** European **B.** minority **C.** providence **D.** monument
Câu 7: **A.** particular **B.** accidental **C.** analysis **D.** outnumber
Câu 8: **A.** diamond **B.** dynasty **C.** diagonal **D.** diagram
Câu 9: **A.** temperature **B.** reminiscent **C.** portable **D.** marvelous
Câu 10: **A.** ancestor **B.** compressor **C.** transistor **D.** equator

III. Choose the best answer.

Câu 11: A: Which one do you like? B: I like ________ one of the two.
A. the bigger **B.** biggest **C.** bigger **D.** the biggest

Câu 12: Robert and his wife ________ to my house for tea yesterday evening.
A. came about **B.** came down **C.** came round **D.** came away

Câu 13: Each of the guests ________ a bunch of flowers.
A. is given **B.** are given **C.** give **D.** were given

Câu 14: To everyone's surprise, Mr. Brown *turned up* at the Trade Union meeting.
A. disappeared **B.** left **C.** came **D.** appeared

Câu 15: Everyone burst out laughing. There was a lot of ________.
A. laughings **B.** laugh **C.** laughter **D.** laughs

Câu 16: I notice the lorry ________ down the hill.
A. having come **B.** coming **C.** to come **D.** came

Câu 17: Among various T-shirts, I think the blue one ________ your jeans best.
A. suits **B.** matches **C.** goes with **D.** fits

Câu 18: They left the restaurant, ________ two hours over lunch.
A. spending **B.** having spent **C.** after spend **D.** spent

Câu 19: The English ________ many traditional customs.
A. will have **B.** have **C.** has had **D.** has

Câu 20: Never ________ so much protest against pollution. It won't be long before we have a better environment.
A. it has been **B.** has it been **C.** there has been **D.** has there been

Câu 21: The doctor told him to keep ________ sweets and chocolate to lose weight.
A. off **B.** up **C.** at **D.** back

Câu 22: Nobody seems to be ________ control of those children.

A. over **B.** in **C.** under **D.** with

Câu 23: You know I will always stand ________ you if you are in trouble.

A. with **B.** by **C.** up **D.** for

Câu 24: Mrs. Brown: Taxi! Taxi! Taxi driver: ______

A. Where to, madam? **B.** I am waiting for you, madam.

C. What's the matter, madam? **D.** No problem

Câu 25: Not one of the students ________ the answer to that difficult problem.

A. is knowing **B.** has known **C.** knows **D.** know

Câu 26: One problem for teacher is that each student has his/ her own ____ needs.

A. distinctive **B.** divided **C.** individual **D.** separate

Câu 27: I was ________ in the book I was reading and didn't hear the phone.

A. distracted **B.** submerged **C.** engrossed **D.** gripped

Câu 28: If we hurry, we might get there ________ to catch the early train.

A. on time **B.** in time **C.** right **D.** before time

Câu 29: To get a passport, you must send in your birth ________ and two photos.

A. paper **B.** card **C.** license **D.** certificate

Câu 30: She tries to set ________ an hour a week for practice.

A. down **B.** in **C.** aside **D.** about

Câu 31: Bill: It's time for me to say goodbye now. Bull: Bye. ______

A. Take care! **B.** Long time no see.

C. It's a shame! **D.** That's right.

Câu 32: Jill: Thanks for helping me to overcome the difficulty. Jack: ________

A. No worries! **B.** Needless to say. **C.** Me too! **D.** Why don't?

Câu 33: The villagers had to work hard in the fields all day and could hardly ________ ends meet.

A. make **B.** let **C.** work **D.** do

Câu 34: A computer is ________ of doing almost anything you ask it to.

A. incapable **B.** able **C.** possible **D.** capable

Câu 35: Harry is a sailor. He spends most of his life at ________ sea.

A. the **B.** a **C.** an **D.** No article

Câu 36: After the funeral, the residents of the apartment building ________.

A. sent to the cemetery each week flowers faithfully.

B. sent faithfully flowers all week to the cemetery.

C. sent flowers faithfully to the cemetery each week.

D. sent each week faithfully to the cemetery flowers.

Câu 37: Because the first pair of pants did not fit properly, he asked for ________.

A. others pants **B.** the others ones **C.** another pair **D.** another pants

Câu 38: The committee has met and __________.

A. its decision was reached at

B. it has reached a decision

C. it has formulated themselves some opinions

D. they have reached a decision

Câu 39: Alfred Adams has not __________.

A. before lived without the company of his friends.

B. never before lived sole

C. ever lived alone before

D. lived lonelinessly in time previous

Câu 40: John's score on the test is the highest in the class; __________.

A. he should study last night **B.** he must have studied last night

C. he should have studied last night **D.** he must study last night

IV. Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage.

GREEK THEATRES

The word theatre comes from Greek and literally means seeing place. The theatre has been popular in ancient times. People did not go to the theatre simply to see an interesting __________ (41) for the plays formed part of religious festivals. __________ (42) early Greek theatres consisted of no more than a flat space with an altar at the foot of a hillside. __________ (43) that time, there were no __________ (44) as there are in modern theatres, so the __________ (45) stood or sat on the slopes of the hillside. Gradually, special theatres were made by building large stone or wooden steps one __________ (46) another up the hillside. In later times, a hut was built at the far side of the acting area where it formed a background for the actors __________ (47) the parts of the different characters. Eventually, a __________ (48) platform was built so that the actors could be seen more clearly. This was the first appearance of anything __________ (49) our modern stage. As well as these permanent theatres, there were simple wooden stages __________ (50) around by actors wandering from one place to another. There was also a hut with curtains that served both as background scenery and as a dressing room.

Câu 41: A. scenery B. stage C. performance D. scene

Câu 42: A. Whole B. Complete C. All D. Full

Câu 43: A. At B. For C. On D. In

Câu 44: A. chairs B. stools C. benches D. seats

Câu 45: A. players B. viewers C. watchers D. audiences

Câu 46: A. behind B. between C. among D. around

Câu 47: A. doing B. being C. making D. playing

Câu 48: A. pulled B. lifted C. moved D. raised

Câu 49: A. as B. similar C. like D. equal

Câu 50: A. fetched B. carried C. held D. brought

V. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

1. All mammals feed their young. Beluga whale mothers, for example, nurse their calves for
about twenty months, until they are about to give birth again and their young are able to
find their own food. The behavior of feeding of the young is built into the reproductive
system. It is a nonselective part of parental care and the defining feature of a mammal, the
(5) most important thing that mammals-- whether marsupials, platypuses, spiny anteaters, or
placental mammals -- have in common.
But not all animal parents, even those that *tend* their offspring to the point of hatching or
birth, feed their young. Most egg-guarding fish do not, for the simple reason that their
young are so much smaller than the parents and eat food that is also much smaller than
(10) the food eaten by adults. In reptiles, the crocodile mother protects her young after they have
hatched and takes them down to the water, where they will find food, but she does not
actually feed them. Few insects feed their young after hatching, but some make other
arrangement, *provisioning* their cells and nests with caterpillars and spiders that they have
paralyzed with their venom and stored in a state of suspended animation so that their
(15) larvae might have a supply of fresh food when they hatch.
For animals other than mammals, then, feeding is not intrinsic to parental care. Animals
add it to their reproductive strategies to give them an *edge* in their lifelong quest for
descendants. The most vulnerable moment in any animal's life is when it first finds itself
completely on its own, when it must forage and fend for itself. Feeding postpones that
(20) moment until a young animal has grown to such a size that *it* is better able to cope. Young
that are fed by their parents become nutritionally independent at a much greater fraction
of their full adult size. And in the meantime those young are *shielded* against the vagaries
of fluctuating of difficult-to-find supplies. Once a species does take the step of feeding its
young, the young become totally dependent on the extra effort. If both parents are
(25) removed, the young generally do no survive.

Câu 51: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The methods that mammals use to nurse their young.

B. The importance among young mammals of becoming independent.

C. The difficulties young animals face in obtaining food.

D. The care that various animals give to their offspring

Câu 52: The author lists various animals in line 5 to ________.

A. describe the process by which mammals came to be defined

B. explain why a particular feature of mammals is nonselective

C. contrast the feeding habits of different types of mammals

D. emphasize the point that every type of mammal feeds its own young

Câu 53: The word "*tend*" in line 7 is closest in meaning to ________.

A. care for **B.** move **C.** notice **D.** sit on

Câu 54: What can be inferred from the passage about the practice of animal parents feeding their young?

A. It is dangerous for the parents.

B. It is unrelated to the size of the young.

C. It is unknown among fish.

D. It is most common among mammals.

Câu 55: The word "*provisioning*" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

A. supplying **B.** expanding **C.** preparing **D.** building

Câu 56: According to the passage, how do some insects make sure their young have food?

A. By searching for food some distance from their nest.

B. By storing food near their young.

C. By gathering food from a nearby water source.

D. By locating their nests or cells near spiders and caterpillars.

Câu 57: The word "*edge*" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

A. opportunity **B.** advantage **C.** purpose **D.** rest

Câu 58: The word "*it*" in line 20 refers to

A. moment **B.** young animal **C.** feeding **D.** size

Câu 59: According to the passage, animal young are most defenseless when

A. they first become independent

B. their parents have many young to feed

C. they are only a few days old

D. their parents are away searching for food

Câu 60: The word "*shielded*" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

A. raised **B.** valued **C.** hatched **D.** protected

I left school at fifteen. I was an academically bright lad who was urged by some of his teachers not to leave, but I wanted out, to see life, and I didn't want to reach beyond the expectation of the friends who left school with me. I worked for a year in a laundry, as a van-boy delivering dry cleaning.

On turning sixteen I applied to be, and eventually began working as, a trainee heating engineer with a medium-sized company in East Belfast. The first months were boring. The work was not demanding but I found the environment of the factory annoying. I remember my first week. I left the factory to meet up with a friend and I realized that I had forgotten to collect my wages. My friend thought I was an idiot. After many months working in the factory, I was sent off to college to study for my Certificate in Heating Engineering. I found the classroom routine unpleasant and I remember feeling a sense of limitation. Five years of this- to end up as a heating engineer and continue with that for the foreseeable future was not an exciting thought.

Although I had left school against the advice of my teachers I had, without telling anyone, tried to continue my studies in literature at evening classes. It was a boring walk from one end of the city to another and to sit amongst adults was confusing. I was the youngest in the class, so the companionship I knew at school was absent. I put up with *it* for a short period. It was too long a walk on cold winter's nights and it was hard to concentrate on Shakespeare with wet shoes and soaking trousers. So I carried on reading books and started writing poetry at home.

By chance, I won some prizes and literary awards in national competitions. A young woman from a TV company came to the college one day. She told me in the quiet of the corridor that I had won a national poetry award. I stared at her in astonishment and disbelief. She wanted to make a short film about me, to which I said: 'No, I couldn't do that.' Not that I had any real excuse. I was just frightened. She eventually persuaded me that I should do it the following day.

Câu 61: One reason why the writer left school at the age of fifteen was that he________.

A. thought he would get a good job.

B. didn't get on well with his teachers.

C. had no other choice.

D. didn't want to be different from his friends.

Câu 62: What did the writer feel while he was training to be a heating engineer?

A. He was capable of doing something better.

B. He preferred the college to the factory.

C. He didn't receive enough money.

D. He might fail to qualify as a heating engineer.

Câu 63: What did the writer find when he attended the evening classes?

A. The behavior of the other students annoyed him.

B. He learned more when he studied at home.

C. The studies were less interesting than he expected.

D. He was out of place among the other students.

Câu 64: What does "*it*" in 'I put up with *it* for a short period.' refer to ?

A. the evening class **B.** the walk

C. literature **D.** companionship

Câu 65: Why at first did the writer refuse to appear in the film?

A. He thought someone else should be in it.

B. He wanted more time to think about it.

C. He felt he didn't deserve it.

D. He was taken by surprise.

Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete this passage. (10 points)

Maybe you recycle cans, glass, and paper. Do you know that nature recycles, too ? One of the things nature (1) ________ is water. Water goes from oceans, lakes, and rivers into the air. Water falls from the air as (2) ________ or snow. Rain and snow eventually find their way back to the oceans. Nature's recycling program for water is (3) ________ the water cycle.

The water cycle has four stages: storage, evaporation, precipitation, and runoff. Water on Earth gets stored (4) ________ oceans, lakes, rivers, ice, and even underground. Water goes from storage into the atmosphere by a process called evaporation. When water evaporates, it changes from a liquid (5) ________ a gas, called water vapor. Water vapor goes up into (6) ________ atmosphere. Water returns to the Earth as precipitation in rain or snow by changing into drops of water (7) ________ the air gets cold enough. Clouds are collections (8) ________ water droplets. Most precipitation falls into the oceans and goes right back into storage.

Water that falls on land always flows from (9) ________ places to lower ones. This flow is called runoff. Water from land flows into streams. Streams join together to make (10) ________ and eventually the water flows into storage in the oceans. Then the water cycle starts all over again.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT TO START WORK

In these days of high unemployment, it is often difficult (1) ____________ young people to find a job. If they are lucky (2) ____________ to be asked to go for an interview, they may find (3) ____________ there are at least 20 other applicants for the (4) ____________. If a company is thinking of offering (5) ____________ a job, they will ask you for at least one reference from either your previous employer (6) ____________ someone who knows you well. (7) ____________ taking up your job, you may have to sign a contract. You will probably have to do some training, (8) ____________ help you to do the job more successfully. Once you have decided that this is your chosen career, you will then have to work (9) ____________ to try and get promotion, which usually brings more responsibility and more money! If you are unlucky, you may be made redundant, and not be able to find (10) ____________ job. It is also a good idea to pay some money into a pension scheme, which will help you to look after yourself and your family when you are retired. Finally, good luck!

Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage. (10 points)

1. In some areas water has to be boiled to ________ it. **(pure)**
2. He examined the parcel ________, as he had no idea what it could be. **(suspect)**
3. How do you ________ the real painting from the fake one ? **(different)**
4. Don't worry about the volcano. It's been ________ for years. **(act)**
5. Leisure habits won't change much in the ________ future. **(see)**

6. The conditions in the man's prison were ________. **(human)**
7. I object strongly to the ________ of sport. **(commerce)**
8. A list of ________ events for the autumn is being prepared. **(come)**
9. Most people who work feel that they are ________. **(pay)**
10. They frequently ________ the traffic as they march through the streets. **(mobile)**

Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage. (10 points)

Ask any adult over forty to make a (11) ________ between the past Compare
and the present and most will tell you that things have been getting
steadily worse for as long as they can remember. Take the weather
for example. Everyone remembers that in their (12) ________ the Young
summers were considerably hotter, and that winter always included
(13) ________ falls of snow just when the school holidays had started. Abound
Of course, the food in those days was far superior too, as nothing was
imported and everything was fresh. (14) ________ was negligible, the Employ
money in your pocket really was worth something, and you could
buy a (15) ________ house even if your means were limited. And Size
above all, people were somehow nicer in those days, and spent their
free time on innocent (16) ________ making model boats and tending Pursue
their stamp (17) ________ rather than gazing at the television screen Collect
for hours on end. As we know, this figure of the past simply cannot
be true, and there are plenty of statistics dealing with heath and
(18) ________ which prove that it is not true. So, why is it that we all Prosper
have a (19) ________ to idealize the past and to be so (20) ________ of Tend
the presents? Critisize

There are ten mistakes in the text. Identify each mistake, write it down and give your correction. (10 points)

As far back as 700 B.C, man has talked about children to be cared for 1. ____
by wolves. Romulus and Remus, the legend twin founders of Rome, were 2. ____
purported to have been cared for by wolves. It is believed that why a she- 3. ____
wolf loses her litter, she seeks a human child to take its place. 4. ____
This seeming preposterous idea did not become credible until the 5. ____
late nineteenth century when a French doctor actually had found a 6. ____
naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He did not walk 7. ____
erect, could not speak intelligibly, or could lie relate to people. He 8. ____
only growled and stared of them. Finally the doctor won the boy's 9. ____
confidence and began to work with them. After many long years of 10. ____
devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to have the boy 11. ____
to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of word, as
well as write letters and form words.

IV. WRITING

Question 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5p.)

Example: We expect he will arrive by nine o'clock

He is ______________________________

Answer: He is expected toarrive by nine o'clock

1. The journalists only heard about the changes to the wedding plans when they arrived at the venue.

It was only ______________________________

2. We only came to this restaurant because you insisted that we did so.

It was at ______________________________

3. Arguing with her won't get you anywhere.

It won't do ______________________________

4. The thief must have comein through the window.

The thief almost ______________________________

5. What put me off the idea was simply how expensive it was going to be.

The sheer ______________________________

Question 2. For each of the sentence below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence but using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.

Example: We couldn't find the cat anywhere.

(NOWHERE)

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Answer: The cat was nowhere to be found.

1. She is determined to become a doctor.

(HEART)

____

2. She just pretended to welcome him,then quickly left the waiting room.

(MOTIONS)

____

3. The success of the venture cannot be guaranteed.

(SUCCEED)

____

4. We simply must pay them the whole amount before the end of the month.

(ALTERNATIVE)

____

5. Ours is the only company allowed to import these chemicals.

(MONOPOLY)

____

PRACTICE 22

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Câu hỏi 1: Phonology (5 điểm)

A. Identify the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the other words in the group.

1. A. charade B. cherish C. chalet D. chamois
2. A. pays B. plays C. says D. stays
3. A. food B. tooth C. noon D. good
4. A. wicked B. picked C. licked D. ticked
5. A. bath B. thaw C. clothier D. bathymetry

B. Identify the word whose stressed pattern is different from that of the other words in the group.

6. A. archaeological B. ethnographic C. dialectology D. bureaucratic
7. A. panorama B. amazement C. experience D. embarrassed
8. A. pharmaceutical B. engineer C. superstitious D. reliability
9. A. advertise B. dividend C. majestic D. impetus
10. A. fiancée B. cinerarium C. pneumonia D. lieutenant

Câu 2: WORD CHOICE

1. If you go on ………………. me like this, I will never be able to finish writing my report.
A. disturbing B. afflicting C. concerning D. affecting

2. Turn off this machine, please. This harsh sound really ……….. me crazy.
A. takes B. worries C. drives D. bothers

3. The school has ………… a system of monthly tests in place of an annual exam.
A. agreed B. adopted C. collected D. taken

4. The week of exams left Miranda exhausted, and she's still rather…….
A. low down B. full of beans
C. in worse condition D. under the weather

5. Children can be difficult to teach because of their short attention ………………
A. limit B. duration C. span D. time

6. As he was walking past the building site, he got a tiny …… of dust in his eyes.
A. piece B. speck C. string D. bar

7. When the two teams ran into the football ………., the crowd cheered.
A. Pitch B. stadium C. arena D. court

8. He completely …….. with what I said.
A. Admitted B. argued C. accepted D. agreed

9. The ship's captain and members of the …… welcomed us on board.
A. cast B. staff C. crew D. team

10. He's a very informal priest. He rarely wears a ……………….
A. dog-collar B. wolf-whistles C. puppy fat D. bookworm

Câu 3: STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR:

1. It looked dark and heavy............ it was going to rain.

A. although B. unless C. as if D. whereas

2. .... begin their existence as rice crystals over most of the earth seems likely.

A. Raindrops B. If raindrops
C. That raindrops D. What if raindrops

3. In order to grow vegetables properly, gardeners must know............

A. what the requirements for each vegetable are
B. that the requirements for each vegetable
C. what are each vegetable's requirements
D. that is required by each vegetable

4. Steamboats did not replace sailing vessels on the high seas........... later in 1860s.

A. until B. although C. because D. unless

5. The stomach of a cow, ... that of other ruminants, is divided into four compartments.

A. likely B. similar C. same D. like

6. The art of landscape architecture is............ that of architecture itself.

A. almost as old as B. as almost old
C. old as almost D. almost as old than

7. Sleeping, resting and............ are the best ways to care for a cold.

A. to drink fluids B. drinking fluids C. one drink fluids D. drank fluids

8. We have purchased a new............ of equipment to stimulate condition in outer space.

A. slice B. piece C. clap D. gust

9. The writer took............ of his inspiration from nature.

A. any B. many C. much D. numbers

10. .... antibiotics are antibacterial agents, but some are effective against fungal, protozoan, or yeast infections.

A. Almost B. Little C. Any D. Most

Câu 4: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

Preposition

1. Table salt is composed ....two elements, sodium and chlorine.

A. to B. around C. of D. for

2. ………….the whole, I enjoyed the movie.

A. on B. In C. At D. Up

3. Will this office be adequate ....your company's need ?

A. on B. for C. to D. with

4. My brother was married ....one of the most famous actresses.

A. to B. with C. up D. about

5. Jazz was so popular……… the 1920s that the decade is sometimes called the Jazz Age.

A. on B. with C. at D. in

Phrasal verbs:

I (1)________ an old friend by accident the other day. I was going to (2)________ my son from school when suddenly my car broke down. I called up my husband on my cell phone. While I was waiting for him show up, a truck crashed into my car. The driver (3)________ the truck to check out the damage. It was my friend Patrick. I hadn't seen him since I (4)________ college. Fortunately, nobody was hurt. We (5)________ and it was nice to caught up on the information about other friends while we were waiting for my husband and the tow truck.

1. A. came round B. came over C. came across D. came up
2. A. pick on B. pick up C. drop in on D. take out
3. A. got away with B. went away C. went out D. got out of
4. A. gave up B. dropped off C. dropped by D. gave off
5. A. talked into B. chatted away C. spoke up D. fell for

Câu 5: READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1:

Scientists believe that something very serious is happening to the Earth. It is becoming warmer. Scientists predict that there will be major changes in the climate during 21st century. Coastal waters will have higher temperatures. This will have a serious effect on agriculture. Farmers will have trouble producing good crops. In warm regions, the weather will be too dry. The amount of water could decrease by 50 per cent. This would cause a large decrease in agricultural production.

World temperatures could increase from 1.5 to 5.6 degrees Celsius by the middle of the 21st century. And the increase in temperature could be even greater in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. A rise in temperature could cause the great ice sheets to melt, which, in turn would raise the level of oceans by one to two meters. Many coastal cities would be underwater. Why is all this happening?

The Earth and its atmosphere are kept warm by the Sun. the atmosphere lets most of the light from the Sun pas through to warm the Earth. The Earth is warmer by the sunlight and sends heat energy back into the atmosphere. Much of this energy escapes from the Earth's atmosphere. However, some of it remains. Gases such as carbon dioxide, ozone and water vapor absorb this energy and create more heat. Then, this heat is sent back down to Earth, and the Earth becomes warmer.

Recently, however, an increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is causing serious problems. Too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere prevents heat energy from escaping. Too much heat is sent back down to the Earth. And the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere continues to increase. When oil, gas, and coal burn, they create large amounts of carbon dioxide. The destruction of rain forest that absorb carbon dioxide also so help to increase the amount of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere. Some scientists believe that the amount of carbon dioxide in the air will double by the late 2000s.

Scientists call this warming of the Earth and its atmosphere the greenhouse effect". A greenhouse, made of glass and plastic, is a special place where plants are grown. The sunlight passes through the glass or plastic and warms the air inside. The heat inside escape very slowly, so the greenhouse remains very warm. This is exactly what is happening on the Earth.

Another reason why the Earth is growing warmer is because of the amount of ozone in our atmosphere. Ozone is a form of oxygen. In the upper atmosphere, very far from the Earth, a layer of ozone helps to protect the Earth from 95 percent of the harmful light that come from the sun. If your skin receives too mŭch of this light, you would develop skin cancer. We need the ozone layer to protect ourselves. But the ozone layer is in trouble. Scientists have observed that the ozone layer is becoming tin, and above Antarctica there is a hole. This allows too much of the sun's dangerous light into our atmosphere and makes the Earth warmer.

Scientists say we must start making changes and planning now. We need to continue to do research, so we can predict what will happen in the future. We must burn less coal, oil, and gas. Other scientists believe that the problem is not so serious. They think that the Earth is growing warmer naturally, that we don't need to worry about it now, and that we should just get ready for life in the warmer climate. Most scientists agree that the causes of the world's climate are very complicated. They say that we must continue to measure the amount of carbon dioxide and ozone in the atmosphere. Scientists also encourage people to learn about the changes that are occurring in the world and how we can all help protect our atmosphere.

1. Which of the following will be one of the consequences of a warmer earth?
   A. Crops will be poor unless they are grown in the green house.
   B. The amount of water will be decreased by half.
   C. Farmer will get into trouble because of the heat.
   D. There will be no winter on earth.
2. A rise in temperature will be more remarkable ....
   A. in the Arctic and Antarctic regions.
   B. in the coastal cities.
   C. by the year 2050
   D. under the great ice sheets.
3. The melting of the polar ice sheets will probably lead to ....
   A. a rise in global temperature.
   B. the extinction of many polar animals

C. a flooding of many coastal cities.

D. a serve winter all over the world.

4. The Earth wouldn't become warmer if ....

A. the heat energy didn't escape from the earth's atmosphere.

B. sunlight didn't pass through the atmosphere

C. the earth didn't send heat energy back into the atmosphere

D. carbon dioxide, ozone and water vapor didn't retain the heat energy

5. When the rainforests are destroyed ....

A. people have to burn coal, oil, gas instead of wood for fuel.

B. heat energy fails to escape from the atmosphere

C. there is nothing to absorb carbon dioxide.

D. serious problems are caused for the scientists.

6. It is obvious that............

A. greenhouses are responsible for the warming of the earth.

B. what is happening on the earth is comparable to what happens in a greenhouse.

C. greenhouses should be banned to prevent the warming of the earth

D. things wouldn't be so bad if greenhouses were not made of glass or plastic.

7. How useful of the ozone layer?

A. It protects the earth from the harmful radiation from the sun.

B. It absorbs much of the carbon dioxide.

C. It sends the extra heat energy back into space and thus keeps the earth cool.

D. It helps treat skin cancer.

8. The two factors that directly cause the greenhouse effects are.......... .

A. the destruction of rain forests and the melting of the polar ice.

B. the burning of fossil fuels and the changes of the climate.

C. the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the decrease of the ozone layer.

D. the ignorance of greenhouse owners and the development of skin cancer.

9. There seems to be ....

A. a solution to the problem by the middle of the 21th century.

B. no need to worry about fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas.

C. other undiscovered causes of the greenhouse effects.

D. some disagreement among the scientists as to the danger of the greenhouse effect.

10. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. The global warming. B. The greenhouse effect.

C. The heat energy D. The change of climate in the polar.

READING 2:

Read the following passage and choose the most suitable option from A, B, C or D to answer the questions or to fill the gaps.

Before photography was invented in 1839, painted portraits, and engravings based on them, were one of the few ways to record likenesses. From the Colonial era through the 1820s, portraiture was the most widely practiced genre of American art, and it continued to be a significant form through the 19th century. The demand for likenesses was incessant, and portraiture was often the primary source of income for artists. Artists frequently made portraits of famous people to attract interest and potential patrons. For example, in 1834 Chester Harding painted frontiersman Davy Crockett, then a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, for display in his Boston gallery.

A consistent belief through most of the 18th and 19th centuries was that character could be read from a person's face, or the bumps on his or her head, or from facial expression, and that portrait should convey these indicators of character. These theories of physiognomy and phrenology have since been debunked, but they were important considerations in depicting the nation's leaders, sincesuch portraits were often made for posterity. Most people had only one portrait painted in their lifetime, if at all, so artists were selected with great care, and expectations were high.

Before the 1840s, American portraiture was influenced primarily by English techniques, **poses**, compositions and gestures, and many artists received at least part of their training in England. Even canvas sizes followed the British example. Portraits made on commission were priced according to canvas size and the materials and labor involved.

In the late 19th century as European portraitists began traveling to the United States to **acquire** commissions from the growing upper class, American artists increasingly felt they needed to train abroad in order to succeed at home. Paris continued to be the main lure as painters such as Eakins, Whistler, Beaux and Sargent went to study there. Some of America's best-known portraitists, in fact, became expatriates.

1. *What does the passage mainly discussed?*

A. art in 19th century America

B. portraiture in 19th century America

C. the early years of photography

D. the influence of other countries on American art

2. *Which of the following statements best represents the meaning of the first sentence (lines 1 and 2) before photography was invented in 1839?*

A. painted portraits and engravings were very lifelike.

B. there was no accurate way to record a likeness before photography was invented.

C. there were not many ways other than painted portraits and engravings if you wanted to record what somebody looked like.

D. engravings were based on portraits and not as lifelike

3. Why does the author mention Davy Crocket in paragraph 1?

A. as an example of an artist using a famous person to gain attention to his work

B. because Crocket was also a famous artist

C. as an example of the types of people who could afford to pay for their portrait to be painted

D. because gallery owners often had famous people as patrons

4. In paragraph 2, what did people look for in a good portrait?

A. clear facial expressions

B. an accurate likeness

C. indicators of character

D. every detail, including bumps on the head

5. Physiognomy and phrenology are theories ________.

A. that are no longer as popular

B. that were used to enable people to select artists with the best characteristics in their appearance

C. that meant people usually only needed one portrait

D. that were used to try to get the closet likeness possible

6. In line 18, the word ***poses*** *is closest in meaning to ________.*

A. stance B. height C. weight D. manner

7. In line 23, the word ***acquire*** *is closest in meaning to ________.*

A. steal B. borrow C. ask D. get

8. In what ways did American artists try to gain greater success?

A. by inviting European artists to America

B. by traveling abroad

C. by becoming expatriates

D. by not only painting portraits

9. The final paragraph of the passage will probably continue with a discussion of ________.

A. artists moving between countries

B. other ways artists tried to gain local

C. artists from other countries

D. other lesser known artists

10. Where in the passage does the author draw a comparison of American and English practices in producing commission portraits?

A. the first paragraph B. the second paragraph

C. the third paragraph D. the fourth paragraph

Câu 6: CLOZE TEST

Reading 1:

The money that some professional sportsmen earn shouldn't impress anyone when you take into (0)……… the fact that only a few of them manage to attain immortality and everlasting fame. And once they reach their (1)……….and display their talent at their best, they are fully conscious that their brilliant careers won't last forever. They live under a constant pressure of being (2)……… and subsequently replaced by someone who is younger, faster and more (3)……. For that reason, objectives like retirement benefits and pensions are (4)………….. great concern to all professional athletes.

Some of the retired competitors go as far as to organize strikes and rallies to (5)……….. their protest against any policy unresponsive to their demands (6)………….. the younger professionals seek more upgrading solutions to the problem as more and more of them attach a proper significance to (7)………….. a solid education, even at university level. Such an approach should help them find interesting and well-paid jobs devised their sports career is over.

A completely new strategy has been (8)………….. by the schools priding themselves disruption supporting their own teams. Their authorities insist that the sports clubs members achieve high academic standards or else they are debarred from partaking in certain sports events, which may lead to further (9)………….. in their professional careers.

By these practical and most effective (10)…………., combining education with sports activity, the image of the professional athlete as being brainless and unintelligent may eventually be changing to the sportsmen's benefit.

0. A. reflection B. attention C. examination D. consideration
1. A. prime B. shape C. best D. capacity
2. A. outcast B. outstayed C. outshone D. outgrown
3. A. achieved B. accomplished C. attributed D. accredited
4. A. with B. in C. at D. of
5. A. voice B. claim C. insist D. speak
6. A. whereas B. whereby C. whereupon D. wherein
7. A. mastering B. learning C. receiving D. attending
8. A. right away B. promptly C. barely D. once
9. A. with B. on C. for D. in
10. A. grounds B. results C. factors D. means

Reading 2:

THE FIRST POSTAL STAMP

Two hundred years ago, no stamps were used in the United States. A person wishing to send letter (1)…………bring it to the post office and pay for the postmaster the (2)………… for handling it. The charge for this service (3)………….upon the distance the letter was to be (4)………… . For short distance, the fee was usually ten cents.

An Englishman, Roland Hill, was probably responsible (5)............the first use of stamps. The English post office at that time was using a plan similar to (6)............in the United States and was losing money. Hill suggested that the price for handling letters through the post office be (7)............. He thought if this were done, more people would send letters, thereby making the handling expense (8)............ letter much less so that the post office would not lose money. He suggested the use of standard adhesive postage stamps to save time and trouble.

The English lawmakers (9)............the new plan, and in 1840, over 160 years ago, the first stamps for use with letters were made. They were printed (10)............ a picture of Queen Victoria, and sold for one and two cents. Time has proved that Roland Hill was right.

1. A. could B. should C. would D. might
2. A. fee B. fare C. expense D. cost
3. A. relied B. depended C. focused D. based
4. A. taken B. carried C. brought D. transported
5. A. on B. about C. with D. for
6. A. one B. such C. that D. what
7. A. reduced B. decreased C. lessened D. lowered
8. A. every B. each C. for D. per
9. A. recognized B. accepted C. agreed D. approved
10. A. for B. on C. with D. by

II. TỰ LUẬN:

Câu 1: OPEN CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1: Complete the following article by writing each missing word in the space. **Use only one word for each space.**

LANGUAGE VARIETY

The fact that English has been spoken in England for 1,500 years but in Australia for only 200, explains why we have a great wealth of regional dialects in England that is more or less totally lacking in Australia. It is often possible to tell where an English person comes from to (0) about 15 miles or less. In Australia, where (1)......... has not been enough time for changes to bring about such regional variation, it is almost impossible to tell where someone comes from at (2)........., although very small differences are now beginning to appear. It is unlikely, however that there will (3)......... be as much dialectal variation in Australia as there is in England. This is because modern transport and communication conditions are very difference from (4)......... they were 1,500 or even 100 years ago. Even (5)... ...... English is now spoken in many thousands of miles apart, it is very unlikely that English will ever break up into (6)........ number of different non-intelligible languages in the same way that Indo-European and Germanic (7)……… . German and Norwegian became different languages because the ancestors of the speakers of these two languages moved apart geographically, and were no (8)……… in touch and communicating with one another. In the modern world, barring unforeseen catastrophes, this will not happen, at (9)……… in the near future. As long as Americans and British people, for instance, are in touch with one another and want to communicate with one another, it is most unlikely that their dialects (10)……… drift so far apart as to become different languages.

Cloze test 2: Complete the following article by writing each missing word in the space. **Use only one word for each space.**

Brian's father was a coward and not an honest man. He didn't himself (1)…………… a lie to a judge in the law case, but he wanted Brian to (2)…………… so, and that was worse. The facts were that Brian and Tim (3)…………… seen a man attack the boy, knock him down and kick him. The (4)…………… arrested the man and brought him before the judge. Brian and Tim had to go too, to describe (5)…………what happened. Before Brian left home, his (6)…………… said to him: "Be careful, son. You didn't see that man kick the boy, (7)…………you? Tell the judge you didn't see the kick. Remember, we have (8)………… live in this village with that man." But Brian was (9)………… coward. He told the (10)…….. the truth about the attack.

Câu 2: WORD FORMS

Part 1:

1. Since .... has been so poor the class is being closed. (ATTEND)
2. It's impossible to .... everybody. (PLEASANT)
3. Maldini is .... in AC Milan. He's the key to their success. (REPLACE)
4. Your skirt is rather short, you'd better ask the dressmaker to .... it. (LONG)
5. I'm sure Jack will come to help us; he's a(n) .... man. (DEPEND)
6. The new film is .... good. (EXCEPT)
7. These remote areas are still .... to the Internet. (ACCESS)
8. His plan is .... good, but it won't work in practice. (THEORY)
9. He is .... for his charitable activities than for his business in the steel industry. (KNOW)

Part 2:

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

Just over one hundred years ago, the last volume of a tremendous work of reference entitled The Dictionary of National Biography rolled off the printing presses. (1).................. (ADMIT), this 21-volume shelf-filler may not immediately sound like the most thrilling read in the world. As entertainment, you might imagine it ranks some way below a (2).................. (POLITICS) autobiography. But you would be very, very wrong.

The DNB, like the Oxford English Dictionary, is one of the great monuments to British culture and also a hugely enjoyable work in its own right. It is, quite simply, an (3)...................(ALPHABET) dictionary of potted biographies of all the notable men and women who had lived in Britain since the year dot. It was produced between 1885 and 1900, and it remains (4).................. (EMPHASIS) an achievement of the Victorian period, richly redolent of 19th century confidence and (5).................. (CAPABLE), energy and optimism. It is also a monument to the enormous variety of the British national character, and the dictionary is immeasurably (6).................. (RICH) by this aspect. There are not only great statesmen, generals, writers, but also hundreds of wonderfully (7).................. (COLOUR) characters, who you can discover only by leafing idly through a volume of the DNB on a wet afternoon down at your local library.

The way in which the DNB was produced was very British too: on a shoestring, out of sheer dedication, and with no state (8) ....(INTERFERE) whatsoever. It was the private endeavour of a group of (9).................. (ENTHUSE), scholars and freelance journalists, as (10).................. (OPPOSE) to, for instance, the Austrian equivalent, produced under the oppressive auspices of the imperial Academy of Vienna.

CÂU 3: ERROR INDENTIFICATION:

The passage below contains 10 errors. Underline and correct them. (0) has been done as an example.

Going it Alone

When he was made redundant four years ago, John Spencer set up his own business dealing in rare and second-hand books. "I **(0) didnt** expect to loose my job," he said. "It happened very suddenly and I knew it would be difficult to find another one, I'd always been interested in books, so that seemed a good business to chose. I run the business from home and sent and recieve books by post so I don't need my own premises. Sometimes I travel to book fairs and sometimes I have a stall in the market. It was a bit frigtening at first, being self-employed, but I've got used to it now and I really appreciate the feeling of independence I get from being my own boss. "John got some advise from his bank manager about the financial aspects of his business and also took out a small lone to buy stock. After only two years the business was making a profit. The secret of sucess, according to John, is to specialize in certain areas (detective fiction and cookery in his case) so that you always have the book the serious collector is looking for. John posts books to his customers and then waits for them to send payment. At first he wasn't sure wether people would pay up promptly. "In fact, this hasnt been the problem I thought it might be. Most customers are very honest and its only the occasional one that cause problems".

Câu 4: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION:

1. In her previous job, Mara was a picture restorer. (WORK)
→ ____.
2. Immediately after his arrival home a water-heater exploded.
→ Hardly ____.
3. I'm sure you were driving too fast.
→ You must ____.
4. It was only when the body was found that the police believed her.
→ Not only ____.
5. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking.
(SOUND)
→ ____.
6. I enjoy being the boss of a small company. (FISH)
→ ____.
7. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed.
(LEAF)
→ ____.
8. Many species of wildlife are threatened with extinction.
(VERGE)
→ ____.
9. Would you like to contribute something to our campaign?
(MAKE)
→ ____.
10. She complains far too often for my liking. (FREQUENT)
→ ____.

PRACTICE 23

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1/ PHONOLOGY (5 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others:

1. A. houses B. faces C. horses D. sources
2. A. hauteur B. hauler C. haughty D. haulage
3. A. macabre B. machismo C. chemical D. chivalrous
4. A. external B. expurgate C. extenuate D. expunge
5. A. eureka B. fervidly C. circumvention D. fermentative

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others:

6. A. trigonometry B. explanatory C. immediately D. democracy
7. A. legislature B. repository C. magnificent D. mistake
8. A. argumentative B. psychological C. contributory D. hypersensitive
9. A. photograph B. payroll C. accent D. regretful
10. A. majority B. ceremony C. astronomy D. investiture

2/ VOCABULARY (5points)

Choose the best option to fill in each blank:

1. She…….out of the house as fast as her legs would carry her.
   A. strolled B. dashed C. ambled D. plunged
2. The soap opera star threatened to…………her dentist for $10 million.
   A. prosecute B. sue C. convict D. charge
3. Four people drowned when the yacht ……….in a sudden storm.
   A. inverted B. overflowed C. upset D. capsized
4. His greediness was…………to his often going hungry as a child.
   A. set down B. put back C. busy D. put down
5. Of course, he can lift that! He is as ………..as a horse.
   A. tough B. big C. heavy D. strong
6. Although the family trusted her, she…………them down badly.
   A. put B. set C. let D. left
7. Some people are…………interested in animals than in other people.
   A. further B. far more C. much D. most
8. He started talking about the cost of a new computer, which was a………herring because we've got plenty of computers.
   A. blue B. red C. black D. green
9. Janet will see you if you use the computer without permission. She has eyes like a…….
   A. bird B. goose C. hawk D. fox
10. You must be careful when you wash this……………silk blouse.
   A. weak B. sensitive C. delicate D. feeble

3/ STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR (5 points)

1. "How did his speech go" – " With all the noise outside, he couldn't……………himself heard"
   A. make B. be made C. be making D. have made
2. "Did you hear anything about last month's Barclays' robbery? "
   "Yes eventually the robbers ……………….given a ten-year sentence."
   A. Were not being B. were not to be
   C. were D. were not have been
3. "How's the new town planning project going?"
   "Oh, there's still a lot…………………
   A. having done B. has been done C. to be done D. have done

4. I was asked to make a speech but I couldn't speak because I had a ………..in my throat.

A. soar B. crack C. gap D. frog

5. He……………in it when he told Sally about the surprise party they were planning for her.

A. put his foot
B. took it easy
C. took her for granted
D. had the gift

6. "How did Gina react when she arrived at her surprise birthday party?"
"She exclaimed……………….a wonderful surprise."

A. to be B. being C. that it was D. to being

7. "Did he find out who had taken the money?"
"Yes, Robert finally admitted…………….it all"

A. to spend
B. have spending
B. C. to have spent
D. to having spent

8. She was…………..of a dark horse; no one knows she was a published poet.

A. a bit B. a little C. a few D. kind

9. My neighbor has threatened to…………………over our dispute about property boundaries.

A. take legal aid
B. try me
C. take legal action
D. bring me to trial

10. The heavy rain lashed down…………..throughout the night without letting up.

A. continually B. perpetually C. continuously D. eternally

4/ PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (5 points)

Choose the best option to fill in each blank:

1. Andy's…………… flu and won't be able to attend the meeting.

A.taken on
B. gone down with
C. broken down
D. run up against

2. The computer has…………….a long way over the last thirty years.

A. taken on B. come on C. broken down D. put in

3. Mr. Jones has…………… the proposal that all members of staff should make a contribution to the earthquake relief fund.

A.put across B. put forward C. put down D. put through

4. Can you do…………..my dress, please!

A. up B. with C. out of D. down

5. What were you………when you said you might not see Mark for some time?

A. driving at
B. dealing in
C. driving for
D. doing without

6. She didn't like flying and was apprehensive…….. making the journey alone.

A. at B. with C. about D. for

7. If you can bear ………….me a little longer, I'll give you all the information together.

A. with B. to C. about D. on

8. My mother is confined……….a wheelchair so she doesn't go out very much.

A. with B. for C. to D. about

9. The board was agreeable…………………the proposal.

A. to B. with C. on D. about

10. He aimed……………the target, squeezed the trigger and fired.

A. to B. at C. for D. with

5/ READING (10 points):

Read the following passages carefully, then choose the best answer for each question:

Passage 1:

The Beatles became the most popular group in rock music history. This quartet of extraordinarily talented musicians generated a phenomenal number of pieces that won gold records. They inspired a frenzy that transcended countries and economic strata. While all of them sang, John Lennon and Paul McCartney wrote the majority of their songs. Originally, Lennon and five others formed a group called the Quarrymen in 1956, with McCartney joining them later that year. George Harrison, John Lennon, and Paul McCartney, together with Stuart Sutcliffe, who played the bass guitar, and Pete Best on the drums, performed together in several bands for a few years, until they finally settled on the Silver Beatles in 1960. American rock musicians, such as Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley, influenced Lennon's and McCartney's music, whose first hits consisted of simple tunes and lyrics about young love, "Love Me Do" and "Please, Please Me". The Beatles' U.S. tour propelled them to stardom and led to two movies *A Hard Day's Night* and *Help*, filmed in 1964 and 1965. The so-called British invasion of the United States was in full swing when they took the top five spots on the singles charts, followed by the release of their first film.

During the 1960s, their music matured and **acquired** a sense of melody. The lyrics of their songs became deeper and gained in both imagination and meaning. Their popularity continued to grow as the Beatles turned their attention to social problems and political issues in "Nowhere Man" and "Eleanor Rigby." Loneliness and nostalgia come through in their ballads "Michelle" and "Yesterday", which fully displayed the group's professional development and sophistication. Lennon's sardonic music with lyrics written in the first person, and McCartney's songs that created **scenarios** with off beat individuals, contributed to the character of the music produced by the group. In addition to their music, the Beatles set a social trend that popularized long hair, Indian music, and mod dress.

For a variety of reasons, the musicians began to drift apart, and their last concert took place in San Francisco in 1966. The newspapers and tabloids publicized their quarrels and lawsuits, and the much idolized group finally disbanded in 1970. However, their albums had outsold those of any other band in history. Although all of the Beatles continued to perform solo or form new rock groups, alone, none could achieve the recognition and success that they had been able to win together.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
   A. The history and music of the Beatles
   B. The history and milestones of rock music
   C. The fashion and music popular in 1960s
   D. The creation and history of a music group
2. According to the passage, how many members were in the band, formed in 1956?
   A. Four B. Five C. Six D. Seven
3. According to the passage, which of the Beatles had the greatest musical talent?
   A. John Lennon and Paul McCartney
   B. George Harrison and John Lennon
   C. Stuart Sutcliffe and Pete Best
   D. John Lennon, Paul McCartney. And George Harrison
4. The author of the passage implies that the Beatles
   A. competed with American musicians
   B. wrote their music ad a group
   C. became popular relatively quickly
   D. were active in social movements
5. According to the passage, the Beatles' fame grew as a result of
   A. Chuck Berry's movement B. their American tour
   C. two movies made in the U.S. D. their first two hits
6. The author of the passage implies that over time, the music and lyrics by the Beatles
   A. became more complex than at the beginning of their career
   B. declined in quality and political significance
   C. were dedicated to women and named Eleanor and Michelle
   D. made them the richest musicians in the world
7. The word "acquired" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
   A. imparted B. attached C. imprinted D. attained
8. According to the passage, when did the Beatles experience their greatest success?
   A. In the late 1950s B. After their break-up in 1970
   C. During the early and mid-1960s D. Throughout their lifetimes

9. The word "scenarios" in line 25 is closest in meaning to
   A. sceneries B. situations C. life stories D. love themes
10. According to the passage, how did Lennon and McCartney enhance the music of the group?
   A. They struggled to reach stardom in the United States.
   B. They composed music to scornful songs and ballads.
   C. Their music added distinctiveness to the Beatles' repertoire.
   D. Their loneliness and sadness made their music popular.

Passage 2:

The word laser was **coined** as an acronym for Light Amplification by the stimulated Emission of Radiation. Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of the excess energy by themselves, without any outside **intervention**. Stimulated emission is different because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulated to emit **it** as light.

Albert Einstein was the first to suggest the existence of stimulated emission in a paper published in 1917. However, for many years, physicists thought that atoms and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker. It was not until after the Second World War that physicists began trying to make stimulated emission dominate. They sought ways by which one atom or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.

The first to succeed was Charles H. Townes, then at Columbia University in New York. Instead of working with light, however, he worked with microwaves, which have a much longer wavelength, and built a device he called a "maser", for Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Although he thought of the key idea in 1951, the first maser was not completed until a couple of years later. Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorter wavelengths.

The key concepts **emerged** about 1957. Townes and Arthur Schawlow, then at Bell Telephone Laboratories, wrote a long paper **outlining** the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves. At about the same time, similar ideas crystallized in the mind of Gordon Gould, then a 37-year-old graduate student at Columbia, who wrote them down in a series of notebooks. Townes and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, Physical Review Letters, but Gould filed a patent application. Three decades later, people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser.

1. The word “coined” in line 1 could best be replaced by ....
A. created B. mentioned C. understood D. discovered

2. The word “intervention” in line 4 can best be replaced by.....................
A. need B. device C. influence D. source

3. The word “it” in line 6 refers to ....
A. light bulb B. energy C. molecule D. atom

4. Which of the following statements best describes a laser?
A. A device for stimulating atoms and molecules to emit light
B. An atom in a high-energy state
C. A technique for destroying atoms or molecules
D. An instrument for measuring light waves

5. Why was Towne’s early work with stimulated emission done with microwaves?
A. He was not concerned with light amplification.
B. It was easier to work with longer wavelengths.
C. His partner Schawlow had already begun work on the laser.
D. The laser had already been developed.

6. In his research at Columbia University, Charles Townes worked with all of the following EXCEPT
A. stimulated emission B. microwaves
C. light amplification D. a maser

7. In approximately what year was the first maser built?
A. 1917 B. 1951 C. 1953 D. 1957

8. The word “emerged” in line 23 is closest in meaning to ....
A. increased B. concluded C. succeeded D. appeared

9. The word “outlining” in line 24 is closest in meaning to ....
A. assigning B. studying C. checking D. summarizing

10. Why do people still argue about who deserves the credit of the laser?
A. The researchers’ notebooks were lost.
B. Several people were developing the idea at the same time.
C. No one claimed credit for the development until recently.
D. The work is still incomplete.

6/ CLOZE TEXTS (10 points)

Choose the best option that fit each gap of the following passages:

a/ Mountain Rescue

Last year over 200 climbers were rescued from the mountains of Scotland alone by local rescue teams, who go out in all weathers to do whatever they can to help when disaster (1)…………… These people are volunteers, giving their time and energy freely and, on (2)……………., putting themselves in danger. They will risk life and (3)…………………in an emergency when they are (4)…………………on to rescue foolhardy or unlucky climbers.

A whole (5)…………………of things can go wrong up in the mountains. A storm can (6)……………..up without warning, reducing visibility to virtually zero. Then only the most experienced mountaineer could find their way back down to safety. And it is easy to come to grief, breaking a leg- or worse. Many climbers owe a huge (7)…………………of gratitude to the rescue teams!

While rescue teams work for no pay, there are considerable costs (8)………………..in maintaining an efficient service. Equipment such as ropes and stretchers is of (9)………. importance, as are vehicles and radio communications devices. (10)…………..some of the costs are borne by the government, the rescue teams couldn't operate without donations from the public. Fortunately, fundraising for a good cause like this is not difficult; anyone who has ever been up in the mountains will gladly make a contribution.

1. A. hits B. rises C. strikes D. arrives
2. A. situation B. event C. moment D. occasion
3. A. limb B. blood C. bone D. flesh
4. A. brought B. called C. summoned D. beckoned
5. A. scope B. extent C. range D. scale
6. A. brew B. arise C. whip D. lash
7. A. recognition B. liability C. debt D. obligation
8. A. implied B. involved C. featured D. connected
9. A. lively B. vibrant C. essential D. vital
10. A. Even B. Despite C. Though D. However

b. The story of man's mastery of the air is almost as old as man himself, a puzzle in which the essential **(0)**.....*A*.... were not found until a very late stage. However, to **(1)** .... this we must first go back to the time when primitive man **(2)** .... his food, and only birds and insects flew. We cannot know with any certainty when man first deliberately shaped weapons for throwing, but that **(3)** .... of conscious design marked the first step on a road that **(4)** .... from the spear and the arrow to the aero plane and the giant rocket of the present **(5)** .... It would seem, in fact, that this **(6)** .... to throw things is one of the most primitive and deep-seated of our instincts, **(7)** .... in childhood and persisting into old age. The more mature ambition to throw things swiftly and accurately, which is the origin of most **(8)** .... games, probably has its roots in the ages when the possession of a **(9)** .... weapon and the ability to throw it with force and accuracy **(10)** .... the difference between eating and starving.

0. A. clues B. keys C. responses D. resolutions
1. A. value B. approve C. understand D. realize

2. A. pursued B. hunted for C. chased D. followed up
3. A. act B. deed C. action D. event
4. A. brings B. moves C. takes D. leads
5. A. instant B. day C. hour D. moment
6. A. feeling B. urge C. encouragement D. emotion
7. A. coming B. arriving C. appearing D. growing
8. A. exterior B. outside C. external D. outdoor
9. A. suitable B. fitting C. related D. chosen
10. A. involved B. meant C. told D. showed

II. WRITTEN TEST

1/ OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

Read the texts below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

DANGERS OF TECHNOLOGY

a. Much has been heard recently (0) ***about*** possible health hazards, including memory loss and brain tumors, from the use of mobile phones. With the possible half a billion mobile phones in (1)………throughout the world, in Britain (2)…………, one person in four owns one, (3)……………..is worrying enough, even if, so far, no concrete evidence has come to (4)…………..

One study by Dr. Alan Preece and his team at Bristol University has shown, however, in a report in the International Journal of Radiation Biology, that tests on volunteers demonstrated no effect on (5)…………. short-term memory or attention span. Subjects (6)……………… exposed to microwave radiation for (7)………………… to thirty minutes, but the one noticeable effect was positive (8)…………… than negative; the subjects reacted more rapidly in one test (9)…………… a visual choice. One explanation of (10)…………………is that following the transmission, a warming of the blood led to increased blood flow.

b. LAUGHING IS GOOD FOR YOU- SERIOUSLY

It is a sad fact **(0)** ***that*******.... adults laugh far less than children, sometimes by as much **(1)** .... a couple of hundred times a day. Just take a **(2)** .... at peoples' faces on the way to work or in the office: you'll be lucky **(3)** .... see a smile, let alone hear a laugh. This is a shame –especially in view of the **(4)** .... that scientists have proved that laughing is good for you. "When you laugh" says psychologist David Cohen, "it produces the feel-good hormones, endorphins. It counters the effects of stress **(5)** ....enhances the immune system."

There are many **(6)** .... why we might laugh less in adult life: perhaps we are too work-obsessed, or too embarrassed to **(7)** ....our emotions show. Some psychologists simply believe that children have more native responses, and as adults we naturally grow **(8)** .... of spontaneous reactions. Luckily, **(9)** .... , it is possible to relearn the art of laughter. In India, "laughter clinics" have been growing **(10)** .... popularity over the last few years, thanks to the efforts of Dr Madan Kataria, whose work has won him a devoted following. Dr Kataria believes that his laughing techniques can help to strengthen the immune system and lower stress levels, among other things. He teaches his patients different laughs or giggles to relax specific parts of the body. In 1998, when Dr Kartaria organized a World Laughter Day at Bombay racetrack, 10,000 people turned up.

2. WORD FORMS (20 points)

a. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

A WORRYING DISEASE

Rubella, also called German measles, is an epidemic (0) .... VIRUS
disease of mild course. (1)................................ study of INTENSE
epidemics in Germany in the 19th century gave rise to the
popular name of the disease. Although rubella may occur in
young children, (2)...................to the disease is more SUSCEPTIBLE
commonly seen in older children and young adults.
Usually the (3)...................................rash in the first sign COMFORT
noted. (4)..............of the lymph glands in the neck, behind the LARGE
ears, and perhaps elsewhere in the body is (5)...................... CHARACTER
Although it is certainly not pleasant to suffer from rubella,
(6)....................are rare. A day or so of bed rest and a light COMPLICATE
diet with plenty of fluids is the only (7)...................... TREAT
required in most cases. In 1941 it was discovered that rubella
early in pregnancy may be (8)...............to the health of the THREAT
fetus, especially the eyes and heart. Years later it was
demonstrated that infants may be born with active rubella and
may manifest many additional (9)....................In fact, it has NORMAL
been found capable of causing extensive damage to almost any
organ of the infant's body. Methods of (10).................... IMMUNE
have been recommended in the hope of stamping out the virus
from the environment.

b. Choose the word given in the box to complete the following passage. You should use the correct forms of the words given. (0) has been done as an example: **richness**

analyze	*compare*	*infect*	*space*	*fiction*
fortunate	*visual*	*system*	*participate*	*organize*

Amnesiacs struggle to imagine future events

People with amnesia have difficulty imagining future events with any **(0)** _______ of detail and emotion, according to Eleanor Maguire at the Welcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging in London, UK. She studied five patients who suffered from classic amnesia. The patients had all suffered **(1)** _______ that had damaged a brain region called the hippocampus. The damage left the subjects with no recollection of past events, and all sorts of important and precious memories were **(2)** _______ lost forever. Researchers asked the **(3)** _______ and a control group without amnesia – to imagine several future scenarios, such as visiting a beach, and to describe what the experience would be like. They then carried out an **(4)** _______ of the subjects' descriptions, scoring each statement based on whether it involved references to **(5)** _______ relationships, emotions or specific objects. All but one of the amnesiacs were worse at **(6)** ______ future events than those without amnesia. The way they saw future events was not as a 'whole picture' where all the images fitted together and made sense, but was more likely to be **(7)** _______, meaning they just saw a collection of very separate images. And in **(8)** _______ with their control counterparts, most amnesiacs said little about how they felt in the **(9)** ______ scenario. Although there is some anecdotal evidence to suggest that amnesiacs have problems picturing future events, Maguire is the first to study it **(10)** ____. "The results show that amnesia patients are ready stuck in the present," she says.

3. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

In most lines of this text there is one unnecessary word. It is either incorrect grammatically, or does not fit the sense of the text. For each line write the unnecessary word in the space beside the text. Tick each correct line.

(0) The term 'drugs' covers many of kinds of chemical substance	**Line 0……√**
(00) which they are absorbed by the body, the majority being	**00…*they*…**
(000) medicines designed to cure illnesses. They are manufactured	**000…*being*…**
(1) from a variety of sources which include animal and products,	**1……………**
(2) plants and minerals. In the recent years it has become possible	**2……………**
(3) to synthesize in the laboratory many drugs which previously	**3……………**
(4) obtained from plants and animal products. A small number of	**4……………**
(5)drugs can become addictive if taken excessively, as that is either	**5……………**
(6) too frequently, or in doses larger than they recommended for	**6……………**
(7) medical to use. Drugs intended as painkillers, or drugs with a	**7……………**
(8) hypnotic effect are used as sleeping pills, can both become	**8……………**
(9) addictive if abused. It is important to make emphasize the fact	**9……………**
(10) that it is the abuse of drugs which has once become a	**10……………**
widespread social problem in many societies, and that the drug	
itself may have many beneficial effects when used medically.	

4. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given (don't change the word given) or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. He owes his life to that surgeon (indebted)
   He……………………………………………………………life
2. There wasn't a single ticket left for the concert so we couldn't go (sell-out)
   The…………………………………………………………couldn't go.
3. You have the ability to do really well in your career if you make an effort (mind)
   You could do really well……………………………………………it.
4. The news of the merger really surprised the staff. (taken)
   The staff………………………………………………………by the merger.
5. I expected the film to be good, but it wasn't at all. (live)
   The film……………………………………………………………at all.
6. Everyone was shocked by the success of the novel. (shock)
   The success of the novel………………………………………everyone.
7. It was impossible for Roy to keep the appointment.
   There……………………………………………………………the appointment.
8. The reason why I was given promotion was that Laurence recommended me.
   I wouldn't……………………………but……………………………………
9. You must never mention this to him.
   Under……………………………………………………………………………
10. His condition improved so rapidly that he went home four days after the operation.
   There……………………………………………………………………………

PRACTICE 24

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM:

Câu hỏi 1:

Part 1: Phonology:

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. a. boil b. poison c. noise d. choir
2. a. lethal b. altogether c. approval d. chemical
3. a. purpose b. post c. prone d. crone
4. a. parachute b. chauffeur c. chute d. chaplet
5. a. swear b. spear c. wear d. bear

Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list.

6. a. sensitive b. spontaneous c. suburban d. removal
7. a. explorer b. elegant c. influence d. asteroid
8. a. assimilate b. existence c. generation d. inflexible
9. a. relevant b. descendant c. redundant d. consultant
10.a. literature b. conspiracy c. legacy d. temperature

Câu hỏi 2:

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20ps)

Choose one of the four options A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.

1. A minority of the committee members were dissatisfied with the decision and endeavered to ……. it.
A. overturn B. postpone C. abolish D. red

2. Because of the unfortunate ……………., your order was not despatched by the date requested.
A. hindrance B. oversight C. negligence D. transgression

3. Making private calls on the office is serverely ……………… on in our department.
A. frowned B. criticised C. regarded D. objected

4. When Mary rented her apartment through a broker, she didn't have enough money to pay both rent and broker ……………….
A. rentals B. reductions C. listings D. fees

5. Newspaper …………………… show a wide variety of available housing.
A. columns B. editorials C. ads D. headlines

6. Due to many years of ...., the Smiths had nothing to fall back on when it was time for them to retire.
A. illiteracy B. impunity C. inflexibility D. imprudence

7. More ………………….. tennis players still wear white on the court.
A. flamboyant B. conservative C. athletic D. distinguished

8. John and Mary ………………. on all their books; she writes the text and he does the artwork.
A. study B. discuss C. divide D. collaborate

9. They worked from dawn to dusk with such ………….. that they were exhausted.
A. boredom B. zeal C. detraction D. debility

10. The ship stopped because two passengers had fallen …………….
A. upside down B. overboard C. underground D. inside out

11. Determining the mineral content of soil samples is an exacting process; _________ experts must perform detail tests to analyze soil specimens.
A. so that B. however C. afterwards D. therefore

12. Peter: "Is it important?" Thomas: "............................".

A. Not on your life! B. It's a matter of life and death!

C. No worry, that's nothing. D. It's ridiculous.

13. "Have I done something wrong?" " I wish you .... more tactful; you're always offending people".

A. had been being B. have been C. were being D. were

14. I hear that your examinations are next week, you ………………… very hard at the moment.

A. are studying B. study

C. must study D. must be studying

15. I' ve seen that famous actor on television, but I' ve never seen him …. person.

A. in B. of C. on D. by

16. There was a brief silence and then footsteps were heard ……… from the direction of the kitchen.

A. were coming B. coming C. were come D. to come

17. …… relatively inexpensive, the metal pewter can be fashioned into beautiful and useful objects.

A. Even it is B. Despites

C. Although D. Nevertheless, it is

18. ………………….. in front of a camera lens changes the color of the light that reaches the film.

A. Placed a filter B. A filter is placed

C. A filter placed D. When a filter placed

19. Scientists cannot agree on ………………… related to other orders of insects.

A. that fleas are B. how fleas are

C. how are fleas D. fleas that are

20. I've never really enjoyed going to the ballet or the opera; they're not really my............................

A. piece of cake B. sweets and candy

C. biscuit D. cup of tea

Câu hỏi 3: (20 điểm)

Reading Comprehension:

Reading 1:

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A. MOBILE REVOLUTION

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now.

The arrival of the mobile phone has transformed our lifestyles so much that man now spend more time on the phone than women, according to the results of our special opinion poll. Mobile phones are no longer just he domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40-and 50-somethings now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile.

The survey found that men with mobile phones (72% of all men) spend more than an hour a day making calls on an average weekday. The average n an spends sixty-six minutes on his landline or his mobile, compared with fifty-three minutes before the mobile phone revolution.

But the poll reveals that, while men are using their phones a lot more, women are actually spending less time on the phone. Slightly fewer women 67%) have a mobile phone, and the survey shows that the average amount of time they spend on the phone on a weekday has gone down from sixty-three minutes before they got a mobile to fifty-five minutes now. The explanation might lie in the fact that men love to play with techno toys while women may be more conscious of the bills they are running up.

Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly swallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style cons.

Obviously, the rich have been buying phones faster than the poor. But this happens with every innovation. Mobile phone take-up among the pool has actually been far quicker than it was in the case of previous products, such as colour television, computers and Internet access. Indeed, as mobile phones continue to become cheaper and more powerful, they might prove to be more successful in bridging the gap between the rich and the poor than expensive computers.

There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: mobile users are two and a half times more likely to develop cancer in areas of the brain adjacent to their phone ear, although researchers are unable to prove whether this has anything to do with the phone; mobile thefts now account for a third of all street, robberies in London, and don't forget about all the accidents waiting to happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for people.

1. The group with the highest number of people who own a mobile phone is ___.

A. men B. people between 40 and 50

C. teenagers D. women

2. According to the opinion poll, women ______.

A. spend more time on the phone than men.

B. like to play with their mobile phones.

C. spend less time on the phone than they used to.

D. don't worry about their phone bills.

3. According to the text, mobile phones ______.

A. are more complicated to operate than radios.

B. are incorporated into cameras.

C. can now replace many of her products.

D. are modified too fast.

4. Among the poor, the demand for mobile phones ______.

A. has created more of a gap with the rich.

B. has grown faster than the demand for computers.

C. follows the pattern of similar innovations.

D. is higher than among the rich.

5. One disadvantage of mobile phones that the article does not mention is the ___

A. high operating costs.

B. higher crime rate.

C. possible health risk.

D. increased danger to road users.

B.

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They help us, fascinate us and occasionally scare us. The latest fear concerns children and computers. Some experts claim that brothers and sisters are starting to play more with computers than with one another, and that computers are distancing children from their parents.

Walking round a toyshop you find a home computer game to satisfy any child's violent imagination. Adult computer addicts are familiar figures: pale people who sit in front of green screens hour after hour. That is their choice. But the idea of a child living in front of a flashing green screen is somehow less acceptable. Canadian child psychologist Janis-Norton explains: These are children with few friends, afraid of making conversation. They are children who are usually allowed to do what they want. They cannot concentrate for long periods of time except in front of the screen. "If the computer games they play are violent," she adds, "they become indifferent to violence faster than they would through watching violent videos."

A frightening picture starts to appear. Janis-Norton sees a good number of troubled children. They usually persuade their parents to buy them a computer by saying it "will help their education." Computers, after all, are a central part of education today. Some educationalists enthusiastically look forward to the day when every child will have a personal computer in the classroom and the class teacher will be nothing but a technician. That is not particularly appealing either, although with the current lack of teachers someone may soon decide it makes good economic sense. Janis-Norton disapproves of such an attitude, it is relationships with the teacher and the other pupils that make you learn.

We may be at a sort of crossroads. It is a question of whether we use the machines wisely or stupidly in bringing up children. "The computer," says the child psychologist, "is only a surface problem but the real problem is not computers. It is parents who have forgotten how to be parents, or don't have the confidence. I wish they'd start noticing and worrying about what is happening a bit sooner."

6. People are worried that children's dependence on computers may result in ______.
   A. serious learning difficulties.
   B. serious problems with health.
   C. families having communication problems.
   D. permanent anxieties.
7. The idea of computer-dependent adults is acceptable because ______.
   A. they can control their violent imaginations easily.
   B. they don't only use the computers for game.
   C. they can not stop looking at the flashing screen.
   D. they are old enough to make their own decisions.
8. Computer-dependent children ______.
   A. concentrate on the screen for short periods only.
   B. find it hard to communicate with other children.
   C. become violent or aggressive.
   D. stammer more often than other children
9. Some experts believe that in the future ______.
   A. every teacher will have a PC in the classroom.
   B. it will be too expensive to give each schoolchild a computer.
   C. most teaching will be done by computers.
   D. children will be educated at home using computers.
10. What is the real problem behind children's dependence on computer, according to the child psychologist?
   A. Parents do not participate in their children's education.
   B. Children's learning can be slowed down.
   C. Children regard computers as toys not tools.
   D. Parents do not have confidence when using computers.

Reading 2:

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In addition to providing energy, fats have other ***functions*** in the body. The fat-soluble vitamins, A, D, E, and K, are dissolved in fats, as their name implies. Good source of these vitamins have high oil or fat content, and the vitamins are ***stored in*** the body's fatty tissues. In the diet, fats cause food to remain longer in the stomach, thus increasing the feeling of fullness for some time after a meal is eaten.

Fats add variety, taste and texture to foods, which accounts for the popularity of fried foods. Fatty deposits in body have an insulating and protective value. The curves of the human female body are due mostly to strategically located fat deposits. Whether a certain amount of fat in the diet is ***essential*** to human health is not definitely known. When rats are fed a fat-free diet, their growth eventually ceases, their skin becomes inflamed and scaly and their reproductive systems are damaged. Two fatty acids, linoleic and arachidonic acids, prevents these ***abnormalities*** and hence are called essential fatty acids. They also required by a number of other animals, but their roles in human beings are debatable. Most nutritionists consider linoleic fatty acid an essential nutrient for humans.

11: *The passage probably appears in which of the following?*

A. A diet book
B. A book on basic nutrition
C. A cook book
D. A popular women's magazine

12*: The word "functions" is closest in meaning to ....*

A. forms
B. needs
C. jobs
D. sources

13: *All of the following vitamins are stored in the body's fatty tissues EXCEPT.............................*

A. vitamin A
B. vitamin D
C. vitamin B
D. vitamin E

14: *The phrase "stored in" is closet in meaning to ....*

A. manufactured in
B. attached to
C. measured by
D. accumulated in

15: *The author states that fats serve all of the following body functions EXCEPT to............................*

A. promote the feeling of fullness
B. insulate and protect the body
C. provide energy
D. control weight gain.

16: *The word "essential" is closest in meaning to ....*

A. required for
B. desired for
C. similar to
D. beneficial to

17: *Which of the following is true for rats when they are fed a fat-free diet?*

A. They stop growing
B. They have more babies
C. They lose body hair
D. They require less care

18*: Linoleic fatty acid is mentioned as............................*

A. an essential nutrient for humans
B. more useful than arachidonic acid
C. prevent weight gain in rats
D. a nutrient found in most foods

19: *The phrases "abnormalities" refers to............................*

A. a condition caused by fried foods.

B. strategically located fat deposits

C. curves of the human female body

D. end of growth, bad skin, and damaged reproductive systems.

20: *That humans should all have some fat in our diets is............................*

A. a commonly held view B. not yet a proven fact

C. only true for women D. proven to be true by experiments on rats

Câu hỏi 4:

Cloze Test 1

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

Personal space is a term that refers (1) ……… the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When (2) ………… we do not know well gets too close we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If a business colleague comes close than 1.2 meters, the (3) ……… common response is to move (4) ……… . Some interesting (5) ……….. have been done in libraries. If strangers come too close, many people get up and leave the building; others use different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has (6) ……… people develop new skills for dealing with situations (7) ………. they are very close to strangers. (8) ……….. people on crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contact, and apologize if hands touch by mistake. People use newspapers (9) …….. a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, (10) ………… sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.

1. a. from b. to c. for d. about
2. a. anyone b. nobody c. people d. someone
3. a. most b. best c. more d. first
4. a. on b. in c. up d. away
5. a. research b. studies c. survey d. questionnaires
6. a. done b. caused c. made d. allowed
7. a. that b. where c. which d. how
8. a. Most of b. The most c. Almost d. Most
9. a. like b. as c. alike d. such as
10. a. making b. make c. be d. made

Cloze Test 2 (10 câu hỏi)

THE PENNY BLACK

The Penny Black is the name of the world's first postage stamp. It was introduced by the U.K. in 1840 and is perhaps the most famous stamp ever issued. It has a picture of the young Queen Victoria and because of its colour, and its (1) ___ of one penny, it is known as the "Penny Black".

Before 1840, postage rates for delivery of letters in the U.K. depended on the (2) ____ the letter had to travel and the number of sheets of paper used. Furthermore, at that time it was not possible to pay for your letter before you sent it. The postage had to be paid by the receiver rather than the sender of the letter. The Penny Black changed everything: at the rate of one penny, letters that did not (3) ___ more than half an ounce could be sent to any (4) ___ in the U.K.

Nowadays, Penny Black stamps are not all that rare although they are (5) ___ regarded by stamp collectors. About 68 million of these stamps were issued (6) ___ 1840 and 1841, and it is thought that about 1.5 million of these (7) ___ today. The price of the stamp today varies according to whether it has been used or not and its condition. A fine used copy can be bought for around £77 or less, while unused examples are quite rare and sell for £2,000 or more.

To (8) ____ the U.K. for having issued the world's first postage stamp, the Universal Postal Union has made an exception regarding its (9) ___. that the name of the country must (10) ___ on a stamp. No British stamp to date has ever had the country name on it.

1. A. sum B. amount C. price D. worth
2. A. range B. distance C. space D. length
3. A. weigh B. limit ' C. reach D. measure
4. A. position B. route C. station D. destination
5. A. greatly B. highly C. warmly D. dearly
6. A. in B. about C. between D. among
7. A. survive B. live C. continue D. last
8. A. respect B. fame C. glory D. honour
9. A. law B. rule C. command D. order
10. A. appear B. view C. show D. display

Câu hỏi 5:

WRITTEN TEST

I. Choose the correct verb form to be used in each numbered blank :

Man has made great strides in all the fields of science , particularly medicine. For instance , research work in the laboratories at last (1) (conquer) ________ poliomyelitis , one of the most devastating diseases. Although the Salk vaccine (2) (not be) ________ one hundred percent effective, it (3) (decrease) ________ the cases of polio considerably.

Tuberculosis once (4) (know) ________ as the white plague (5) (study) ________ intensively. As a matter of fact, it is curable if it is detected in its early stages .We still have cancer (6) (deal) ________ with, but research workers and doctoral over the world are striving to find a way to prevent and cure it. (7) (Judge)

________ from past experience we can expect that encouraging news (8) (issue) ________ from time to time.

Heart disease , the greatest killer of mankind , is now in the process of being overcome An example of the techniques that (9) (develop) ________ is that of heart massage : when a heart stops nowadays while the patient is under anesthesia , the doctor opens the chest, massages the heart and revises the patient. Even a few years ago , such an operation would (10) (be) ________ inconceivable.

Câu hỏi 6:

WORD CHOICE

Supply the correct form of word in brackets. (Ng. Hà)

1. Peter's .... got worse as he returned to wear glasses. **(eye)**
2. I'm not used to smoking. A few puffs on a cigarette make me feel quite .... **(light)**.
3. Apparently, eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly increases your life .... **(expect)**.
4. The thing I hate most about him is his .... **(selfish)**
5. The local TV company was stopping .... to ask their opinion about the new shopping center. **(pass)**
6. She was very .... to me when my husband died. **(sympathize)**
7. A lot of people keep up their English by listening to radio .... **(broad)**.
8. You'd better read the government .... on setting up a business abroad. **(guide)**
9. Global ...., or " the greenhouse effect", is due to a build up of gasses in the atmosphere. **(warm)**
10. I was born at home but most babies are born in hospitals .... **(now)**

Câu hỏi 7: (10 điểm)

PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS: (10pts)

Fill each blank with a suitable perposition or particle

1. His wife took ……………. her new neighbours at once.
2. The essay didn't come ………. to his usual standards.
3. I'm afraid that our plans have fallen……….We'll have to think again.
4. The results of the experiment bear out ypur theory. It has been borne……….by statistic.
5. The school examination for eleven-year-old was done ………………… with some years ago.
6. The river was teeming ……….. trout.

7. Whatever Jean sets ……………… to do, she finished.
8. He is a solicitor ……….. profession.
9. These rainy Monday mornings get me………….
10. She is so thirty…….. success that she would do anything.

Câu hỏi 8: (10 điểm)

OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ps)

Fill each bland with one suitable word.

Australia is a big country, but nearly all **(1)** ………………… live near the sea. On hot summer days you can see thousands of people at the beach. Many beaches have waves that are very **(2)** ……………. These large waves are known as surf and people who ride them are called surfers. Surfing is a skill and needs learning. Don't expect to be able to surf properly the **(3)** …………………. time you try. However, by practising a few times you will learn **(4)** ………………….. to do it.

Surfing is not a new sport. Perhaps its origins need explaining. It started hundreds of years ago in Hawaii. Men swam **(5)** ………………… to see to catch fish and found they could come back to land very quickly by riding the waves. These first surfers did not **(6)**………………… a board. They were "body surfers". Many people **(7)** …………………… do this type of surfing today.

After a while people started to use boards and rode the **(8)** ………………by lying, kneeling or standing **(9)**………………… them. These first surfboards were made of wood and the water made them rot after a **(10)** ………………… Today surfboards are made of plastic or fibreglass instead.

Câu hỏi 9: (20 điểm)

SENTENCE TRANSFOMATION: (20pts) (Tuấn)

Finish each of the following sentencein such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it

1. Because of his conviction for fraud, the trainer lost his licence
→ His conviction for fraud……………………………………………………
2. My liitle brother can be so annoying sometimes
→ I am………………………………………………………………………
3. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights
→ The excuse………………………………………………………………….
4. Whenever you are on a bus, you hear someone talking about snobbery.
→ You can't……………………………………………………………………
5. Pop stars are corrupted by the adulation of their fans
→ It's the way……………………………………………………………………
6. I don't think the television's likely to blow up at any minute.
LIKEHOOD
→……………………………………………………………………………………

7. I'm afraid our problems are just beginning.

ICEBERG

→……………………………………………………………………………………………

8. In the area, Thailand is much better than all other countries in football.

SHOULDERS

→……………………………………………………………………………………………

9. Thomas was not given details of the company's new project.

DARK

→……………………………………………………………………………………………

10. I was too scare to tell him what I really thought.

LACKED

→……………………………………………………………………………………………

PRACTICE 25

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

A. Choose one word which has underlined part pronounced differently from the others. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

1. A. played B. learned C. beloved D. wretched
2. A. laughs B. months C. mouths D. baths
3. A. computer B. convenient C. comfortable D. continue
4. A. supreme B. supply C. support D. supposedly
5. A. determine B. examine C. combine D. inebriant

B. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

1. A. magazine B. Japanese C. document D. understand
2. A. although B. schoolboy C. sometimes D. impetus
3. A. necessary B. interesting C. impotent D. intelligent
4. A. input B. bargain C. remain D. answer
5. A. interpret B. Internal C. interior D. interval

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) which best completes each sentence.

1. Mr. Christ gave his sons some money to ………… them up in business.
A. get B. set C. put D. make

2. James had, ………… , saved the manuscript of his first novel from the burning house.
A. lastly B. at last C. lately D. at least

3. ………… comes a time when you have to accept the bitter truth.

A. It B. Therefore C. There D. That

4. "There is no further treatment we can give", said Dr Jekyll. "We must let the disease takes its …………"

A. course B. end C. term D. way

5. I wish the neighbors ………… making so much noise.

A. would stop B. will stop C. to stop D. stopped

6. Nobody saw him going outside, ………… ?

A. hadn't he B. didn't they C. did they D. will he

7. More than thirty people ……… evidence to the court during the four-week trial.

A. gave B. explained C. denied D. spoke

8. ………… what he says, observe what he does.

A. Contrary B. In contrast C. Although D. Never mind

9. He ………… his life to the skill of the surgeons.

A. owes B. keeps C. preserves D. maintains

10. I don't think that this fashion will …………

A. catch on B. catch up C. catch out D. catch over

11. At the party conference, the Prime Minister ……. backing for his new policies.

A. won B. had C. got D. held

12. The two trains came ………… ten meters of collision.

A. just B. near C. within D. almost

13. We decided to ………… a coin to see who would go first.

A. throw B. pitch C. roll D. toss

14. Christ trains hard, is talented and eager to win – he is, in …………, the perfect competitor.

A. total B. whole C. short D. part

15. Harry would rather we ………… hold the meeting on Friday.

A. shouldn't B. weren't to C. didn't D. wouldn't

16. The company doesn't have a graphics section and ………… out all its design work.

A. farms B. sends C. turns D. looks

17. Your son has the ………… of a fine musician.

A. beginnings B. makings C. looks D. talents

18. In this district there is a growing ………… between those with jobs and those without.

A. separation B. fissure C. difference D. divide

19. Jane's very modest, always ………… her success.

A. playing down B. turning around C. keeping down D. pushing back

20. It was a disaster on the ………… of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

A. size B. scale C. terms D. consequences

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. She wept herself ________ when she heard the bad news. → out
2. You should get ________ the routine of saving the document you are working on every ten minutes. → into
3. You go to the beach with the kids and I'll follow ________ when I've finished work. → on
4. The demonstration passed ________ peacefully. → off
5. She's laid ________ with a broken leg. → up
6. That's a philosophy I could live ________ → by
7. I began by jogging in the park and worked ________ to running five miles a day. → up
8. He's putting a lot of work ________ improving his French. → into
9. If you don't believe me, go and see ________ yourself! → for
10. Two dogs were run ________ and killed. → over

IV. CLOZE TEST

CLOZE TEST 1

In an age when technology is developing faster than ever before, many people are being …..(1)….. to the idea of looking back into the past. One way they can do it is by investigating their own family history. They can try to ..(2)… out more about where their families came from and what they did. This is now a fast-going hobby, especially in the countries with a …(3)… short history, like Australia and The United States.

It is ..(4)… thing to spend some more time …(5)… through a book family history and to take the ….(6)… to investigate your own family's past. It is ….(7)… another to carry out the research work successfully. It is easy to set about it in a disorganized way and ..(8)…yourself many problem which could have been …(9)… with a forward planning.

If your own family stories tell you that you are …(10)… with a famous character, whether hero or criminal, do not let this idea take over your research.

1. A. pushed B. attracted C. fetched D. brought
2. A. lay B. make C. put D. find
3. A. fairly B. greatly C. mostly D. widely
4. A. a B. one C. no D. some
5. A. seeing B. moving C. going D. living
6. A. idea B. plan C. purpose D. decision
7. A. quite B. just C. more D. even
8. A. produce B. cause C. build D. create
9. A. missed B. lost C. avoided D. escaped
10. A. connected B. joined C. attached D. related

CLOZE TEST 2

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks

Sylvia Earle, a (1) _____ botanist and one of the (2) _____ deep – sea explorers, has spent over 6000 hours, more than seven months, under water. From her earliest years, she took her first plunge into the open sea as a teenager. In the years since then, she has taken part in a(n) (3)____ of landmark underwater projects, from exploratory expeditions around the world to her celebrated "Jim dive" in 1978, which was the deepest solo dive (4) _____ made without cable connecing the driver to a support vessel at the surface of the sea.

(5)_______ in a Jim suit a futuristic suit of plastic and metal armor, which was secured (6)_______ a manned submarine, Sylvia Earle plunged vertically into the Pacific Ocean, at times at the speed of 100 feet per minute. (7)______ reaching the ocean floor, she was released from the submarine and from that point her only connection to the sub was an 18-foot tether. For the next two and a half hours, Earle (8)________ the seabed, taking notes, collecting (9)_____, and paiting a U.S flag. Cosumed by a desire to descend deeper still, in 1981 she became involved in the design and manufacture of deep - sea (10)_____ one of which took her to a depth of 3000 feet. This did not end Sylvia Earle's accomplishments.

1. A. marine B. underwater C. undersea D. submarine
2. A. furthest B. foremost C. greatest D. utmost
3. A. amount B. great deal C. average D. number
4. A. really B. later C. ever D. mostly
5. A. Covered B. Put C. Clothed D. Worn
6. A. to B. with C. from D. against
7. A. In B. On C. At D. For
8. A. walked B. roamed C. dived D. strolled
9. A. specimens B. models C. remains D. debris
10. A. subcontractors B. submariners C. submersions D. Submersibles

V. OPEN CLOZE

Sources of energy

Electricity is produced by converting energy from one form to electricity. The process used may be a direct conversion process, where the energy source is (1)______directly to electricity. The (2)______ of the electricity today is produced through an indirect energy conversion process. Both indirect and direct processes use the following major sources of energy for the production of electricity: fossil fuels, nuclear energy, solar radiation, and hydroenergy.

Fossil fuels include coal, petroleum, and natural gas. Fossil fuels are a finite, (3)______ resource. They remain the primary source for the production of electricity. . Since the production of electricity from fossil fuels involves several energy conversion steps fossil fuel power plants inefficiently produce power. For example, flyash, physical matter left after coal combustion, is harmful to human (animal and environmental) health. It demands (4)______ friendly disposal. Combustion of fossil fuels also produces carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrous oxides gases. These "greenhouse gases" contribute to acid rain and global warming effects.

Nuclear energy, just like fossil fuels, is a finite, non-renewable, energy source that uses an (5)______ conversion process to produce electricity. There are two basic forms of nuclear energy, fission and fusion. Since the fusion reaction has never been performed, only the fission reaction is used to produce electricity. Also, plant failures can lead to the (6)______ of radioactive steam into the atmosphere or worse.

Solar radiation includes energy used directly as intercepted solar radiation, or indirectly as wind and hydropower At present several factors limit large-scale utilization of solar energy, (7)______ the cost of solar cells and solar collector-heat exchanger systems, and the requirement of an adequate energy storage system to (8)______ out the daily variation. Yet, sunlight is available everywhere making the use of solar radiation for energy production non-site specific.

Wind energy is also a form of indirect use of solar radiation. Solar radiation produces wind by heating the air. During the day, the air over land is heated much faster than air over water bodies because the land absorbs much (9)______ sunlight, and the evaporation is less. . The significant environmental problems (10)______ with wind turbines are noise, aesthetics, and interactions with birds.

Celebration

Tet Nguyen Dan translates literally to "the first morning of the first day of the new year". Long before Tet, Vietnamese try to get (1)______ of any "bad fortune" by cleaning their homes, buying new clothes, resolving disputes, and paying their debts.

Like the Chinese, the Vietnamese believe that Tet marks the time when the Kitchen God reports on their family to the Jade Emperor. A week before Tet, family members attempt to propitiate the Kitchen God by (2)______ gold leaf paper and offering carp (live, placed in a bucket of water upon the family altar) for him to ride.

Houses are cleaned (or repainted) and decorated with yellow blossoms. A bamboo plant called a Cay Neu is planted in the family courtyard: decorated with red streamers and flowers, the Cay Neu is believed to welcome good luck and ward off evil spirits in the week-long interregnum between the old Kitchen God's departure and the arrival of his replacement.

On the stroke of (3)______, as the old year turns into the new, Vietnamese usher out the old year and welcome the new Kitchen God, beating drums, lighting firecrackers, and goading dogs to bark (a lucky omen).

More on luck and the New Year: Vietnamese believe that one's luck in the entire year can be (4)______ by auspicious (and not-so-auspicious) events during Tet. Thus Vietnamese will try to even the odds.

Barking dogs inspire confidence in the New Year, so dogs are encouraged to bark. Hooting owls are (5)______as an unlucky omen. The wealth of the first person through the door on New Year reflects the family's luck for the year to come, so the rich and popular are invited to one's home.

On Tet, families (6)______out a splendid feast to welcome visiting relatives and friends. Traditional Tet treats include:

Banh Chung: a special rice pudding containing mung beans and pork bits.

Watermelons: considered lucky because of its red color.

Other lucky fruits: coconuts, oranges, and grapefruits

Family members and friends also (7)______gifts during the visit. After the guests have been feted, the family goes off to their respective places of (8)______(Christian or Buddhist) to pray for the year to come, or join in the many public parades celebrating the festival.

The first (9)______ days of Tet are meant to be spent visiting friends and relatives. The first day is spent calling upon close friends and one's parents. The next day, Vietnamese call on their in-laws and other friends. And on the third day, people call upon their distant relations.

On the seventh day after Tet, the Cay Neu is taken down, and dragon processions stalk the streets.

Tet is a great time to see Vietnam at its most colorful, especially in the cities of Hue, Hanoi, and Ho Chi Minh City. However, reservations are (10)______to be filled up long before the actual holiday, and transportation before and after Tet is bound to be sketchy at best (everybody wants to be home for Tet!). Also, many tourist spots are closed for several days between Tet.

VI. WORD FORM

WORD FORM 1

1. Scholarship and awards are usually given on the _____ . (**DAILY**)
2. Part of the building has been ______ into office. (**DIVIDE**)
3. There were reports that Bush's campaign team had been trying to dig up information that might ______ Clinton. (**CREDIT**)
4. Many people think that the famine was a result of the civil war, but it is ______. (**TRUTH**)
5. It was a terrible game. Our team played very ______. (**IMAGINATION**)
6. Andi has correctly _____ the order of a pack of cards in just 31.16 seconds. (**MEMORY**)
7. The computer that I use hasn't got _____, but it easy to copy files on to a flash drive. (**WRITE**)

8. The _____ had stolen a car in Adelaide and had then stopped for petrol at Wirulla. (**RIDE**)

9. William Shakespeare is probably the most famous _____ in history. (**PLAY**)

10. The novel was published and quickly became a (an) _____. (**SELL**)

WORD FORM 2

Poppy day:

Poppy Day, 11 November , is the day when people in Britain remember the soldiers that died in the First World War (FWW) (1914 – 1918), the Second World War (1939 – 1945) and all other wars since. The first Poppy Day was in 1921. The FWW had ended three years earlier, but it was still very difficult, often impossible, for (**1.SODIER**)______ in Britain to find (**2.EMPLOY**)______. So some of them started making and selling red paper poppies. They gave the money that they raised to soldiers who were disabled or unemployed, and to the (**3.FAMILLIAR**)_____ of soldiers who had died. The choice of flower was (**4.SIGN**)_____. During the war, the soldiers had noticed poppies growing every year on the (**5.FIELD**)_____ in Belgium and the north of France. A well-know (**6.POETRY**)_____ from that time, written by a Canadian soldier, begins with the lines

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place (graves);…….

In the days leading up to Poppy Day, about 32 million people in Britain buy and wear small poppies. Some people choose to wear white poppies because they think that white (**7.SYMBOL**)_______________ peace. Then, at 11 a.m. on 11 November (at the moment when the FWW ended) there is a two-minute silence. Many people stop and think quietly about the soldiers who died. There are (**8.CEREMONIALISM**)__ at war memorials in towns and villages all over the country. The most important ceremony in Londo, when the Queen and the Prime Minister lay (**9.WREATHE**)_______________ of poppies at the Cenotaph, a (**10.MONUMENTALISM**)_____ to soldiers who died in the battle.

VII. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. Eagles are predatory birds that have(A) large, heavy, hooked (B) bills and strong, sharp(C) claws called as(D) "talons".
2. Most of our ideas of what(A) accent people looked and(B) dressed come from(C) the works of(D) Renaissance artists.
3. Asbestos can stand so high (A)temperatures that(B) it was used as (C)protective clothing (D)by fire fighters.
4. A small(A) amount of radiation can help cure(B) someone, whereas(C) too many(D) will cause harm.

5. When asbestos (A)fibers are breathed(B) in, they make(C) damage to(D) our lungs.
6. Any property(A) that a bankrupt person may still have(B) is usually divided among(C) the various people to whom money are owed(D).
7. The body does(A) not stay(B) at the alike(C) temperature from morning till night (D).
8. Thunder(A) that(B) is audible from distances as(C) far away as ten miles(D).
9. Good dental hygiene and a proper diet(A) are necessary(B) for the maintain(C) of sound(D) teeth.
10. The museum uses(A) volunteers from the community who act as a guide(B) to show(C) visitors the displays of local artists' work(D).

VIII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the following sentences using the words given without changing its meaning.

1. David played the main role when the proposal was drafted. (INSTRUMENTAL)
……………………………………………………………………………
2. The girl's behaviour was incomprehensible to the head teacher. (LOSS)
……………………………………………………………………………
3. That United will beat City is a foregone conclusion. (BOUND)
……………………………………………………………………………
4. I have too much work to do, so I'm afraid I can't go to the party tonight. (EARS)
……………………………………………………………………………
5. There is less chance that Olsen will become champion after his recent defeat. (BLOW)
……………………………………………………………………………
6. The performance would never have been a success without the famous actor's appearance.
Had it not……………………………………………………………………
7. I was exasperated when the appoinment was cancelled once again.
Imagine………………………………………………………………………
8. I shall never lend Robert any more money, no matter what happens.
Under no………………………………………………………………………
9. The alarm went off just as they came out of the building.
Scarcely ………………………………………………………………………
10. Margaret was offered a place on the course but couldn't accept because she was ill. (TURN)
……………………………………………………………………………

11.Many species of wildlife are threatened with extinction. (VERGE)

………………………………………………………………………………………

12.We have run out of small sizes. (STOCK)

………………………………………………………………………………………

13.I felt stupid when I realized what I'd done. (FOOL)

………………………………………………………………………………………

14. We missed the beginning of the concert because we had overslept. (CONSEQUENCE)

………………………………………………………………………………………

15.I knew I had met him before, but I can't remember his name. (TONGUE)

………………………………………………………………………………………

PRACTICE 26

Câu 1: PHONOLOGY (5 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is different from the other three of the group.

1. A. markedly B. supposedly C. confusedly D. wickedly
2. A. wear B. stare C. heir D. weir
3. A.commercial B. victim C. significant D. economy
4. A.plays B. says C. lays D. stays
5. A. personal B. interview C. interrupt D. difference

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of the group.

6. A Vietnamese B. equipment C. understand D. volunteer
7. A. employment B. diversity C. dishonest D. difference
8. A. acceptable B. aquaintance C. friendliness D. suspicious
9. A. education B. disciplines C. influences D. customers
10. A television B. politics C. attention D. comfortable

Câu 2: VOCABULARY

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

1. Ha Noi National University was......................one hundred years ago.
A. begun B. established C. organized D. appeared

2. Richard started the race well but ran out of......................in the later stages.
A. power B. steam C. force D. effort

3. I am ....aware of the need to obey the rules of the competition.
A. well B. far C. much D. greatly

4. The amount Sarah earned was ....on how much she sold.

A. related B. connected C. dependent D. secured

5. Several passengers received minor injuries when the train unexpectedly came to a.....................

A. delay B. stand C. brake D. halt

6. John refused to put his career in........................by opposing his boss.

A. jeopardy B. hazard C. risk D. stake

7. Angela's work was praised for its ....attention to detail.

A. meticulous B. significant C. subtle D. concentrated

8. Motorists should ....well in advance of changing lanes.

A. sign B. signal C. flare D. flicker

9. The recent economic crisis has brought about a........................in world trade.

A. slump B. sag C. droop D. tilt

10. Although insects are harful to plants , their existence contributes a great part to ....which helps to make a balanced environment.

A. biology B. biophysics C. biochemistry D. biodiversity

Câu 3: STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR: (5 points)

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

1. I had only just put the phone down when the boss rang back.

A. I put the phone down when the boss rang back.

B. Hardly had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.

C. No sooner had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.

D. Scarcely had I put the phone down than the boss rang back.

2. Though he tried hard, he didn't succeed.

A. However he tried hard, but he didn't succeed.

B. However he didn't succeed hard , he tried hard.

C. However hard he tried , he didn't succeed.

D. However he tried hard, he didn't succeed.

3. While I strongly disapproved of your behaviour , I will help you this time.

A. Despite of my strong disapproval of your behaviour , I will help you this time.

B. Although I strongly disapproved of your behaviour , but I will help you this time.

C. Because of your behaviour , I will help you this time.

D. Despite my strong disapproval of your behaviour , I will help you this time.

4. man / sentence/ 15 years/ prison/ he / prove / guilty.

A. The man will get a sentence for himself to 15 years in prison if he proves himself guilty.

B. The man was sentenced about 15 years in prison and proved himself guilty.

C. The man was sentenced to 15 years in prison because he had been proved guilty.

D. The man should make his final sentence after 15 years in prison as he proved himself guilty.

5. " You broke two of my windows ,Bob!" said Willy.

A. Willy charged Bob for having broken two of his windows.

B. Willy accused Bob of having broken two of his windows.

C. Willy threatened Bob on having broken two of his windows.

D. Willy blamed Bob to have broken two of his windows.

6. "You should have waited for us," the team leader said to John.

A. The team leader asked John to wait for them.

B. The team leader told John that he should wait for them.

C. John was asked to wait for the team leader and his teammates.

D. The team leader criticized John for not having waited for them.

7. I haven't eaten the delicious food like this before.

A. This is the first time I have eaten the delicious food.

B. This is the first time I have eaten the delicious food like this.

C. This was the first time I have eaten the delicious food like this.

D. This is the first time I eat the delicious food like this.

8. He said , "Why don't you read a lot of books to learn more about the cultural diversity."

A. He said us to read many books to learn more about the cultural diversity.

B. He advised us reading many books to learn more about the cultural diversity.

C. He advised us to read many books to learn more about the cultural diversity.

D. He suggested us to read many books to learn more about the cultural diversity.

9. She is learning English because she wants to get a better job.

A. She is learning English so that she will be able to get a better job.

B. She is learning English so that she gets a better job.

C. She is learning English in order she can get a better job.

D.She is learning English so as she gets a better job.

10. So thick was the novel that I couldn't finish it in a day.

A. It was such thick a novel that I couldn't finish it in a day.

B. It was so a thick novel that I couldn't finish it in a day.

C. The novel was too thick for me to finish in a day.

D.The novel was too thick for me to finish it in a day.

Câu 4: PREPOSITION AND PHRASAL VERBS

Choose the best answer

1. My daughter often ....to see me at least once a week.

A. calls up B. drops in C. goes up D. comes on

2. This chemical gives ....a terrible smell.

A. off B. up C. out D. away

3. ....no circumstances should you drink the tap water.

A. Within B. On C. By D. Under

4. She takes great pride..................... her work.

A. in B. of C. on D. with

5. The company has to ....ways of reducing costs.

A. take in B. think over C. work out D. look out

6. Don't ....! I haven't finished explaining yet !

A. hang up B. hold on C. hang on D. call up

7. Stop wasting your time. It time you ....some real work.

A. got off with B. got on for C. got up to D. got down to

8. Peter always confides ....me

A. on B. at C. in D. with

9. They decided to postpone their journey till the end of this month because of the epidemic.

A. take up B. turn round C. put off D. do with

10. There is an inflation. The prices ....

A. are going on B. are going down C. are going over D. are going up

Câu 5: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the following passage and choose the best anwers to the questions.

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion and Tidal Energy

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) is a method of producing electricity developed from the temperature difference that subsists between deep and shallow waters. It converts solar radiation to electric power . The system uses the ocean's natural thermal gradient to direct a power- producing cycle. To produce a significant amount of power, the temperature betweem warm water on the surface and deep cold water should differ by about 20 degrees Celsius . On average , 23 million square miles of tropical seas **absorb** an amount of solar radiation equal in heat content to about 250 million barrels of oil . If less than one tenth of this could be **converted** into electric power , it would provide more than 20 times the total amount of electricity utilized in American on any given day.

Oceans are a huge renewable resource with the possibility of producing millions of watts of electric power. Some experts think the cold , deep seawater that is used in the OTEC process is rich in nutrients and, therefore , can be used to culture marine and plant life on shore or on land .

There are certain conditions which have to be met to enable OTEC to work. First, commercial OTEC facilities must be located in an environment that is stable enough for efficient system operation . This means that they must be built on land or submerged on the continental shelf. In addition , the natural ocean thermal gradient necessary for OTEC operation is generally found between latitudes 20° N and 20° S . **The temperature of the surface water** must differ from that of deep water and allowances should be made for a wide open space. Tropical islands meet the requirements for a wide space , so they are areas for OTEC development . Land-based facilities offer advantages. For example , plants do not require extensive maintenance , and **they** can be installed in sheltered areas , safe from storms and general bad weather. Land-based sites allow OTEC plants to function with related industries.

Thermal energy from the oceans was first proposed as far back as 1881. However, it wasn't until 1930 that a system was built , producing 22 kw of electricity . Another was constructed sometime later , but it was destroyed by waves. In 1980 , the U.S department of energy built a site for OTEC heat exchangers on board a navy ship . Tests revealed that OTEC systems are able to function on slow moving ships and are of little consequence to the surrounding marine environment .

In 1981, Japan established a closed- cycle plant in the Pacific Ocean, producing 40,000 watts of electricity . In May 1993, another 50,000 watts of electricity was produced . However, it was an impractical energy source as the materials used were expensive . An integrated OTEC system can help create harmonious, self-sustaining island communities, independent of imported fossil fuels and their associated costs.

Tidal energy is another form of ocean energy caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun, and the rotation of the Earth . When tides come into shore , they can be trapped in reservoirs behind dams. Then when the tide lowers, the water behind the dam can be released, functioning similarly to a hydroelectric power plant . Tidal dams can change the tidal level in the local basin , affecting the navigation . The **prime** disadvantage is the effect a tidal station has on plants and animals . However, tidal fences, which are also used to channel the energy of tides, have less environmental impact than traditional sources of power such as fossil fuel or nuclear power , and are cheaper to install.

Turbines are devices with blades attached to a central rod that spin when a force hits the blades . This spinning motion is extremely **practical** . The first turbine used was the undershot waterwheel , probably the oldest type of waterwheel dating back over 2,000 years. Waterwheels and windmills were the first turbines; their wooden blades captured the power of wind or rivers to lift waterb for irrigation or to rotate huge stones.to grind grain. It wasn't until the 1880s , when the generator was first envented , that people began using turbines to produce electricity.

1. According to paragraph 1, OTEC uses what to produce power ?

A. the wave energy stored in the Earth's oceans

B. the salt in the ocean

C. the seawater temperature differences

D. the tropical oceans' warm surface water

2. The word **absorb** in the passage is closest in meaning to ....

A. take in B. reject

C. work together with D. make efficient

3. The word **converted** in the passage is closest in meaning to ....

A. consumed B. released

C. used D. transformed

4. In paragraph 3, the author mentions **" The temperature of the surface water"** as an example of.......................

A. the requirements for the perfect OTEC settlement

B. the specific requirements needed for OTEC to work

C. the careful calculations and considerations needed in OTEC

D. why water based programs are always superior to land-based ones.

5. The word **they** in the passage refers to ....

A. requirements for a wide space

B. B. plants

C. land-based sites

D. related industries

6.According to paragraph 5, what does the author say was the main problem with the closed cycle plant in the Pacific Ocean?

A. It was damaged by the salt water.

B. It was environmentally damaging to the area.

C. It could not generate electricity without pollution.

D. The overall cost was far too high to be economically feasible.

7. The word **prime** in the passage is closest in meaning to ....

A. healthy B. most important

C. get ready D. disappointing

8. According to the paragraph 6, which of the following is true of tidal energy ?

A. It is derived from the hydrological climate cycle.

B. It is based on the small fluctuation of tide in a given area.

C. It has no environmental and ecological effectson local inhabitants.

D. It needs a barrage to convert tidal energy into electricity.

9. The word **practical** in the passage is closest in meaning to ....

A. unnecessary B. swift

C. useful D. sensitive

10. The following are all characteristics of the OTEC system EXCEPT

A. It seeks to harness the temperature difference.

B. It is not technically feasible for the production of base load electricity.

C. It can be practiced on slow moving ships.

D. It can create self- sufficient systems.

B. Read the following passage and choose the best anwers to the questions.

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans ,animals , vegetation, or materials ***adversely***. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled - a far cry

from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides , carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. ***These*** serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a ***localized*** area , such as a city. In such a region , human output may be dominant and may temporarily `overload the natural purificationscheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentrationneed not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact , the numerical value tells us

little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that woulkd occur naturally in the area.

For example, sulfur dioxide has ***detectable*** health effects at 0.08 parts per million (p.p.m), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 p.p.m and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15p.p.m.

Question 1. What does the passage mainly discuss ?

A. The economic impact of air pollution.

B. What constitutes an air pollutant.

C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.

D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.

Question 2. The word " ***adversely"*** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to.....................

A. negatively B. quickly C. admittedly D. considerably

Question 3. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that ....

A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas.

B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled.

C. The definition of air pollution will continue to change.

D. A substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities.

Question 4. The word *" These"* in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to....................

A. the various chemical reactions.

B. The pollutants from the developing Earth.

C. The compounds moved to the water or soil.

D. The components in biogeochemical cycles.

Question 5. For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution ?

A. They function as part of a purification process.

B. They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.

C. They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.

D. They have existed since the earth developed.

Question 6 . According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions..............

A. can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants.

Can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants.

B. Will damage areas outside of the localized regions.

C. Will react harmfully with natural pollutants.

Question 7 . The word *"localized"* in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ....

A. specified B. circled C. surrounded D. encircled

Question 8. According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if.....................

A. the other substances in the area are known.

B. It is in the localized area.

C. The natural level is also known.

D. It can be calculated quickly.

Question 9. The word *"detectable"* in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to....................

A. beneficial B. special C. measurable D. separable

Question 10 . Which of the following is the best supported by the passage?

A. To effectively control pollution , local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.

B. One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution laws.

C. Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.

D. Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

Câu 6: CLOZE TEST

A. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE appropriate word: (5 points)

The computer has brought nothing (1)............... problems to the world of the twentieth century.

Chief among the problems has (2)...............the dehumanization of society. People are no (3)............... human. Each of us is a series of numbers, numbers to be fed into computers. There are our credit card numbers, our bank account (4)..............., our social security numbers, our telephone and electricity numbers - the computer number game is endless.

What happens to these computerized numbers ? They are distributed to a network of government agencies and business (5)...............can use them to invade our privacy. The Internal Revenue Service stores millions of facts about every citizen. Credit agencies exchange (6)......... on the spending and saving practices of nearly every American adult. Mailing lists are (7)........... available by computers to dozens of organizations, public and private, who bombard us with unwanted mail. Just let the computer which stores (8)............... concerning our accounts, let us say with a credit card company, make an error and it is almost impossible to correct it. The result is an avalanche of bills, threads, and loss of credit standing.

The computer has thrown thousands of people out of (9)............... . The gamut of computer- generated unemployed runs from highly skilled technicians to typists.

These are some of the reasons why I feel that the (10)............... of the computer has been detrimental to the quality of our life in the twentieth century.

B. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE appropriate word: (10 points)

Charles Dickens' childhood experiences

Charles Dickens was one of the greatest nineteenth- century English novelists. At the time of **(0)...his....**death in 1870 he was a wealthy man , in contrast to the poverty of his early days. His parents **(1).............**their best to look after him but were always in difficulties **(2).............**money. Eventually , his father owed **(3).............**a large amount of money that he was sent to prison for three months.

Two days after his twelfth birthday , Dickens was taken away from school by his parents and made**(4).............**work in a factory to increase the family income. Factories could be dangerous places in **(5).............** days and some employers were cruel . Charles was not **(6).............**extremely unhappy, but also ashamed of working there , and he **(7).............**never forget that period of his life.In his novels Dickens showed just now shocking working and living conditions were.

Working in the factory affected him so deeply that he found **(8).............** much too painful to speak about in later life. His own wife and children knew **(9).............**at all about the unhappiness of his childhood while Dickens was still alive, **(10).............** shortly after his death a biography was published in which Dickens'terrible childhood experiences in the factory were revealed for the first time.

Câu 7: OPEN CLOZE TEST :

A. Choose the most suitable word given for each space in the text (10 points)

THOMAS EDISON

On the night of 21 October 1931, millions of Americans took part in a coast-to coast ceremony to commemorate the passing of a great man. Lights **(1)**.............in homes and offices from New York to California. The ceremoney**(2)**............the death of arguably the most important inventor of **(3)**............time: Thomas Alva Edison.

Few inventors have **(4)**............ such an impact on everyday life, and many of his inventions played a crucial **(5)**............in the development of modern technology. One should never **(6)**............ how revolutionary some of Edison's inventions were.

In many ways , Edison is the perfect example of an inventor- that is , not just someone who **(7)**............ up clever gadgets , but someone whose products transform the lives of millions. He possessed the key characteristics that an inventor needs to **(8)**............ a success of inventions, notably sheer determination. Edison famously tried thousands of materials while working on a new type of battery, reacting to failure by cheerfully **(9)**............ to his colleagues: " Well, at least we know 8,000 things that don't work" . Knowing when to take no **(10)**............of experts is also important. Edison's proposal for electronic lightning circuitry was received with tatal disbelief by eminent scientists, until he lit up whole streets with his lights.

1. A. turned out B. came off C. went out D. put off
2.A. marked B. distinguished C. noted D. indicated
3. A. whole B. full C. entire D. all
4. A. put B. had C. served D. set
5. A. effect B. place C. role D. share
6. A. underestimate B. lower C. decrease D. mislead
7. A. creates B. shapes C. dreams D. forms
8. A. gain B. make C. achieve D. get
9. A. announcing B. informing C. instructing D. notifying
10 A. notice B. regard C. attention D. view

B. Choose the most suitable word given for each space in the text (10 points)

Many parents believe that they should begin to teach their children to read when they are (1)..................more than toddlers. This is fine if the child shows a real interest but.(2)..................a child could be counter- productive if he isn't ready.Wise parents will have a .(3)...................attitude and take the lead from their child. What they should provide is a selection of (4)......................toys, books and other activities. Nowadays there is plenty of good (5)..................available for young children, and of course, seeing plenty of books in use about the house will also (6)..................them to read.

Of course, books are no longer the only (7)....................of stories and information. There is also a huge range of videos, which can (8)......................and extend the pleasure a child finds in a book and are.(9)....................valuable in helping to increase vocabulary and concentration. Television gets a bad .(10)......................as far as children are concerned,mainly because too many spend too much time watching programmes not intended for their age group.

Question 1 . A. scarcely B. rarely C. slightly D. really
Question 2 . A. insisting B. forcing C. making D. starting
Question 3 . A. cheerful B. contended C. relaxed D. hopeful
Question 4 . A. bright B. thrilling C. energetic D. stimulating
Question 5 . A. material B. sense C. produce D. amusement
Question 6 . A. provoke B. encourage C. provide D. attract
Question 7 . A. source B. site C. style D. basis
Question 8 . A. uphold B. found C. reinforce D. assist
Question 9 . A. properly B. worthily C. perfectly D. equally
Question 10 . A. review B. press C. criticism D. result

CÂU 8: WORD FORMS

Supply the correct forms of the words in the capital letters .(10 points)

Example: He said "Good morning" in a most....*friendly*...way. **FRIEND**

1.This matter is very .... Don't discuss it outside the office. **CONFIDENCE**
2. He was very ....of the work he had done. **PRIDE**
3. Recently health foods have increased in................. **POPULAR**
4. The old lady hid all her ....under the floor. **SAVE**
5. The gas from the chemical factory was extremely................. **HARM**
6. The restaurant is now under new................. **MANAGE**
7. Your money will be refunded if the goods are not to your complete................. **SATISFY**
8. He used all his ....to force the door open **STRONG**
9. The government has promised to deal with the problem of ....among young people. **EMPLOY**
10. Although her visit was ...., we made her welcome just the same. **EXPECT**

B. Choose the words in the box to fill in the blanks. Make changes if necessary. (10 POINTS)

assume go overwhem high destroy
technology question perfection pessimism be

The image that we have of science has.........(1).......radical change in the last hundred years. An enormous.........(1).......explosion, together with a number of very real anxiety about the environment and all the moral and political ramifications of economic growth have.........(1).......put science at the centre of public debate.

The twentieth century began with a challenge to the ....(1).......that human knowledge was approaching completion. It will come, perhaps, as something of a surprise to all of us to realize that the emergence of this highly ....(1).......process came both from within and outside science.

New scientific theories.........(1).......reveal the limitations of the old perspective. We had thought that the world , understood through the medium of rational ....(1).......,was, indeed, the real world. Now we know that this was no more than a simplification that just happened to work. Once we realise this, though, we can move in a number of opposing directions. We can re-evaluate all knowledge.........(1).......and decide that it is eternally fragmentary and full of a vast number of.........(1)......., or we can be more positive and view these vast explosions of scientific awareness as new challenges still to come and as celebration of the ....(1).......that the human imaginationhas so far scaled.

Câu 9: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Choose the underlined part of the sentence that needs correction .(10 POINTS)

1. If you need to keep fit, then why not take on a sport such as badminton or tennis.
A B C D

2. Modern transportation can speed a doctor to the site of a sick person , even if the
A B C
patient lives on an isolating farm.
D

3.Tom's very good at science when his brother is absolutely hopeless.
A B C D

4. When her dog died, she cried very hardly for half an hour.
A B C D

5. Daisy has such many things to do that she has no time to go out.
A B C D

6. In my opinion, I think this book is more interesting than the other one.
A B C D

7. We admire Lucy for her intelligence, cheerful disposition and she is honest.
A B C D

8. However small, the sitting room is well designed and nicely decorated
A B C D

9. Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs.
A B C D

10 Not until he got home he realised he had forgotten to give her the present.
A B C D

CÂU 10 : SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 POINTS)

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the newsentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. I daren't turn on the television because the baby might wake up. (**FEAR)**

....

2. Could you watch my bag while I'm away ,please ? (**EYE**)

....

3. The best solution was thought by John. **(CAME)**

....

4. The writer's writing style contrasted sharply with his spoken language. **(CONTRAST)**

....

5. We should waste no words talking to that stubborn guy. (**BREATH)**

....

6. we couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home.

⇒ Only...

7. It was the fog that caused the traffic problems.

⇒ If...

8. His memory gradually failed as he grew old.

⇒ The...

9. Without his help, we would all have died.

⇒ Had it ....

10. The only thing that kept us out of prison was the way he spoke the local dialect.

⇒ But for his command..

PRACTICE 27

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. Phonology.

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. (2.5pts)

1. A. sword B. whole C. answer D. sweet
2. A. measure B. pleasure C. ensure D. leisure
3. A. vomit B. womb C. tomb D. wolf
4. A. sergeant B. servant C. serpentine D. sermon
5. A. catastrophe B. serotine C. gelatinize D. cuisine

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list. (2.5pts)

6. A. enterprise B. prevention C. fertilize D. implement
7. A. accompany B. comfortable C. interview D. dynamism
8. A. effectiveness B. satisfaction C. accountancy D. appropriate
9. A. secure B. oblige C. vacant D. equip
10. A. representative B. characteristic C. technological D. punctuality

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase. (2.5pts)

1. He lost in the election because he is a weak and __________ leader.

A. undeceiving B. undecided C. indecisive D. indecisive

2. __________ are unpleasant, but it will be nice when we get into the new house.

A. Removals B. Movements C. Removements D. Moves

3. Some people feel that television should give less ________ to sport.

A. programs B. coverage C. concern D. involvement

4. I know his name, but I can't recall it at the moment. It's on the tip of ______.

A. tongue B. brain C. mind D. memory

5. He has a big house and an expensive car, not to _________ a villa in Dalat.

A. infer B. refer C. mention D. imply

6. Is he really ___________ to judge a brass band contest?

A. efficient B. skillful C. capable D. Competent

7. Unfortunately she has been given an _______ task.

A. insurmountable B undeveloped C inoperable D unsolved

8. After the recent scandal, the president is expected to do the ….. thing and resign from his position.

A. precious B. kindness C. decent D. formal

9. After the enormous dinner he had to ________ his belt.

A. widen B. broaden C. loosen D. enlarge

10. According to a recent survey, most people are on good ________ with their neighbours.

A. terms B. relations C. relationships D. acquaintance

III. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES.

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase. (2.5pts)

1. He manages to visit his parents ______________ Saturday.

A. another every
B. every other
C. every the other
D. other every

2. Brown: " ________________ " – Smith: "Thanks, I will write to you when I come to Paris."

A. God bless you!
B. Better luck next time!
C. Have a go!
D. Have a nice trip!.

3. He retired early________________ his ill health.

A. on behalf of
B. on account of
C. in front of
D. ahead of

4. Marine reptiles are among the few creatures that are known to have a possible life span greater than _______.

A. man
B. the man
C. the one of the man's
D. that of man

5. _______, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

A. Tired as he might feel
B. As he might feel tired
C. Tired as it was
D. He felt very tired though

6. He ________________that learning English is not much difficult.

A. comes to understand
B. get to understand
C. hope to understand
D. think to understand

7. _______ I find but an enormous spider.

A. What happened
B. What could
C. What should
D. How should

8. _______, we can take another road.

A. If need be
B. When it may
C. We might as well
D. Come what must

9. ____________, you have to accept it.

A. But for that I liked
B. Be that as it may
C. If only I had liked
D. Were I you

10. On no account ______________be touched.

A. this switch must
B. you must
C. must this switch
D. must this switch not

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. He _____ a big fortune when he was young, so he didn't have to work hard.
A. came into B. came up C. came across D. came round

2. Are you taking _____ all of these phrasal verbs?
A. for B. down C. off D. in

3. The medicine takes one hour to _____.
A. bear with B. kick in C. make out D. get by

4. Have you _____with your homework yet?
A. gotten through B. taken over
C. thought up D. checked over

5. Jennifer _____the invitation to join us for dinner.
A. called on B. come out C. got out of D. passed on

6. If he's clumsy, he can bump _____ the desk.
A. by B. over C. into D. through

7. We can put you _____ for a few days if you have nowhere else to live.
A. on B. out C. up D. off

8. Mary was astonished that she was _____ for the counselor's position.
A. got by B. turned down C. caught on D. come to

9. After running up the stairs, I was _____ breath.
A. without B. out of C. no D. away from

10. She nearly lost her own life _____ attempting to save the child from drowning.
A. with B. for C. at D. in

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

* Reading 1: (5pts)

Many people are unaware of how many of the products we use every day come from petroleum and natural gas. In the United States each family of four uses more than two tons of petroleum products annually. That's almost 1200 lbs of chemicals each year for every man, woman and child in the United States - a staggering total of 225 billion pounds of chemicals from petroleum, and to a lesser extent, natural gas.

Of the vast amount of petroleum and natural gas we consume, more than 90 percent is burned as fuels. Only about 5.5 percent is used for the manufacture of petrochemicals by the chemical industry. These petrochemicals vary widely in their functions and includes such products as drugs, detergents, rubbers, paints, fertilizers, dyes, perfumes, explosives, food preservatives, artificial sweeteners, and agricultural chemicals. Finally, about 1.5 percent of the oil and natural gas is used as raw material for plastics. This small percentage translates into the production of billions of pounds of polymers that **yield** many different and useful products.

In post- World War II years, the United States was **flooded** with domestic and imported items of extremely low cost, low quality, and limited lifetime. **This** led to the image of "cheap plastics" with low durability. Today, however, the image of plastics has changed. Plastics perform an extremely broad range of functions, from heart valves and artificial kidneys to ski boots, nonstick surfaces, supper glues, and spacecraft parts, and they compete with natural products in durability. No other materials expect plastics could perform all these different functions.

Plastics are replacing more and more parts of your car. The use of 1 lb of plastic can replace an average of 3.5 lb of metal in an automobile. An automobile with 400 lb of plastic substituted for metal will weigh about 1000lb less, which increases its gas mileage by about 3 mi/gal. The fuel savings are estimated to be about 160 million barrels of oil annually. That's more than the total amount used by the chemical industry as raw materials to make the polymers. As another example, synthetic polymer fibers are commonly used in fabrics, for both economical and practical reasons. If the world's synthetic fibers were replaced by cotton, this would require an additional 40 million acres of farmland.

Certainly the use of polymer plastics will increase. One can expect to find more applications in home construction and furniture because of the unlimited design freedom of plastics. Plastics will be used more in drink containers and food packaging. The 700 billion gallons of liquids consumed each year in the United States will find their way to the consumer more and more in plastic bottles. Diseased of malfunctioning parts of the body will be replaced by specialized plastic components to a greater degree. We are indeed becoming a plastic society.

1. The author believes that the use of plastics in home construction and furniture will increase because plastics ________.

A. are relatively inexpensive

B. are incredibly strong

C. come in decorative colors

D. lend themselves to flexibility in design

2. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Plastics and plastic products

B. The versatility of petrochemicals

C. Production of petroleum and natural gas

D. New uses of plastic in automobiles

3. In paragraph 4, the author supports the use of plastics in cars and polymer fibers in fabrics because they are ________.

A. fashionable B. costly

C. easily manufactured D. economical

4. It can be inferred from the paragraph 3 that after World War II plastic products in the US were all of the following EXCEPT ________.

A. long-lasting B. inexpensive C. mediocre D. plentiful

5. Where in the passage does the author mention the products made of petrochemicals?

A. line 23 -25 B. line 7 - 9 C. line 15 -18 D. line 32-36

6. The word "flooded" in line 14 is closest in meaning to ________

A. in need of B. promoted C. inundated D. damaged

7. The word "yield" in line 13 is closest in meaning to ________

A. gain B. surrender C. produce D. require

8. Which of the following devices does the author use to present information about plastic products?

A. Enumeration B. Metaphor

C. Examples D. Appeals to experts

9. The word "This" in line 15 refers to ________

A. the use of imported rather than domestic goods.

B. the end of the Worlds War II

C. the appearance of large quantities of inferior goods.

D. the limited lifetime of the goods.

10. According to the passage, the percentage of petroleum and natural gas that is used in the production of plastic is ________

A. tiny B. exaggerated C. extravagant D. efficient

Reading 2: (5pts)

One of the most mysterious, best-preserved, least-known and most remarkable archaeological spectacles in the world is the immense complex of geometrical symbols, giant ground-drawings of birds and animals, and hundreds of long, ruler-straight lines, some right across mountains, which stretch over 1,200 square miles of the Peruvian tablelands, at Nazca.

Nazca was first revealed to modern eyes in 1926 when three explorers looked down on the desert from a hillside at dusk and briefly saw a Nazca line highlighted by the low slanting rays of the sun. But it was not until the Peruvian airforce took aerial photographs in the 1940s that the full magnificence of the panorama was apparent. It was as if a dozen deserted airports were spread out across the plains. Hundreds of what looked like "landing strips" for aircraft were revealed. There were eighteen condor-like bird drawings, up to 400 feet long; four-sided figures with two lines parallel; and long needle-like triangles which ran for miles. Often the long lines met, like star-clusters. Among the many abstract patterns were a giant spider, a monkey, a shark, reptiles and flowers, all drawn on the ground on a huge scale.

The scale is monumental, but from the ground almost invisible and totally incomprehensible. The amazing fact about Nazca, created more than 1,500 years ago, is that it can only be appreciated if seen from the air. Many, therefore, regarded it as a prehistoric landing ground for visitors from outer space, but Jim

Woodman, an American explorer, who was long fascinated by the mystery of Nazca, was convinced that the ingenious ancient people of the area had learned to fly. He believed that Nazca only made sense if the people who had designed and made these vast drawings on the ground could actually see them, and that led him to the theory that the ancient Peruvians had somehow learned to fly, as only from above could they really see the extent of their handiwork. With this theory in mind, he researched into ancient Peruvian legends about flight and came to the conclusion that the only feasible answer was a hot-air balloon. To make such a balloon in the way the ancients must have done, Woodman learned that he would require four things: textiles, to make the bag to trap and hold the hot air; a power source like fire to heat the air; calm weather to allow the inflation of the balloon; and the intelligence to devise such a craft.

Peruvian mythology was full of ideas about flying. Ample evidence of this was found in the designs on Nazca pottery and tapestries and the art of ballooning survives today among primitive South American peoples. One of the theories about the balloons was that it was the way in which some Incas returned their dead to the gods - by hot-air balloons that soared out of sight towards the sun before prevailing winds a mile or more up wafted them out over the Pacific Ocean to sink unseen into the water as the air cooled at sunset.

Woodman built a balloon-type airship of the same fabrics and fibres that would have been available to the men of Nazca at the time. It was high adventure and culminated in the pectacular flight of a balloon which Woodman called "Condor I". There was no doubt about it, only from the air could the full glory of Nazca be appreciated. "Flying berween 300 and 1,000 feet, the

sheer size, scope and beauty of Nazca is electrifying. Soaring above it all, I knew that ancient eyes had seen the immense creation below. Ancient man could never have built and devised all this and never seen it," said Woodman."'If we, as 'modern men', could fashion a flying craft by using only cotton, hemp and fire, surely those who were there in Peru centuries before could have done the same. Everything necessary to fly was there." Jim Woodman's flight was a modern demonstration of an ancient possibility.

1. One of the "most remarkable archaeological spectacles in the world" is ________

A. the size of Nazca.

B. the lines over mountains.

C. the Peruvian tablelands.

D. the huge and complicated ground-drawings.

2. Nazca was discovered in 1926 when ________

A. the light shone on the lines.

B. three explorers viewed the lines from above.

C. the lines were not hidden by cloud.

D. the lines followed the rays of the sun.

3. The aerial photographs were important because they showed ________
A. the whole view at once.
B. all the details of Nazca.
C. the magnificent countryside.
D. the deserted airports.

4. The "landing strips for aircraft" were really ________
A. star-shaped designs stretching across the plain.
B. balloon landing places.
C. deserted airports.
D. ground-drawings on a vast scale.

5. Jim Woodman felt sure that ________
A. the designs could be seen from the air.
B. the ancient people had learned to fly by accident.
C. the ancient people were clever and had learned to fly.
D. Nazca had been designed to help people fly.

6. Woodman's research led him to believe that ________
A. the ancient Peruvians were the first people to use balloons.
B. balloons were the only method of flight possible for the ancient Peruvians.
C. the ancient Peruvians did not have the intelligence to make balloons.
D. there were balloon-gods in ancient Peruvian mythology.

7. The balloons might have been used ________
A. to worship the gods. B. to worship the sea.
C. to bury dead people. D. to send people who had died to the gods.

8. The winds ________
A. made the balloons sink in the Pacific Ocean.
B. blew them up a mile or more into the air before they sank.
C. blew them gently out over the Pacific Ocean.
D. made the balloons soar out of sight.

9. Woodman made Condor I from ________
A. old material.
B. those materials available to the ancient Peruvians.
C. an airship made of the same material.
D. materials which would inflate easily.

10. The flight proved ________
A. Nazca could be seen from a balloon.
B. the ancient Peruvians could have flown.
C. the ancient Peruvians flew in balloons.
D. Nazca was a magnificent sight from the air.

IV. CLOZE TEST

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10pts)

*** Cloze test 1: (5pts)**

If you've been told by your boss to improve your knowledge of a foreign language you will know that success doesn't come quickly. It generally takes years to learn another language well and constant (1) ____ to maintain the high standards required for frequent business use. Whether you study in a class, with audiocassettes, computers or on your (2) ____ sooner or (3) ____ every language course finishes and you must decide what to do next if you need a foreign language for your career.

Business audio Magazine is a new product designed to help you continue language study in a way that fits easily into your busy schedule. Each audiocassette (4) ____ of an hour – long program packed with business news, features and interviews in the language of your choice. These cassettes won't teach you how to order meals or ask for directions. It's (5) ____ that you can do that already. Instead, by giving you an opportunity to hear the language as it's really spoken, they help you to (6) ____ your vocabulary and improve your ability to use real language relating to, for example, that all- important marketing trip.

The great advantage of using audio magazines is that they (7) ____ you to perfect your language skills in ways that suit your lifestyle. For example, you can select a topic and listen in your car or hotel when away on business. No other business course is as (8) ____ and the unique radio- magazine format is as instructive as it is entertaining. In addition to the audiocassette, this package includes a transcript with a business glossary and a study (9) ____. The components are structured so that intermediate and advanced students may use them separately or together, (10) ____ on their ability.

1. A. exercise B. performance C. practice D. operation
2. A. self B. individual C. personal D. own
3. A. after B. then C. later D. quicker
4. A. consists B. includes C. contains D. involves
5. A. insisted B. acquired C. asserted D. assumed
6. A. prolong B. extend C. spread D. lift
7. A. allow B. let C. support D. offer
8. A. adjustable B. flexible C. convertible D. variable
9. A. addition B. supplement C. extra D. manuscript
10. A. according B. depending C. relating D. basing

*** Cloze test 2: (5pts)**

For Nigel Portman, a love of travelling began with what's called a 'gap year'. In common with many other British teenagers, he chose to take a year out before (1) ____ to study for his degree.

After doing various jobs to (2) ____ some money, he left home to gain some experience of life in different cultures, visiting America and Asia. The more adventurous the young person, the (3) ____ the challenge they are likely to (4) ____ themselves for the gap year, and for some, like Nigel, it can(5) ____ in a thirst for adventure.

Now that his university course has come to an end, Nigel is just about to leave on a three-year trip that will take him right around the world. What's more, he plans to make the whole journey using only means of transport which are (6) ____ by natural energy. In other words, he'll be (7)____ mostly on bicycles and his own legs; and when there's an ocean to cross, he won't be taking a (8) ____ cut by climbing aboard a plane, he'll be joining the crew of a sailing ship (9) ____ .

As well as doing some mountain climbing and other outdoor pursuits along the way, Nigel hopes to (10) ____ on to the people he meets the environmental message that lies behind the whole idea.

1. A. settling down B. getting up C. taking over D. holding back
2. A achieve B. raise C. advance D. win
3. A. stronger B. wider C. greater D. deeper
4. A. put B. set C. aim D. place
5. A. result B. lead C. cause D. create
6. A. pulled B. charged C. forced D. powered
7. A. relying B. using C. attempting D. trying
8. A. quick B. short C. brief D. swift
9. A. anyway B. alike C. instead D. otherwise
10. A. leave B. keep C. pass D. give

B. WRITTEN TEST(20pts)

I. Open cloze test: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

*** Cloze test 1: (10pts)**

The temple in the lake

Lake Titicaca, often known as the 'holy lake', is situated in South America on the border

between Bolivia and Peru. The lives of the people (1) ________ tools and pottery have been found on its shores have long remained a mystery. However, scientists taking part in an exploration project at the lake have found what they believe to (2) ________ a 1000-year-old temple under the water.

Divers from the expedition have discovered a 200-metre-long, 50-metre-wide building surrounded by a terrace for crops, a road and a wall. It is thought that the remains (3) __________ those of a temple built by the Tihuanacu people who lived beside Lake Titicaca before it became a part (4)______ the much later Incan empire.

'The scientists have not yet had time to analyse the material sufficiently,' says project director, Soraya Aubi. 'But some have (5) __________ forward the idea that the remains date from this period (6) ________ to the fact that there are very similar ones elsewhere.'

The expedition has so (7) ________. this year made more than 200 dives into water 30 metres deep (8) ________. order to record the ancient remains on film. The film, (9) ________ will later be studied in detail, (10) ________ well provide important information about the region.

*** Open Cloze Test 2: (10pts)**

Fashion

Throughout history people have worn clothing of one description or another. Apart

from protection against the weather, clothes were also often used to show the wearer's status and wealth.Over the years, numerous fashions in clothing have come and gone. (1) ________ some of these have been popular for relatively short periods, others have lasted longer.

Until the first half of the 20th century, the ability to follow fashion was limited to those who had the money to (2) ________so. But following fashion did not only demand money, it also required large amounts of leisure time. Wealthy people took fashion very seriously and close attention had to (3) ________paid to detail. Wearing the correct clothes for different occasions was very important, despite the (4) ________ that this often meant changing clothes five or six (5) ________a day.

More recently, fashionable clothes have come within the reach of ordinary people. The traditional craft of dressmaking, (6) ________ usually involved sewing (7) ________ hand, was both costly and slow. But today, large-scale manufacturing has made it easier for people to keep (8) _______ changes in fashion (9) ________ having to spend a great (10) ________ of money.

II. WORD FORMS.

*** Word form 1: Complete the following sentences, using the correct forms of the words in brackets. (10pts)**

1. How much was the .... on that letter? (POST)
2. It's only common .... to thank someone when they help. (COURTEOUS)
3. The situation is so .... in some cities now that it is difficult to see any solution (CHAOS)
4. The thing I hate about John is his .... (RELIABLE)

5. It is ………………. since advertising is ubiquitous, giant street hoardings and catchy jingles on TV bombard us form all sides. (ESCAPE)

6. He is not responsible for himself only, but for the rest of……………… (MAN) also.

7. It is difficult to ………………. this girl from her twins sister. (DIFFERENT)

8. The sun and the moon are often ………………. in poetry . (PERSON)

9. John always knows how to ………………. the party with his jokes. (LIVELY)

10. It was very ………………. of you to sing so loud so late at night . (THINK)

*** Word Form 2:**

Read the text below. Fill in each of blank space with the correct form of the word from the box. (10pts)

DEEP	**VARY**	**JEWEL**	**IDEAL**	**GOLD**	**OCCUPY**
THREE	**FASCINATE**	**GEOGRAPHY**		**FORTUNATE**	

Over the past few years, tourism in the East African country of Tanzania has been growing fast. Tanzania has a really (1) ………. multi-cultural history and is home to many different tribes. They live peacefully together and have a wide range of (2) ………. , such as farming and making traditional (3) ………. . Visits to tribal villages, notably to those of the Masaai in the north of the country, are often a highlight of travel itineraries. Last year, Tanzania welcomed about 290,000 visitors, which made tourism the (4) ………. most important source of foreign exchanges; only coffee and cotton brought in more revenue.

Tourists are attracted to Tanzania because of its (5) ………. beaches and its unusual (6) ………. features. It has lakes of amazing (7) ………., and in Mount Kilimanjaro boasts the highest mountain on the African continent. Tanzania also has more land devoted to natural parks and game reserves than any other wildlife destination in the world. Everything, including the coral reefs, is protected by government law.

Tanzania is (8) ………. placed to increase its tourist trade by offering a (9) ………. of activity holidays. At the same time, it aims to avoid the 'mass tourism' that has been a rather (10) ………. development in other areas of similar beauty.

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION.

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Find them and correct them. Write your answers in the space provided below the passage. (10 pts)

As we feel tired at bed-time, it is natural to assume that we sleep because we are tired. The point seems so obviously that hardly anyone has ever sought to question it. Nevertheless, we must ask "tired of what?" People certainly feel tired in the end of a hard day's manual work, but it is also true that office workers feel equally tired when bed-time come. Even invalids, confined to beds or wheelchairs, become tired as the evening wears on. Moreover, the manual workers will still feel tired even after an evening spent relaxing in front of the television or read a book, activities which ought to have a refreshing effect. There is no proof connection between physical exertion and the need for sleep. People want to sleep, however little exercises they have had. Nor is the desire for sleep relating to mental fatigue. In fact, sleep comes more slowly to people who have had an intellectual stimulating day, just because their minds are still full in thoughts when they retire. Ironically, one way of sending someone to sleep is to put him or her into boring situation where the intellectual effort is minimal.

Your answers:

1. ____________________ ______
2. ____________________ ______
3. ____________________ ______
4. ____________________ ______
5. ____________________ ______
6. ____________________ ______
7. ____________________ ______
8. ____________________ ______
9. ____________________ ______
10. ____________________ ______

IV. SENTENCE TRANFORMATION.

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original sentence. If there is a word given, do not alter the word.

1. "Nothing will persuade me to sleep in that haunted house," she said.

→ ***She flatly*** ____

2. I don't mind whether we say in or go out this evening, but John wants to go to the cinema.

→ ***It doesn't*** ____

3. Everyone expected her to win the tournament, but she didn't.

→ ***Contrary*** ____

4. When I met my long-lost brother, I was puzzled about what to say **(words)**

→ ____

5. The items you want have been out of stock.

→ ***We*** ____

6. The film didn't come up to my expectations. **(fell)**

→ ____

7. Not until I left home did I realize how much my dad meant to me.

→ ***It was only when*** ____

8. Despite his early retirement, he found no peace in life.

→ ***Early*** ____

9. A person is more likely to get a cold in the winter than in the summer.

→ ***Most people get*** ____

10. Just after solving one problem, I was faced with another.

→ ***Scarcely*** ____

B. ĐÁP ÁN

PRACTICE 1

PART ONE

A.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. D

6. A 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. D

B.

First syllable	Second syllable	Third syllable	Fourth syllable
wholesaler	pathetic extravagant variety emphatically contributor prerequisite	vegetarian preferential	cinematographer

PART TWO

A.

1. formality 2. inefficient 3. disheartened 4. splendour

5. intolerable 6. imitative 7. outburst

8. comparatively 9. compensatory 10. advisory

B.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D

6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C

PART THREE

A.

1. out 2. down 3. into 4. out 5. out

6. under 7. under 8. off 9. on 10. With

B.

1. may have slept 2. would have finished

3. must have smoked 4. (should) be

5. will have been travelling 6. hadn't been; being made

7. Were it not for you 8. are always talking

9. to have forgotten

PART FOUR

A.

1. Julian was last seen (more than) a fortnight / two weeks ago.
2. The edge of the shore was becoming coated with oil.
3. Although rain was forecast, it stayed fine.
4. The concert may have to be cancelled.
5. I was allowed to go abroad for the first time last year.
6. Alan's illness was the result of / caused by (his / him) working too hard at the office.
7. Each of the retiring employees is given / presented with a gold watch by the company.
8. All dogs are thought / believed / said to have evolved from wolves.
9. No sooner had the announcement been made than everyone started complaining.
10. Only by training hard every day can you become a good athlete.

B.

1. It is not possible to get to/ reach this hotel in winter.
2. His parents were unaware of his marriage/ the fact that he got married.
3. The orchestra is looking for somewhere else to perform/ to play. ... looking for accommodation somewhere else.
4. There is/ are hardly any difference(s) between these two makes of computer.
5. The team's defeat was the/ a direct consequence of the coach's tactics. / The direct consequence of the coach's tactics was the team's defeat. / The team lost as a direct consequence of the coach's tactics.
6. It would be / is a waste of time phoning/ to phone Caroline - she's away. / Don't waste your time phoning Caroline - she's away.
7. The final version of the plan had no/ little/ not much resemblance to the initial draft.
8. Who is the heir to the estate?
9. The bottle must be kepư placed upright/ in an upright position.
10. He likes/ prefers/ wants people to call him "Professor".

PART FIVE

A.

1. most 2. what 3. take 4. which 5. on 6. and

7. it 8. had / needed / were 9. because 10. since

B.

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C

C.

1. G 2. E 3. A 4. C 5. F

PRACTICE 2

PART ONE

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. C
6. B 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. D

PART TWO

I.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C
6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A

II.

1. maintenance / conference 2. congregation / service
3. uninhibited 4. luxuriating 5. overjoyed
6 liability 7. peacefulness / tranquility

PART THREE

I.

1. Precious little useful information is given in the brochure.
2. That takes me back to the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.
3. Should you find it necessary, you can contact me on this number.
4. We had to content ourselves with a cheaper car than the one we wanted.
5. It's really odd that you and I should meet in the middle of Africa.
6. My friends talked me into going to the party in fancy dress.
7. It is at Mr. Foster's request that I am writing / write this letter to you.
8. He gave me a blow to blow account of the operation.
9. Had he not lacked right qualifications, the university would have prepared to consider his application.
10. One of these days we shall find the solution to our problem.

II.

1. We agreed to take turns to do the washing up.
2. He makes sure that he distances himself from policies he disagrees with.
3. The new manager keeps picking on me for everything that goes wrong.
4. Don't make a mountain out of a molehill.
5. They have short-listed three applicants.
6. He took to the new job like duck to water.
7. Bruce likened the situation at work to a family argument.
8. They arrived at their destination safe and sound.

9. Trade has gone from ad to worse and staff are being laid off.

10. Carol made believe that she hadn't understood my request.

Carol made pretence of not having understood my request.

III.

1. get through 2. hung up 3. hold on
4. counted on 5. let him down 6. walk out on
7. get her down 8. look up to 9. turn down
10. call for 11. feel up to it 12. take me on
13. cropped up 14. push in 15. fell for

PART FOUR

I.

1. with 2. getting 3. with 4. if 5. have
6. been 7. if 8. be 9. spoken/ talked 10. been
11. being 12. with 13. seen 14. would 15. but

II.

1. F 2. G 3. E 4. D 5. C

PRACTICE 3

PART ONE

1. A 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.B
6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10.C

PART TWO

I.

1. A 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.B
6.C 7.D 8.C 9.A 10.C
11. A 12.A 13.C 14.D 15.A
16.B 17.C 18.B 19.D 20.D

II.

1. breathlessly 2. inefficient 3. theorize/theorise
4. apparently 5. unbelievable 6. decidedly 7. shortage
8. knowledgeable 9. terrorists 10. nonexistent

PART THREE

I.

1. If you want good accommodation in Brighton, it's advisable to book in advance.

2. Only after the money has been received do we send you books.
3. He objected to his secretary ('s) coming to work late. / He objected to the fact that his secretary came to work late.
4. James didn't sign the contract till (until) he had spoken to his lawyer.
5. You are supposed to make tea at eleven o'clock.
6. He could not afford to buy the car.
7. Little do the passengers realize how lucky they have been.
8. Her failure in passing/to pass exam depresses her.
9. Had they acted sooner, they would have prevented the strike.
10. They recommended that new factories should be opened in the depressed area.

II.

1. Could you keep an eye on my suitcase for a moment?
2. He's taxi driver, so he knows the city like the back of his hand.
3. I don't like him because he has a big mouth.
4. If this news ever reaches/comes to her ears she'll be furious.
5. There's a list of repairs as long as your arm.

PART FOUR

I.

1. with   2. inside   3. with   4. as   5. from
6. for   7. in   8. into   9. of   10. inside
11. with   12. with   13. into   14. after   15. inside

II.

1. After   2. same   3. to   4. been   5. no
6. their   7. Even   8. succeeded   9. As   10. and
11. bearing   12. on   13. do   14. arrive   15. of

III.

A. 1. TRUE   2. FALSE   3. FALSE   4. FALSE   5. TRUE
B. 1. C   2. B   3. B   4. A   5. A

PRACTICE 4

PART ONE

A.

1. A   2. C   3. A   4. B   5. B
6. D   7. C   8. B   9. C   10. A

B.

repository, magnificent, eternal, mistake, legislature,

register, antagonist, impetus, abacus, dividend.

PART TWO

A.

1. flowerless 2. unite 3. produce 4. nutritional / nutrient

5. depends 6. absorbs 7. union 8. dissimilar

9. sharing 10. unlikely

B.

1. E 2. C 3. E 4. B 5. D

6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A

PART THREE

A.

1. taking 2. to become 3. was forced 4. were

5. transporting 6. developed 7. managed 8. to guide

9. had made 10. to land

B.

1. at – at 2. from 3. out of

4. off 5. within 6. to – by – down

PART FOUR

A.

1. unlike 2. others / they 3. most 4. by

5. The 6. among 7. fall / fell 8. two

9. called 10. no 11. can 12. application

13. And / Then 14. imperfect 15. one

B.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. C

C.

1. F 2. D 3. A 4. G 5. E 6. C

PART FIVE

A.

1. She was convinced that she had paid the bill, but she hadn't.
2. What gives (away) people's social background away is what they eat, not their table manners.

3. Are you in agreement with Jill Tweedie's views on male female relations?
4. I find it hard to believe that the rates are going to remain at the same level this year.
5. The late 19th century first saw the local government incorporated into law.
6. Is it their class / working class origins that makes / make them behave like this?
7. Get in touch with the Social Services department if you have any further problems.
8. With the exception of Philip, everyone else at the meeting was a Party member.
9. Publicly – maintained schools do not change tuition fees.
10. Clay – modelling was timetabled for/took up half the afternoon.

B.

1. He was given a gold watch in recognition of his services to the company.
2. Constant worries about his secret being revealed have taken a heavy toll on his health.
3. 'll help you tidy up the room on condition that you give me a loan of your bicycle.
4. The majority of the students have voted Ms Kim spokesperson.
5. In spite of his going on a diet, Henry continued to put on weight.
6. I was shocked to read that children will have seen 4000 acts of violence on TV by the time they grow up.
7. None of my cousins were at the airport to see me off.
8. The newspaper did not mention the extent of the damage caused by the fire.
9. Only when he had seen the keepsake did it strike him that the woman in front of him was the girl to whom he had promised to give all his love.
10. Some of his photographs won prizes in competitions. Consequently, he thought of himself as a professional photographer.

PRACTICE 5

PART ONE

A.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A
6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. D

B.

auxiliary, autobiography, carbonic, champagne,
correspondence, longevity, percentage, auctioneer,
pragmatism, synonymous.

PART TWO

A.

1. inhospitable 2. misjudged 3. ingratitude 4. outspoken
5. impoverished 6. disrepair 7. dissimilar
8. confidentially 9. demoralized 10. interdependent

B.

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. D
6. D 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

PART THREE

1. out / for 2. on 3. at 4. over 5. with
6. for 7. under 8. on 9. of 10. within

PART FOUR

A.

1. from 2. could 3. to 4. it 5. able
6. being 7. interpret/see 8. to 9. probability 10. need

B.

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. B

PART FIVE

A.

1. No formal announcement of decision will be made.
2. Unlike other languages, Esperanto has no irregular verbs.
3. If he hadn't been over–confident, he wouldn't have been beaten in the Wimbledon final.
   Or: If he had been confident...
4. I won't have you play music after midnight.
5. He must have needed money, otherwise he wouldn't have asked me for it.
6. Little do you realize how much I have sacrificed for you.
7. How dare you imply that it was all my fault.
8. I'm on duty from 6p.m till midnight.
9. Does the application have to be typed?
10. It's time you bought a new pair of shoes and get rid of those trainers.

B.

1. He is making a name for himself as an interviewer.
2. We have broken even this year.
3. The painting went for five thousand pounds.
4. I feel like a fish out of water in the new office.
5. He modestly played down his part in the rescue.
6. Both of the interpretations are equally valid.
7. She was lost for words.
8. You will have to turn over a new leaf if you want to succeed.
9. Critizing him is like a red rag to a bull to him. Or Criticism is like a red rag to a bull to him.
10. He was unable to cope with the job because of his ill health.

PRACTICE 6

PART ONE

I.

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C
6. A 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. C

II.

1st syllable: blue–print, circumstances, interestingly, educating, retrograde
2nd syllable: arithmetic, personify
3rd syllable: pharmaceutical, complimentary.
4th syllable: mathematician

PART TWO

A.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B
6. A 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. B

B.

1. post–war 2. derailed 3. non–members
4. disrespectful 5. understaffed 6. instability
7. malnutrition 8. up–bringing 9. build–up 10. take–over

C.

1. in 2. into 3. of 4. to 5. With/In, to
6. with 7. by/with 8. up 9. over/through 10. out/through.
11. down 12. down 13. out for 14. out 15. out
16. on 17. on to 18. out 19. up with 20. in/out

PART THREE

A.

1. has been working, is going to pass
2. smoking, not taking/not having taken
3. stop/should stop
4. Have you ever been, have been
5. doesn't allow, to read, found, reading, ignore
6. to go, to travel
7. try, putting
8. watching
9. am considering, taking, working

B.

1. It makes no difference whether we (will) start at 1PM or 2PM.
2. The boy was on the point of crying when his mother reprimanded him.
3. If I were you I would consult my legal advisor about the contract.
4. In spite of a pain in her leg, Van finished the marathon race.
5. I'd like to have gone to the party. / I'd rather have gone to the party.
6. The thief almost certainly came in through the window.
7. The chances are that all of you will be able to enter college.
8. Such was her hopelessness that Alice decided to stop her business.
9. How about eating out this evening?
10. Their son disappointingly failed the exam to university.

C.

1. We have to settle this matter once and for all.
2. In the area, Thailand is head and shoulders above all other countries in football.
3. This is not the first time he has crossed swords with the party leader.
4. He gambled, lost everything and ran into debt.
5. They claim to provide the best service in business, but I think that can be in dispute / open to dispute.
6. You should make an example of him so that others will be afraid to behave as he did.
7. Did you catch sight of Alice at the party last night?
8. Generosity is his middle name.

PART FOUR

1. A B C 2. C A B 3. B A C 4. A C B

PART FIVE

1. to → for
2. does → is
3. a same → the same
4. in that → in which
5. many a → such a
6. expressing → expressed
7. requires → requiring
8. interpreting that → interpreting what
9. the one → the ones
10. another → other

PRACTICE 7

PART ONE

A.

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. B 5.A

6. D 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. D

B.

First syllable:	influences, syndicalism, inventories, wholesaler, merchandise
Second syllable:	collaborate, arithmetic, physician, personify, numerical
Third syllable:	parliamentary, perpendicular, hepatitis, etiquette, auctioneer
Fourth syllable:	cinematographer, palaeolithic, incontrovertible, memorabilia, reliability

PART TWO

A.

1. decriminalizing 2. non–aggression 3. insecticide

4. take–away 5. self–explanatory 6. irremediable

7. cover–up 8. coercion 9. privatization 10. supposed

B.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A

6. D 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. B

C.

1. on 2. in 3. down / with 4. without 5. up

6. in 7. for 8. on 9. of 10. with
11. on 12. at 13. to 14. against
15. in // round 16. about // at 17. into

PART THREE

A.

1. I think it sometimes a great advantage working independently.
2. Tom congratulated me on my success in the driving test.
3. You should work the harder, the better to get the best result.
   / You should work the best you can to get the best result.
4. The storm surprisingly caused little damage in the area.
5. Nowhere can / will you find a school of which the students get such good marks.
6. We might as well watch TV this evening.
7. Such was her attractiveness that every boy in the class ran after her.
8. Whether we have their financial support or not, we will have to carry out the project.
9. You are supposed to be working with your homework.
10. As long as you still need the book, (just) keep it.

B.

1. I haven't got a screwdriver, but I think this knife will serve its turn.
2. Your empty promises won't cut any ice with her.
3. The boy dances attendance on his father.
4. The book was as dry as dust.
5. They have made arrangements to see the director tomorrow morning.
6. I really regret to have missed the boat to get the promotion.
7. He finally got into the swing of the new working condition.
8. His grandfather is now going under the knife.
9. His parents were at a loss when they tried to understand his actions. / His actions threw his parents at a loss.

C.

1. did, hasn't been upgraded
2. be / should be
3. to be, to have been invented
4. shouldn't have been, to be sitting
5. is increasing

6. will be watching
7. had been playing
8. will have ended
9. eat, should eat
10. be working, discussing, doing
11. telling, doing
12. to be standing, taking
13. getting

PART FOUR

A.

1. not 2. in / with 3. speak / know 4. fluency
5. fact 6. industry / world 7. own 8. that
9. language 10. they 11. drop 12. way
13. magazines / covers 14. off 15. another
16. public 17. as 18. like
19. interviews / information 20. wanted / desired

B.

4 – 11 – 6 – 3 – 2 – 8 – 1 – 5 – 9 – 7 – 10

PART FIVE

1. is → are 2. worldly → worldwide
3. the → a 4. lowly–paid → low–paid
5. opening → open 6. of → from 7. works → work
8. on → in 9. which → where 10. sharply → sharp

PRACTICE 8

PART ONE

A.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

B.

tranquilize – ordinarily – industry – themselves – superstructure – speciality – geneticist – supernatural – recipe – electrician

PART TWO

A.

1. overexpenditure 2. imaginative 3. decisively

4. impoverished 5. attentively 6. electrified
7. tasteful 8. satisfactory 9. repeatedly
10. valuable / invaluable

B.

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C
6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. A

PART THREE

A.

1. has not been accustomed to being made
2. is said to be going up
3. Did you remember to lock
4. were pleased to be given
5. Don't hesitate to ask
6. must have gone/ been going out
7. will return, finish/ have finished reading
8. are made to be shown
9. regret having told
10. have tried, to contact

B.

1. with, on 2. to, against 3. with, for 4. like, in
5. in, with 6. on, of 7. in, for 8. to, for
9. on, for 10. to, for

C.

1. has just blown out 2. was broken in
3. had burnt down 4. will call on
5. has been brought up 6. was called off
7. came across 8. drew up
9. turn in 10. goes back (up) on

D.

1. Thank you a lot for your willing to lend me the money.
2. I need it to buy some books necessary for my exam.
3. My parents (have) promised to send me some money but I haven't received it yet.
4. I hope to receive it sooner or later.

5. I'll pay you back the money as soon as I (have) receive(d) it (from my parents).

E.

1. Had you attended yesterday's class, you could do this exercise now.
2. Hardly had he left when the postman arrived.
3. He will have to try harder in order to win the prize.
4. You needn't have brought the umbrella along because it didn't rain.
5. He wishes he hadn't invited her to the party.

F.

1. There's no one here but would like to be in your place.
2. I'm telling you this for fear that you might make a mistake.
3. You are broke. I'm in the same boat.
4. He is often on the go all day long.
5. We used to quarrel but we are in good terms now.
6. This exercise is, by no means, so difficult as it appears.
7. They fell in love at first sight.
8. What you say is, in a sense, true but I should express it differently.
9. We continued waving until the train was out of sight.
10. We have lost touch with him for ages.

PART FOUR

A.

1. made 2. roof 3. devices 4. energy 5. installed
6. being 7. from 8. for 9. not 10. ways

B.

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B

C.

1. F 2. C 3. I 4. E 5. K 6. B
7 j 8. H 9. L 10. A 11. G 12. D

PRACTICE 9

PART ONE

A. 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B
B. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. D

PART TWO

A.

1. admitted 2. will help 3. played 4. consisting
5. won't be working 6. will have completed
7. have been reading 8. would drive
9. have read 10. (should) listen

B.

1. secretive 2. purify 3. relieved 4. photogenic
5. sympathetically 6. rebellion 7. strenuous 8. vaccinate
9. senility 10. voracious

C.

1. keep up with 2. run out 3. pick up 4. break down
5. put off 6. hang up 7. Look out 8. do without
9. stand for 10. go off

D.

1. on 2. to 3. of 4. of 5. of
6. with 7. of 8. to 9. from 10. about

E.

1. It took her a long time to *get over* her illness.
2. I wish *I hadn't said* that to him.
3. It *can't have been* Tony we saw. He's in London.
4. I *need to post* this letter tonight.
5. I'm sure the children *have been getting up* to something terrible while we've been out.
6. I *had the tyres checked* on my car.
7. It's *time you went* to bed.
8. I couldn't *make out* the number plate in the fog.
9. I'd *rather you didn't tell* Andrew about our conversation.
10. You *could fail* the exam unless you start studying now.

PART THREE

A.

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A
6. D 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B

B.

1. fewer 2. having 3. spreading 4. of 5. themselves
6. teeth 7. inject 8. milder/less 9. but 10. that

C.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D
6. A 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

PRACTICE 10

PART ONE

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B
6. C 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C

PART TWO

A.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A
6. C 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. C

B.

1. troublesome 2. requisite 3. circumstantial
4. failure/implications 5. spacious 6. revelations
7. speechless 8. forthcoming 9. acquaintance

PART THREE

A.

1. Day in day out it's the same old routine in my job.
2. Expensive as the ticket may seem, it is good value for money.
3. Unless a famous director had seen Brenda act in a school play, she wouldn't be a star.
4. It was with great relief to hear that her condition was not serious.
5. She has a good chance of succeeding as an actress.
6. There's no point in considering such a ridiculous proposal seriously.
7. Against everybody's expectation, she lost.
8. You must apply yourself to your work more.
9. Not having been born in this country means that you can't vote.
Not having been born in this country prevents you from voting.
Not unless you were born in this country can you vote in the election.
10. Little did we at the time how serious the problem was.

B.

1. The burglar was caught red–handed.
2. My brother is under the weather these days.
3. The meeting of a "freebie" suddenly dawned on me.
4. You get out of bed on the wrong side this morning.
5. She felt like a fish out of water in the huge hotel.
6. If only I had not shouted at him.
7. He admitted the truth in my presence.
8. I've done next to nothing today.
9. It was such a great demand for tickets that people queued day and night.
10. If you don't have time, don't visit Mr. Jones today because he will talk your head off.

C.

1. off 2. down 3. up 4. up 5. up
6. down 7. on 8. back 9. up 10. on

PART FOUR

A.

1. exactly 2. don't 3. water 4. temperature 5. risen
6. just 7. so 8. means 9. up 10. use
11. were working 12. what 13. be 14. at 15. located
16. almost 17. swept 18. worse 19. according 20. worsen

B.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A

PRACTICE 11

PART ONE

A.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. D

B.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. C

PART TWO

A.

1. take back 2. put up with 3. put you out
4. held up 5. made up, took us all in 6. came apart
7. came up with 8. go along with 9. brings on

B.

1. troublesome 2. requisite 3. circumstantial
4. implications 5. spacious 6. revelations
7. consumption 8. speechless 9. forthcoming 10. withdraw

C.

1. ages since 2. can't have been 3. wouldn't have won
4. were 5. will have known 6. needn't have taken
7. has there been 8. as it may 9. would have gone to
10. started

PART THREE

A.

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A

B.

1. first 2. used 3. have 4. those 5. been
6. time 7. If 8. faced 9. Although/ While 10. jobs
11. since 12. as 13. second 14. provided 15. not
16. such 17. whose 18. least 19. like 20. which

C.

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. A
6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C

PART FOUR

A.

1. Under no circumstances am I to be disturbed.
2. I haven't read a good article for a long time.
3. In time you will appreciate what I am getting at.
4. Carol was blamed by everyone for the accident.
5. I'd prefer you not to go.
6. It won't be long before they arrive.
7. As soon as the second act has finished / finishes, let's go home.
8. This will be the first time the group has appeared / played in the US.
9. It is rumoured that you stole it.
10. It's really odd that you and I should meet in the middle of Africa.

B.

1. I can't work out the answer without a calculator.
2. It's a good hotel, if expensive.
3. The last person I expected to see there was Tim. / Tim was the last person I expected to see there.
4. Everyone who spoke to the victim is under suspicion.
5. This doesn't concern you / have anything to do with you.
6. It's really time I was going.
7. I paid all the money before collecting the goods, which was foolish.
8. Robert didn't know what he was going to do next.
9. Only when I checked the tyre did I notice that it was flat.
10.Please inform the relevant authorities without delay.

PRACTICE 12

A.

1. was foiled   2. held up   3. collected
4. didn't have   5. putting / to put   6. had succeeded
7. would have been   8. was betrayed   9. acting
10. was going to take / would take   11. were positioned
12. was going to pick i was to pick   13. were allowed
14. to discuss   15. were involved / had been involved
16. began   17. were hiding / had been hiding
18. to surrender   19 were thrown
20. handcuffed (past participle)
21. were fired / had been fired
22. were being interviewed
23. will appear

B.

1. to   2. with   3. from   4. to   5. for   6. into
7. from   8. with   9. of   10. on   11. with   12. for
13. about   14. to   15. of   16. in   17. with   18. for
19. about   20. to   21. with

C.

1. most   2. should   3. lesson(s)   4. on   5. you
6. to   7. success   8. not   9. yourself   10. for
11. between   12. different   13. achieve   14. pieces   15. need
16. fruits   17. towards   18. from   19. yet   20. use

D.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A
6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. C

E.

1. vanity 2. insulator 3. instantly 4. promising
5. ability 6. medical 7. economics 8. malignant

F.

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. A

PRACTICE 13

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D
6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

II. WORD CHOICE (5pts)

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D
6. B 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. D

III. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C
6. D 7. B 8. D 9. A

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C
6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. C

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D
6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. D
11. B 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. B
16. C 17. A 18. C 19. C 20. D

VI. CLOZE TESTS

PASSAGE A

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. C
6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. C
11. D 12. D 13. A 14. C 15. B
16. B 17. A 18. B 19. D 20. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. OPEN CLOZE TESTS

1. acceptance
2. moved
3. theory
4. with
5. hands
6. towards/at/to
7. because
8. both
9. advances
10. above
11. doing
12. either
13. least
14. other
15. consist
16. nothing
17. yourself
18. than
19. what/things/as
20. coming

II. WORD FORMS

Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. decriminalized
2. gatecrashers
3. self-destructive
4. popularizing
5. unpredictabilily
6. ageism
7. knowledgeably
8. worthlessness
9. wretchedly
10. yearnings
11. mixture
12. undeniably
13. original
14. marvellous
15. unbelievably
16. creation
17. fishing
18. irresistible
19. resourcefulness
20. unappetising

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. thousand persons → thousands of persons
2. saving more lives → to save more lives
3. that seem effectively → that seem effective
4. involving exposing → involves exposing
5. but thus → and thus
6. Other technique → Another technique
7. more easy affected → more easily affected
8. unoperable brain tumors → inoperable brain tumors
9. the recover rate → the recovery rate
10. encouraged news → encouraging news

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Were it **not for the fact that Sally is very disorganized, she might/would have a chance of getting that secretarial job.**

2. Popular literature **was apparently distributed/appears to have been distributed throughout the US and Europe by railroad agents.**
3. No sooner **had the concert ended than there was a loud scream from backstage.**
4. Enormous **efforts have been made (by scientists) to find a cure for this disease.**
5. The company **went to the wall because of a sudden price rise in raw materials.**
6. The concert **will be held indoors in the event of rain.**
7. Only **after years of saving did Celia (finally) manage to buy her own house.**
8. The Head Teacher **is reputed to be a reliable and dedicated person.**
9. Much **to Henrik's delight he was selected for the team.**
10. John **came to the conclusion (that) he should take the job.**

PRACTICE 14

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

Câu hỏi 1: PHONOLOGY

Part 1: 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D
Part 2: 6.D 7. C 8. B 9. D 10.B

Câu hỏi 2: VOCABULARY , GRAMMAR, STRUCTURE ,

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. A
8. C 9. C 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. D 14. A
15. A 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. B 21. C
22. C 23. A 24. C 25.A 26. A 27. D 28.B
29. C 30. A

Câu hỏi 3: READING COMHREHENSION

1.D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. A
8.B 9. A 10.A 11. A 12. B 13. C 14. D
15. A 16. A 17. B 18. D 19. A 20. C

B. WRITING

Câu hỏi 4: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. sick→ sickened
2. And→ But
3. died → dying
4. fasten → fastened
5. most of → most
6. both → all
7. created → are created
8. vibrations patterns → vibration patterns
9. has deprived → have been deprived
10. responding at → responding to

Câu hỏi 5:

1. about 2. there 3. water 4. life 5. either
6. shine 7. temperatures 8. through 9. than 10. like

Câu hỏi 6: Prepostions / Particles

1. out 2. up with 3. through 4. into 5. about
6. off 7. on 8. off 9. up 10. out

Câu hỏi 7 : WORD FORM

1. Read the text and then fill in the blank with the correct form of the word chosen from the box.

1. sophisticated 2. trained 3. to distinguish 4. correctly
5. unfamiliar 6. psychologists 7. capable 8. necessarily
9. be learned 10. continuity

2. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

11. overconfident
12. unendurable
13.involuntary
14. handfuls
15. discouragements
16. misinformed
17. anti-social / unsocial
18. extensiveness
19. outclassed
20. civilized

Câu hỏi 8 : VERB TENSES - VERB FORMS

1. had already been prepared
2. have
3. have been thinking – have come – shall not be
4. hadn't been cut
5. would have been promoted – were
6. had recommended – was giving

Câu hỏi 9: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1.

1. The last thing you should / must / ought to do is to phone (phoning) / to ring / to contact the police
2. Had it not been for the attendance / presence / appearance of a famous film star, the party wouldn't have been a success. / would have been a failure.
3. He takes after his father in many ways.
4. Refusal to give a breath sample to the police could lead to your arrest.
5. James didn't sign the contract until he had spoken to his employers (paying) the new tax.

2.

1. The story he told us was beyond belief.

2. Several categories of people are exempt from the new tax.

3. A reduction of / in interest rates may | improve the economic situation.
may cause / lead to an improvement of / in economic situation.

4. The president put (placed) his (chauffeur- driven) cat at my disposal.

5. My cat has gone / is off its food.

PRACTICE 15

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. A. 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A
6. A 7. C 8. A. 9. D 10. A

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. C
8. D 9. A 10. D 11. A 12. B 13. B 14. B
15. C 16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. D 6. A
7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B

Reading 2:

1. B 2. F 3. E 4. D 5. A

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

V. VERB TENSES/FORMS

1. will have been married 2. had been working
3. will pass 4. has been expelled
5. sitting/ to exchange/ have written/ correct
6. being / to reconsider 7. are reported/ have been injured

VI. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. at 2. into 3. against 4. off 5. to
6. up 7. without 8. down 9. under 10. out

VII. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

1. naturally 2. unsociable 3. theoretical 4. attracted
5. disorganizing 6. inconsistent 7. upbringing 8. disappointingly
9. economical 10. tolerably

VIII. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. which have been → which has been
2. published → was published
3. they realized → did they realize
4. to stem → to have stemmed
5. have been used → have been using
6. An Europe → A Europe
7. this a → this was a
8. could be → could have been
9. closely → close
10.make → do

IX. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. eaten 2. about 3. heal 4. history 5. trial
6. release 7. no 8. whose 9. from 10. made

X. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. His holiday failed because no one was prepared to back it/him up.

2. His grandfather is now going under the knife.

3. His parents were at loss when they tried to understand his actions./ His actions threw his parents at a loss.

4. The boy dances attendance on his father.

5. They will take age and experience into account when they decide the salary.

6. There was agreement among the teachers to introduce the new methods.

7. You were not taken in by his story, were you?

8. He took my breath away when he said he loved me.

9. She gave an excellent performance in the school play.

10. John's arrival in Ho Chi Minh City coincided with his friend's

PRACTICE 16

PHẦN A: TRẮC NGHỆM

Câu 1: PHONOLOGY

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B
6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D

Câu 2: VOCABULARY -WORD CHOICE

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A
6. D 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. C

Câu 3: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A
6. B 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. C

Câu 4: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B
6. D 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. B

Câu 5: READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A
6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A

Passage 2.

11. C 12. A 13. A 14. D 15. D
16. D 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. D

Câu 6: CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B
6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C

Cloze test 2.

11. A 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. C
16. C 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. C

PRACTICE 17

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. D. initiate 2. A. equation
3. C. massage 4. B. courageous
5. A. culture 6. B. fertilizer
7. B. musician 8. D. arithmetic
9. C. dynamic 10. A. facility

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. C. imaginary
2. A. temper
3. A. Each of the
4. D. Either
5. D. put it on one side
6. B. accord
7. C. ill
8. B. element
9. D. brought up
10. B. sticky
11. A. remaining
12. C. sensitive
13. A. overthrow
14. A. staple
15. A. in your teens
16. C. all the same
17. B. discovery
18. D. carry out
19. C. getting on with
20. D. up

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

1.C 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.D 6.B 7.C 8.C 9.A 10.C

Reading 2

A. 1. J. More and more of us are getting away from it all in the winter.

B. 2. I. Increasingly, though, people are looking for an extra challenge.

C. 3. C. These demand a little more than your average downhill run, so you need to be physically fit.

D. 4. F. Here, every November, 100 tons of ice and 300 tons of snow become the Ice Hotel.

E. 5. H. It has become world famous and attracts guests from all four corners of the globe.

F. 6. G. They'll keep you warm in temperatures between -4°C and -9°C, although it has been known to drop to -25°C.

G. 7. A. There you can watch concerts, reindeer races and even a winter fashion show.

H. 8. B. You'll travel out of town by car and by snowmobile to where your adventure begins.

I. 9. D. There's nothing like the feeling of freedom aas you are pulled along the ground through spectacular frozen scenery.

J. 10. E. Find out more from your local travel agent and get packing!

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. D. monsters
2. A. pollinate
3. A. barren
4. B. excreting
5. A. navigate
6. D. signals
7. C. undertake
8. B. colony
9. D. scout
10. C. approaching

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

1. has been typing
2. has not finished
3. have been
4. heard
5. had won
6. did - do
7. arrested
8. admitted
9. to stay
10. is

II. WORD FORMS

1. sale
2. profitable
3. production
4. different
5. viewers
6. interruptions
7. exception
8. commercials
9. easily
10. unhealthy

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. on
2. by
3. in
4. of
5. for
6. at
7. in
8. at
9. On
10. at

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. common → commonly
2. came **to** → came **about**
3. invention → inventions
4. between → among
5. faced **on** → faced **with**
6. performing → to perform
7. invite → invited
8. years → year
9. temper → temperature
10. enjoyed → enjoyable

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. name
2. year
3. however
4. current
5. settle
6. before
7. no
8. to
9. became
10. relation

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. The supermaket *having closed early, we couldn't buy anything.*
2. My math *scores are the highest (of all the subjects) this semester.*
3. Not until *I left home could/did I realize how important the family is.*
4. She prides *herself on being a good DJ.*
5. It is *nearly two years since he started (writing)* the novel.
6. Enormous *effort has been made by scientists to find a cure for this disease.*
7. I think *Simon was a fool to turn down* their job offer.
8. I was surprised that Meg *didn't come to the party but apparently* she was ill.
9. They chose *not to drive for fear of* too much snow.
10. He makes sure *(that) he distances himself from policies* he disagrees with.

PRACTICE 18

A.PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (Multiple choice questions)

Câu hỏi 1: (5 điểm) PHONOLOGY

I.

1. B. plough 2. A. transfer
3. D. complexion 4. B. whistle
5. A. adventure

II.

1. C. mischievous 2. B. execution
3. B. influential 4. D. proximity
5. A. tyranny

Câu hỏi 2: WORD CHOICE

1. D. craking 2. A. stayed on
3. A. long-standing 4. B. Practically
5. C. came off 6. D. recipient
7. C. variant 8. B. hair
9. B. descendant 10. C. opinionated

Câu hỏi 3: STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR

I. *Structures*

1. B. the other one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites.
2. B. he gave a short acceptance speech
3. C. because of his academic and artistic ability.
4. D. speak freely
5. A. Aware that a tornado was brewing

II.*Grammar*

1. C. may
2. A. anyone was
3. A. Provided that
4. C. so good as to forward
5. D. told off

Câu hỏi 4: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. C. common
2. C. need
3. C. run down
4. C. surplus
5. A. untold
6. D. wanted
7. A. crying out
8. B. upturn
9. D. uptake
10. A. turn-up

Câu hỏi 5: READING COMPREHENSION

I.

1. C. A solution to fresh water needs
2. A. Cutting and gathering
3. C. 90 percent of the fresh water
4. D. declining
5. A. by pulling it
6. B. diminish the speed of melting
7. D. pushed
8. D. a protective covering
9. B. difficult task
10. A. reinforce the feasibility of the project

II.

1. F
2. J
3. A
4. K
5. H
6. C
7. M
8. O
9. E
10. B

Câu hỏi 6: CLOZE TEST

I.

1. D. goal
2. A. not
3. C. gain
4. D. little
5. C. remain
6. B. participates
7. D. at
8. A. operate
9. C. monopoly
10. D. must

II.

1. A. maximum
2. B. of
3. C. speaking
4. A. test

5. B. class
6. B. beginners
7. B. real-life
8. D. learnt
9. B. knowledge

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu hỏi 1: OPEN CLOZE TEST

I.

1.though
2. refer
3. carried
4. suffered
5. view
6. ability
7. of
8. facts
9. like
10. wonders

II.

1. immortality
2. struggle
3. all
4. whole
5. left
6. made
7. anti-war
8. profited
9. warlike
10. very

Câu hỏi 2: WORD FORMS

I.

1. malfunctioning
2. thorniness
3. foreground
4. deformity
5. droplet
6. differentiate
7. reassurances
8. archenemy
9. activists
10. befriended

II.

1. conversation
2. research
3. housework
4. dominance
5. unpleasant
6. interruption
7. meaningful
8. argumentative
9. listeners
10. impression

Câu hỏi 3: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. his
2. v
3. so
4. if
5. feel
6. for
7. this
8. which
9. v
10. something
11. the
12. such

Câu hỏi 4: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. He is the most likely person to succeed in solving the problem.
2. It is at Mr. Foster's request that I am writing this letter to you.
3. As far as payment is concerned, most major credit cards are acceptable.
4. My parents would prefer me to go to university rather than start a job immediately.
5. Under the cover of darkness, the soldiers entered the castle.
6. Given his medical history, this patient's condition is rather worrying.
7. For the time being, this is our office.
8. It's not the job I'm interested in; it's the people.
9. Julia soon pulled herself together and explained her problem.
10. I would never sing in public.

PRACTICE 19

I.

1A 2D 3C 4A 5D

II.

6. B 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. A

III.

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B
8. C 9. B 10. A 11. A 12. D 13. B 14. B
15. C 16. C 17.A 18. B 19. A 20.B 21. D
22. A 23. D 24. A 25. C 26. B 27. A 28.B
29. B 30. C

Câu hỏi 3:

A.

Question 1: D.

Question 2: B.

Question 3: D.

Question 4: C

Question 5: A.

Question 6: C.

Question 7: A.

Question 8: D.

Question 9: B.

Question 10: B.

B. Read the following passage adapted from Cultural Guide – OALD, and circle A, B, C, or D for the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 20.

Question 11: C.
Question 12: B.
Question 13: C.
Question 14: A.
Question 15: C.
Question 16: D.
Question 17: A.
Question 18: A.
Question 19: B.
Question 20: D

Câu hỏi 4:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D
6. A 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. D

Câu hỏi 5:

11. A 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. C
16. B 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. A

Câu hỏi 6:

1. single 2. split 3. far/much 4. sympathetic
5. concerned 6. stand/bear 7. speaking 8. out
9. worked 10. seriously

Câu hỏi 7:

1. accept 2. so
3. tests 4. marked
5. purpose 6. exchange
7. across 8. terms
9. spread 10. originally

Câu hỏi 8:

1. These objectives are certainly **(ATTAINABLE)**. We have to try new ones.

2. He admitted that his cruel joke was **(INTENTIONAL)**

3. The **(INVARIABLE)** answer to my question was "no".

4. He is normally very **(INCOMMUNICATIVE)** so you will be lucky if you get any information out of him.

5. He is laughing **(HEARTLESSLY)**.

6. Justice is often **(PERSONIFIED)** as a blindfolded woman holding a pair of scales.

7. We hope to see more **(INTEGRATED)** schools where children of different races can get used to working together.

8. Country lanes are often **(PASSED)** in winter.

9. She is at a very **(IMPRESSIVE)** age.

10. They made their **(PROVISIONING)** departure just before the floods.

11. OVERALL
12. EXCHANGE
13. DEPRIVED
14. CARRIAGE
15. BEST
16. BOARD
17. REASONABLE
18. ACHIEVEMENT
19. FURTHER
20. CONSULTANT

Câu hỏi 9:

1. one of **the** major
2. increased → increasing
3. former → formerly
4. plant species are well .... → plant species **that** are ....
5. surviving → survival
6. to grow in → to grow on
7. several mechanics → several mechanisms
8. some of adaptations → some of the adaptations
9. related with → related to
10. acts like → acts as

Câu hỏi 10:

1. An increased number of travelers are being stopped by customs officials this week.
2. Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.
3. The moment I decided to get up to dance, the band decided to stop playing.
4. At no time did he suspect that the bicycle had been stolen.
5. She lost her job because her typing was so poor.
6. In the area, Thailand is head and shoulders above all other countries in football.
7. They claim to provide the best service in business, but I think that they can in dispute / open to dispute.
8. You should make an example of him so that others will be afraid to behave as he did.
9. The boy dances attendance on his father.
10. I really regret to have missed the boat to get the promotion.

PRACTICE 20

Câu hỏi 1:

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B
6. D 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. B

Câu hỏi 2:

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. C
6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A

STRUCTURE & GRAMMAR

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D
6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D

Câu hỏi 3:

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. D
6. A 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. C

READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A
6. T 7. NG 8. T 9. F 10. T

PASSAGE 2

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B
6. C 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. D

Câu hỏi 4: GUIDED CLOZE

PASSAGE A

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A
6. C 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D

PASSAGE B

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B
6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D

Câu hỏi 5: OPEN CLOZE

PASSAGE A

1. has 2. which 3. so 4. but 5. being
6. ever 7. drowning/dying/ perishing 8. entire/ whole
9. amount 10. did

PASSAGE B

1. pose 2. applies 3. solutions 4. emphasis
5. factor 6. ample 7. disposal 8. raise
9. by 10. develop

Câu hỏi 6:

WORD FORMATION

TASK 1

1. discreditable 2. substantial
3. judiciary 4. uppermost
5. humanitarian 6. parentage
7. hereditary 8. unenviable
9. objectionable 10. goodwill

TASK 2

1. insurmountable 2. Living
3. favorable 4. reassessment
5. seemingly 6. improbable
7. wilderness 8. threatened
9. ecological 10. mysterious

Câu hỏi 7:

Beds play an important role on allowing a person to get ***a good night sleep****. Many different types of beds in the market today provide* ***with*** *a source of comfort that is tailored to individual needs. Most of them are soft enough to ensure that the bed follows the contours of a person's body,* ***yet*** *allowing a person to feel comfortable when he is tossing and turning in bed. There are mattresses filled with different types of materials and sewn with different types of clothes. The need to* ***farther*** *improve the quality of mattresses shows the importance of the bed as a piece of furniture in a home. Whether it is* ***reclining****, sleep or even have a meal, people seek to buy the most comfortable beds for* ***them****.*

A latex foam bed is one such bed. Latex is obtained from the rubber tree and it solidifies quickly and becomes rubbery and elastic. These rubber particles are suspended by soap in water and the liquid will then ***whip*** *into foam and poured into a mould. Hundreds of heated pins pierce the mould to create air chambers for natural ventilation. The core of this mixture is then rinsed, washed and squeezed until it is damp. The dampness is removed* ***by*** *a hot air oven and further frozen to cool it. Latex foam mattresses therefore have a* ***like-spring*** *resilience that not only follows the contours of a person body when he is asleep but is also able to revert to the original shape* ***not*** *taking on the body impression of anyone.*

ERROR	CORRECTION
a good night sleep	a good night’s sleep
provide with	provide ~~with~~
yet	hence
farther	further
reclining	to recline
them	themselves
whip	be whipped
by	with
like-spring	spring-like
not	without

Câu hỏi 8:

1. The statement ***boils down to making the public aware of the present situation.***
2. I wish ***I wasn’t out of my depth in/with my new job.***
3. My parents, ***who are up in arms about my/me getting a tattoo, have grounded me.***
4. The Prime Minister ***was accused of watering his statement down because of public opinion.***
5. Despite ***(his) being dead set against playing cricket on Sunday, he agreed in the end.***
6. We always ***used to have/keep our wits about us when flying at night.***
7. Until the ***publication of his last book, he hadn’t been acknowledged in the literary world.***
8. Her car ***not moving when the accident happened, she wasn’t to blame for*** it.
9. People from any ***social class can afford the prices at this supermarket.***
10. That knocking ***on wood can keep bad luck away/ can help avoid bad luck is believed by some people.***

PRACTICE 21

I.

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. B

II.

6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

III. Choose the best answer.

11.A 12C 13.A 14. D 15. C 16. B 17. A
18. B 19. B 20. D 21. A 22. B 23.B 24. A
25. C 26. C 27. C 28. B 29. D 30. C 30. A
31. A 32. A 33. D 34. D 35.D 36. C 37. C
38. B 39. C 40. B

IV.

41. C 42. C 43. A 44. D 45. D 46. A
47. D 48. B 49. C 50. B

V.

51. D 52. D 53. A 54. D 55. A 56. B
57. B 58. B 59. A 60. D
61. D 62. A 63. D 64. A 65. D

Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete this passage.

* 1. recycles 2. rain 3. called 4. in 5. into
6. the 7. when/ as 8. of 9. high 10. rivers
* 1. for 2. enough 3. that 4. job 5. you
6. or 7. Before 8. which 9. hard 10. another

Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage.

1. purify 6. inhuman
2. suspiciously 7. commercialization
3. differentiate 8. forthcoming
4. inactive 9. underpaid
5. foreseeable 10. immobilise/ immobilize

Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage.

11. comparison 16. pursuits
12. youth 17. collection
13. abundant 18. prosperity
14. Unemployment 19. tendency
15. sizeable 20. critical

There are ten mistakes in the text. Identify each mistake, write it down and give your correction.

1. to be → being 6. Or → nor
2. legend → legendary 7. of → at
3. why → when 8. Them → him
4. seeming → seemingly 9. Have → get
5. had found → found 10. word → words

PART IV: WRITING

Question 1.

1. It was only when the journalists arrived at the venue that they heard about the changes to the wedding plans.
2. It was at your insistence thatwe came to this restaurant.
3. It won't do you any good to argue with her.
4. The thief almost certainly came in through the window.
5. The sheer expense/ cost was what put me off the idea.

Question 2.

1. She has set her heart on becoming a doctor.
2. She just went through the motions of welcoming him, then quickly left the waiting room.
3. It cannot be guaranteed that the venture will succeed.
4. We have no alternative but to pay them the whole amount before the end of the month.
5. Our company has got monopoly of importation.

PRACTICE 22

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Câu hỏi 1: Phonology

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C
6. C 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. B

Câu 2: WORD CHOICE

1. A 2.C 3. B 4.D 5. C
6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10.A

Câu 3: STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR:

1.C. 2.C 3.A 4. A 5. D
6. A 7.B 8. B 9. C 10.D

CÂU 4: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

Preposition

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D

Phrasal verbs:

1. C 2.B 3.D 4. A 5.B

Câu 5: READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1:

1.B 2.A 3.C 4. D 5. C
6. B 7.A 8. C 9. D 10.A

READING 2:

1.A 2.C 3.A 4. A 5. D
6. A 7.D 8. B 9. A 10.C

Câu 6: CLOZE TEST

READING 1:

1.A 2. C 3.B 4.D 5.A
6.A 7.C 8.D 9. B 10. D

READING 2:

1.C 2. A 3.B 4.B 5.D
6.C 7.A 8.D 9. B 10. C

II. TỰ LUẬN:

Câu 1: OPEN CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1:

1. there 2. all
3. ever 4. what
5. though 6. a
7. did 8. longer
9. least 10. will

Cloze test 2:

1. tell 2. do
3. had 4. police
5. what 6. father
7. did 8. to
9. no 10. judge

Câu 2: WORD FORMS

PART 1:

1. attendance
2. please
3. irreplaceable
4. lengthen
5. dependable
6. exceptionally
7. inaccessible
8. theoretically
9. better-known

PART 2:

1. admittedly 2. politician's
3. alphabetical 4. emphatically
5. capability 6. enriched
7. colourful 8. interference
9. enthusiasts 10. opponents

CÂU 3: ERROR INDENTIFICATION:

1. loose → lose
2. one, I'd → one. I'd

3. chose → choose
4. recieve → receive
5. frightening → frightening
6. advise → advice
7. lone → loan
8. sucess → success
9. wether → whether
10. hasnt → hasn't

Câu 4: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION:

1. Mara used to work as a picture restorer.
2. Hardly had he arrived home when a water-heater exploded.
3. You must have been driving too fast.
4. Not until the body was found did the police believe her.
5. They arrived at their destination safe and sound.
6. I enjoy being a big fish in a small pond.
7. You have to turn over a new leaf if you want to succeed.
8. Many species of wildlife are on the verge of extinction.
9. Would you like to make a contribution to our campaign?

She makes frequent complaint about my liking.

PRACTICE 23

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. PHONOLOGY

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A
6. A 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B

2. VOCABULARY

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. D
6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C

3. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A
6. C 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. C

4. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A
6. C 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B

5. READING:

Passage 1:

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B
6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C

Passage 2:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B
6. C 7. C 8. D 9. D

6. CLOZE TEXTS

a. Mountain Rescue

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C
6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. C

b.

0. A 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B
6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B

II. WRITTEN TEST:

1. OPEN CLOZE TEST

a.

(1) use (2) today/alone (3) which (4) light (5) their
(6) were (7) up (8) rather (9) to/with (10) this

b.

1. as 2. look 3. to 4. fact 5. and
6. reasons 7. let 8. out 9. however 10. in

2. WORD FORMS

a.

1. intensive 2. susceptibility 3 uncomfortable 4. enlargement
5. characteristic 6. complications 7. treatment 8. threatening
9. abnormalities 10. immunization

b.

0. richness 1. infections 2. unfortunately 3. participants
4. analysis 5. spatial 6. visualizing 7. disorganized
8. comparison 9. fictional 10. systematically

3. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. and 2. the
3. which 4. √
5. as 6. they
7. to 8. are
9. make 10. once

4. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. is indebted to that surgeon for saving his life.
2. concert was a complete sell-out, so we
3. in your career if you put your mind to
4. were completely taken aback
5. didn't live up to my expectations
6. came as a shock
7. was no way for Roy to keep
8. have been given promotion but for the recommendation
9. no circumstances must you mention this to him.
10. was such a rapid improvement in his condition that he went home four days after the operation.

PRACTICE 24

Câu hỏi 1:

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B
6. A 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B

Câu hỏi 2:

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. B
8. D 9. B 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. D
15. A 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. D

Câu hỏi 3:

Reading 1:

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A
6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A

Reading 2:

11. B 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. D
16. A 17. A 18. A 19.D 20. B

Câu hỏi 4:

Cloze Test 1

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B
6. C 7. B 8. D 9.B 10. A

Cloze Test 2

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B
6. C 7. A 8. D 9.B 10. A

Câu hỏi 5:

1. has conquered 2. is not 3. has decreased 4. known
5. is being studied 6. to deal 7. Judging 8. will be issued
9. have been developed 10. have been

Câu hỏi 6:

1. eyesight 2. light-headed 3. expectancy
4. selfishness 5. passers 6. sympathetic
7. broadcasts 8. guidelines 9. warming
10. nowadays

Câu hỏi 7:

1.to 2. up 3. through 4. out 5. away
6. with 7. of 8. by 9. down 10. for

Câu hỏi 8:

1. Australians 2. high 3. first 4. how 5. out
6. use 7. still 8. waves 9. on 10. while

Câu hỏi 9:

1. His conviction for fraud cost the trainer his license
2. I'm so annoyed by my little brother sometimes
3. The excuse for the war declaration (for the declearation of war) was the defense of their territorial rights.
Or The excuse for the war declaration was to defend their territorial rights
4. You can't go on a bus without hearing someone talking about snobbery
5. It's the way their fans adulate them that corrupts pop stars
6. There is little likehood that the television will blow up at any time.
7. These problems of ours are just the tip of the iceberg
8. In the area, Thailand is head and shoulders above all other countries in football
9. Thomas was kept in the dark about the company's new projects.
10. I lacked (the) courage to tell him what I really thought

PRACTICE 25

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

A. 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. C
B. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. C
7. A 8. D 9. A 10. A 11. A 12. C
13. D 14. C 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. D
19. A 20. B

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. Weep oneself out: Khóc hết nước mắt
2. Get into sth: to develop a particular habit
3. Follow on: to go somewhere after sb else has gone there
4. Pass off: to take place and be completed in a particular way
5. Lay sb up: If sb is laid up, they are unable to work, etc, because of an illness or injury
6. Live by sth: to follow a particular belief or set of principles
7. Work up: to develop or move gradually towards sth, usually sth more exciting or extreme
8. Put sth into sth: to spend a lot of time or make a lot of effort doing sth
9. See for: to find out or look at sth yourself in order to be sure that what sb is saying is true
10. Run over: to knock a person or an animal down and drive over their body or a part of it

IV. CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1

1. B. 2. B. 3. B. 4. D. 5. B.
6. D. 7. C. 8. B. 9. A. 10.B.

Cloze test 2

1. A. 2. B. 3. D. 4. C. 5. C.
6. A. 7. B. 8. B. 9. A. 10. D.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Sources of energy

1. converted 2. majority 3. non-renewable 4. environmentally
5. indirect 6. release 7. including 8. smooth
9. less 10. associated

Celebration

1. rid 2. burning 3. midnight 4. determined
5. regarded 6. lay 7. exchange 8. worship
9. few 10. bound

VI. WORD FORM

Word form 1

1. speech-day
2. sub-divided
3. discredit
4. untrue
5. unimaginatively
6. memorized
7. CD-writer
8. joyriding
9. playwright
10. best-seller

Word form 2

1. ex-soldiers
2. employment
3. families
4. significant
5. battlefields
6. poem
7. symbolizes
8. ceremonies
9. wreaths
10. monument

VII. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1.that have
2.what
3. so high
4.too many
5.make
6. are owed
7.alike
8. that
9.maintain
10.as a guide

VIII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. David was instrumental in the drafting of the proposal.
2. The head teacher was at a loss to comprehend/ understand the girl's behaviour.
3. United are/ is bound to beat City.
4. I'm up to my ears in work, so I'm afraid I can't go to the party tonight.
5. Olsen's recent defeat is/was dealt a blow to his chance(s) of becoming champion.
6. Had it not been for the famous actor's appearance, the performance would never have been a success.
7. Imagine my exasperation/how exasperated I was/felt when appoinment was cancelled once again.
8. Under no circumstances shall I lend Robert any more money.
9. Scarcely had they come out of the building when the alarm went off.
10. Margaret was offered a place on the course but had to turn down because she was ill/ of her illness.
11. Many species of wildlife are on the verge of extinction.
12. We have no small sizes in stock. / We are out of stock of small sizes. / Small sizes are out of stock.
13. I felt such a fool when I realized what I'd done.
14. We missed the beginning of the concert as a consequence of oversleeping.
15. I knew I had met him before, but his name is on the tip of my tongue.

PRACTICE 26

Câu 1: PHONOLOGY

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A
6. B 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. C

Câu 2: VOCABULARY

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5.D
6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. D

Câu 3: STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B
6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C

Câu 4: PREPOSITION AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C
6. A 7.D 8.C 9. C 10. D

Câu 5: READING COMPREHENSION

A.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B
6. D 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B

B.

1.B 2.A 3.C 4.D 5.A
6.B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D

Câu 6: CLOZE TEST

A.

1. but 2. been 3. longer 4. numbers 5. which
6. information 7. made 8. data 9. work 10. advent

B.

1. did/tried 2. with/over 3. such 4. to 5. those
6. only/just 7. could/would 8. it 9. nothing 10. but/although

Câu 7: OPEN CLOZE TEST :

A.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C
6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. A

B.

1. A 2. B 3.C 4. D 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B

CÂU 8: WORD FORMS

A.

1.This matter is very .... Don't discuss it outside the office. **Confidential**

2. He was very ....of the work he had done. **Proud**

3. Recently health foods have increased in.................. **Popularity**

4. The old lady hid all her ....under the floor. **Savings**

5. The gas from the chemical factory was extremely................. **Harmful**

6. The restaurant is now under new................. **Management**

7. Your money will be refunded if the goods are not to your complete............... **Satisfactory**

8. He used all his ....to force the door open **Strength**

9. The government has promised to deal with the problem of ....among young people. **Unemployment**

10. Although her visit was ...., we made her welcome just the same. **Expectable**

B.

1. undergo
2. technological
3. unquestionably
4. assumption
5. destructive
6. overwhelmingly
7. beings
8. pessimistically
9. imperfections
10. heights

Câu 9: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. C (⇒ part in)
2. D (⇒ isolated)
3. B (⇒ but/ while)
4. C (⇒ hard)
5. A (⇒ so)
6. A (⇒ In my opinion)
7. D (⇒ her honesty)
8. A (⇒ Despite being small)
9. A (⇒ published in the UK)
10. B (⇒ did he realise)

CÂU 10 : SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. I daren't turn on the television for fear of waking up the baby.
2. Could you keep an / your eye on my bag while I'm away , please ?
3.John came up with the best solution.
4. There was a sharp contrast between the writer's writing style and his spoken language.
5. We should save our breath by not talking to that stubborn guy.
6. Only when / after all the guests had gone home , could we relax.
7. If it hadn't been for the fog, there wouldn't have been traffic problems.
8. The older he got, the more his memory failed him.
9. Had it not been for his help, we would all have died.
10. But for his command of the local dialect, we would have been kept in prison.

PRACTICE 27

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY.

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B

II. VOCABULARY

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C
6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. A

III. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A
6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. C

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. C 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. D

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1:

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B
6. C 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. A

Reading 2:

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C
6. B 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. B

VI. CLOZE TEST.

Cloze test 1:

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D
6. B 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. B

Cloze test 2:

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A
6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. OPEN CLOZE TEST:

Cloze test 1:

1. whose 2. be 3. are
4. of 5. put 6. due/owing
7. far 8. in 9. which
10. may/might/could

Open Cloze Test 2:

1. Although/While/Whereas/Whilst/Though
2. do
3. be
4. fact
5. times
6. which
7. by
8. up
9. without
10. deal/amount/sum

II. WORD FORMS

Word form 1:

1. postage
2. courtesy
3. chaotic
4. Unreliability
5. inescapable
6. Mankind
7. Differentiate
8. Personified
9. enliven
10. thoughtless

Word Form 2:

1. fascinating
2. occupations
3. jewellery/jewelry
4. third
5. golden
6. geographic(al)
7. depth(s)
8. ideally
9. variety
10. unfortunate

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. obviously	→ obvious	6. exercises	→ exercise
2. in	→ at	7. relating	→ related
3. come	→ comes	8. intellectual	→ intellectually
4. read	→ reading	9. in	→ of
5. proof	→ proven	10. boring situation	→ a boring situation

IV. SENTENCE TRANFORMATION

1. She flatly refused to sleep in that haunted house.
2. It doesn't make any / many difference whether we say in or go out this evening, but John wants to go to the cinema.
3. Contrary to everyone's expectation, she lost the tournament.
4. When I met my long-lost brother, I was at a loss for words.
5. We have run out of the items you want.
6. The film fell short of my expectations.
7. It was only when I left home that I realized how much my dad meant to me
8. Early as he retired , he found no peace in life.
9. Most people get fewer colds in the summer than in the winter.
10. Scarcely had I solved one problem when I was faced with another.

Mục Lục

Lời nói đầu 3

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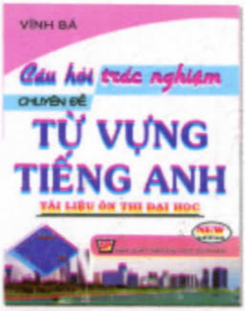
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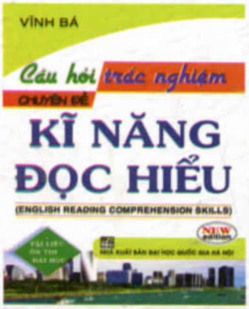
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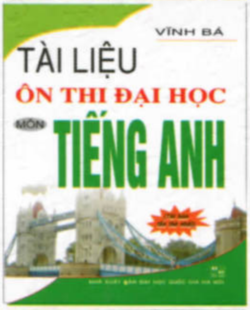
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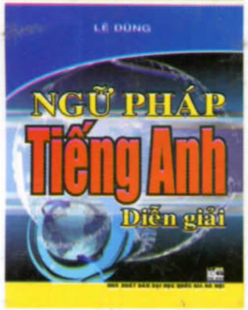
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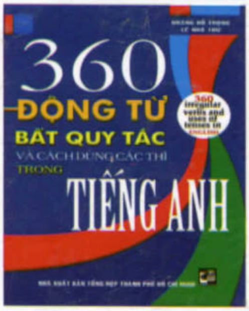
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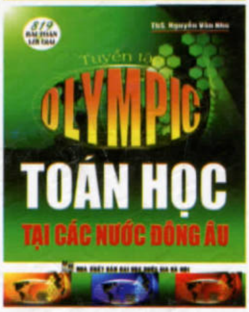
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